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1904

INDEX TO THE SUPPLEMENT TO

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JANUARY TO JUNE 1904.



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EXTRAORDINARY.

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CALCUTTA; FRIDAY, JANUARY 1, 1904.

STAR OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William; the 1st January, 1904.

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India is pleased to announce that His Majesty the KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the said Order:

To be Knights Commanders.

The Honourable Mr. ARUNDEL TAGG ARUNDEL, C.S.I., Indian Civil Service, an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General.

The Honourable Mr. JAMES AUSTIN BOURDILLON, C.S.I., Indian Civil Service, Resident in Mysore and Chief Commissioner of Coorg; lately Acting Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

To be Companions.

The Honourable Mr. EDMUND MCGILDOWNY HOPE FULTON, Indian Civil Service, Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay.

ALFRED BRERETON, Esquire, Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Railway Branch.

The Honourable Mr. JOHN HOOPER, Indian Civil Service, Member of the Board of Revenue, and a Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces for making Laws and Regulations.

The Honourable Mr. WILLIAM THOMAS HALL, Indian Civil Service, Financial Commissioner of Burma, and a Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma for making Laws and Regulations.

The Honourable Mr. RICHARD TOWNSEND GREER, Indian Civil Service, Chairman of the Corporation of Calcutta, and a Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for making Laws and Regulations.

Lieutenant-Colonel ROBERT HENRY JENNINGS, Royal Engineers, Resident in the Western States of Rajputana.

HAROLD ARTHUR STUART, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Inspector-General of Police, Madras, lately Secretary, Indian Police Commission

By Order of the Grand Master,

L. W. DANE,

Secretary to the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

INDIAN EMPIRE.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William; the 1st January, 1904.

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire is pleased to announce that His Majesty the KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the said Order.

To be Knights Commanders.

The Honourable Major-General Sir EDMOND ROCHE ELLES, K.C.B., Royal Artillery, an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General.

Sardar SULTAN JAN SADDOZAI, C.I.E., lately Extra Assistant Commissioner at Head-Quarters, Kohat.

To be Companions.

WILLIAM THOMAS BLANFORD, Esquire, LL.D., F.R.S., formerly of the Geological Survey of India.

The Honourable Mr. GOPAL KRISHNA GOKHALE, an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations.

ROBERT DOUGLAS HARE, Esquire, Commissioner of Berar.

WILLIAM BELL, Esquire, Director of Public Instruction in the Punjab, and Under Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, Educational Department.

CLAUDE HAMILTON ARCHER HILL, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, lately Private Secretary to the Governor of Bombay.

EDWARD HENRY SCAMANDER CLARKE, Esquire, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

WEBSTER BOYLE GORDON, Esquire, A.M.I.C.E., Superintending Engineer, lately Secretary to the Indian Irrigation Commission.

JAMES WALKER, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Deputy Commissioner of Nagpur.

Major ROBERT ARTHUR EDWARD BENN, Indian Army, Vice-Consul for Seistan and Kain.

MADHU SUDHAN DAS, Esquire, of Cuttack, lately a Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for making Laws and Regulations.

GEORGE JAMES PERRAM, Esquire, M.I C.E., lately Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam, Public Works Department.

Raja PARTAB BAHADUR SINGH, Talukdar of Kila Partabgarh, Oudh.

Raja JAHANDAD KHAN, Khan Bahadur, Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab.

By Order of the Grand Master,

L. W. DANE,

Secretary to the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William; the 1st January, 1904.

His Majesty the KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on WALTER MYTTON COLVIN, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, lately a Member of the Indian Police Commission.

L. W. DANE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William; the 1st January, 1904.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Brijraj Singh Deo, Zamindar of Khariar in the Raipur district of the Central Provinces, the title of Raja, as a personal distinction.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Maulvi Lutfur Rahman, Teacher of Arabic in the Calcutta Madrassa, the title of Shams-ul-Ulama, as a personal distinction.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Bahadur as a personal distinction upon—

Kurnool Abdul Karim Sahib, Municipal Councillor, and Honorary Magistrate, Bellary, in the Madras Presidency.

Maulvi Syed Muhammad Nazir-ud-din, Deputy Magistrate in the Bengal Presidency.

Saiyid Jalal-ud-din Haidar, 1st grade Inspector of Police in the United Provinces

Khan Sahib Ghulam Muhammad Hussain Khan, of Delhi, in the Punjab.

Yar Muhammad Khan, Malik of the Malikdin Khel section of the Khyber Afridis.

Khan Sahib Sher Jang, Surveyor, Survey of India Department.

Subadar Wazir Mahomed Khan, Magwe Battalion, Burma Military Police.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rai Bahadur as a personal distinction upon—

Babu Dwarka Nath Mitter, late a District and Sessions Judge in the Bengal Presidency.

Babu Narain Chandra Naik, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector and Tahsildar of Angul, in Orissa, in the Bengal Presidency.

Senior Civil Assistant Surgeon Moti Lal Mookerji, in the Bengal Presidency.

Babu Sital Prasad, Vice-Chairman of the Gaya Municipality, in the Bengal Presidency.

Babu Gyanendra Nath Chakravarti, Inspector of Schools in the United Provinces.

Bhupal Chandra Basu, Assistant to the Director of Land Records and Agriculture in Assam.

Ramchandra Shridar Joshi, Extra Assistant Commissioner and Assistant Director of Agriculture in the Central Provinces.

Lala Roshan Lal, Superintendent of the Dhar State, in Central India.

Rai Sahib Ghamandi Lal, Superintendent, Imperial Service Transport Corps, Bharatpur, in Rajputana.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rao Bahadur as a personal distinction upon—

M. R. Ry. Thittagudi Sabramania Aiyar, Vakil of the High Court, Madras.

M. R. Ry. T. Jey Singh, 1st Class Inspector of Railway Police, Madras Presidency.

Choitram Ramchandra, retired Deputy Collector, Sind, in the Bombay Presidency.

Trikamlal Dinanath, Diwan of the Dharampur State, in the Surat Agency of the Bombay Presidency.

Thakur Durjan Singh, Member of the Alwar State Council, of Jaoli, Alwar, in Rajputana.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Sardar Bahadur as a personal distinction upon—

Sardar Pritam Singh, Bakhshi of the forces of the Patiala State, in the Punjab.

Subadar Hem Karan Rai, of the Lushai Military Police, Assam.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Sahib as a personal distinction upon—

Nuthed Muhammad Usman Sahib, Civil Surgeon, Negapatam, in the Madras Presidency.

Inayatulla Khan, Superintendent of Conservancy, Bareilly Cantonment, in the United Provinces.

Abdul Malik Khan, 2nd Grade Inspector of Police in the United Provinces.

Sandhe Khan, Inspector of Police, Delhi, in the Punjab.

Miyan Hussain Bakhsh, Extra Assistant Commissioner in the North-West Frontier Province.

Babu Miran Bakhsh, Temporary Supervisor, Quetta-Nushki Railway.

Munshi Ahmed Din, Attaché, Consulate-General, Meshed.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rai Sahib as a personal distinction upon—

Babu Behary Lal Auddy, Head Assistant to the Superintending Engineer, South-Western Circle, Bengal Presidency.

Pandit Kishan Lal Misra, Vakil of the High Court and Sub-Government Pleader, Partabgarh, in the United Provinces.

Babú Vidya Natha Singh, Assistant Surgeon, Plague Medical Officer, Lahore District, Punjab.

Seth Motilal of Narsinghpur, in the Central Provinces.

Devi Das, a Superintendent of the Paper Currency Office, Lahore, in the Punjab.

Ram Singh, Surveyor, Survey of India Department.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rao Sahib as a personal distinction upon—

M. R. Ry. N. Venkatapathi Naidu Garu, pensioned Tahsildar and Chairman of the Conjeeveram Municipal Council, Madras Presidency.

Mohobat Sing Haribhai, Chief Constable of the Kathiawar Agency Police, Bombay Presidency.

Umiashankar Jivanram, Kamdar, Chuda State, Kathiawar Agency, Bombay Presidency.

Narayan Vinayak Gole, Pleader, and Vice-President of the Nasik Municipality, in the Bombay Presidency.

Thakur Bharat Singh, Member of the Kishangarh State Council, in Rajputana.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Mir Mehrab Khan, Gitchki, Baluchistan, the title of Sardar, as a personal distinction.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Hkun Htôn, Myosa of Mong Nawng, Southern Shan States, the title of Kyet thaye zaung shwe Salwè ya Min, as a personal distinction.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Maung Po Kyu (1), Inspector of Police, Pegu District, in Burma, the title of Thuye gaung ngwe Da ya Min, as a personal distinction.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Maung Myat U, retired Myoôk, 1st grade, Toungoo District, in Burma, the title of Ahmudan gaung Tazeik ya Min, as a personal distinction.

L. W. DANE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

KAISAR-I-HIND MEDAL.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 1st January 1904.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India is pleased to announce that the KING-EMPEROR has been graciously pleased to award the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal for Public Service in India of the First Class to—

Dr. Louis Klopsch, Ph D., Editor of the *Christian Herald*, New York.

Major Edward St. Aubyn Wake, Indian Army, Cantonment Magistrate of Mhow, Central India.

Raja Ravi Varma, of Travancore

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to award the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal for Public Service in India of the Second Class to—

Colonel Muhammad Abdul Majid Khan, Foreign Minister, Patiala State, Punjab.

Munshi Amar Singh, Deputy Collector in the Alwar State, Rajputana.

Mrs Isabel Brander, late Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Madras

The Reverend William Isaac Chamberlain, Ph.D, Principal of the American Arcot Mission College, Vellore, Madras Presidency

John Charles Clancey, Esq., F.R.A.S., F.R.G.S., Assistant Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Burma.

Miss R. Greenfield, Superintendent, Charlotte Hospital, Ludhiana, Punjab

Alan Bertram Napier, Esq, Indian Civil Service, Deputy Commissioner of Raipur, Central Provinces

H. H. RISLEY,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Home Department.

INDIAN ORDER OF MERIT (CIVIL DIVISION).

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 1st January 1904.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the admission to the Third Class of the Civil Division of the Indian Order of Merit of Dafadar Kamrudin Hidayatali, of the Kathiawar Agency Police, for conspicuous bravery displayed by him in June 1903 near Chuda in the Kathiawar Agency, in the course of an encounter with a desperate gang of Miana dakaits holding a strong natural position with arms of precision

H. H. RISLEY,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Home Department.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the Office of the* SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, *No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.*



The Gazette of India.

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No. 1.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 2, 1904.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 28th December, 1903

No. 32.—Whereas the non-official Members of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal have, in accordance with the Regulations published with the notification of the Government of India in the Legislative Department, No. 19, dated the 23rd June, 1893, as amended by the like Notification No. 22, dated the 12th September, 1901, recommended the Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya, M.A., D L, F.R.A.S., F.R.S E., for nomination as an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations;

In exercise of the power conferred by section 10 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861 (24 & 25 Vict., c. 67), and section 1 of the Indian Councils Act, 1892 (55 & 56 Vict., c. 14), the Governor General is pleased to nominate the said Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya, M.A., D.L., F.R.A.S., F.R.S.E., to be an Additional Member of the said Council of the Governor General.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India

KAISAR-I-HIND MEDAL.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 1st January 1904.

No. 1.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India is pleased to announce that the King-Emperor has been graciously pleased to award the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal for Public Service in India of the First Class to—

Dr Louis Klopsch, Ph.D , Editor of the *Christian Herald*, New York.
Major Edward St. Aubyn Wake, Indian Army, Cantonment Magistrate of Mhow, Central India.
Raja Ravi Varma, of Travancore.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to award the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal for Public Service in India of the Second Class to—

Colonel Muhammad Abdul Majid Khan, Foreign Minister, Patiala State, Punjab.
Munshi Amar Singh, Deputy Collector in the Alwar State, Rajputana
Mrs Isabel Brander, late Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Madras
The Reverend William Isaac Chamberlain, Ph D., Principal of the American Arcot Mission College, Vellore, Madras Presidency
John Charles Clancey, Esq , F.R.A S , F R G S., Assistant Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Burma.
Miss R Greenfield, Superintendent, Charlotte Hospital, Ludhiana, Punjab
Alan Bertram Napier, Esq., Indian Civil Service, Deputy Commissioner of Raipur, Central Provinces.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

INDIAN ORDER OF MERIT (CIVIL DIVISION).

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 1st January 1904.

No. 2.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the admission to the 3rd class of the Civil Division of the Indian Order of Merit of Dafadar Kamrudin Hidayatali, of the Kathiawar Agency Police, for conspicuous bravery displayed by him in June 1903, near Chuda in the Kathiawar Agency, in the course of an encounter with a desperate gang of Miana dakaits holding a strong natural position with arms of precision.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 29th December 1903.

No. 3839.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Archdeacon of Nagpur will take rank in Article 51 of the Warrant of Precedence for India, published with the Government of India, Home Department, Notification No. 328, dated the 10th February 1899.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 29th December 1903.

No. 772.—Mr. J. C. Fergusson, of the Indian Civil Service, is appointed, sub *pro tem.*, to be an Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, with effect from the 3rd January 1904.

MEDICAL.

The 29th December 1903.

No. 1426.—In the Home Department Notification No. 711, dated the 9th June 1903, notifying that Captain F. N. Windsor, M.B., I.M.S. (Bengal), was employed as a probationer in the Chemical Examiner's Department, *for the words* "from the 20th to the 23rd April 1903" *read* "on the 22nd and 23rd April 1903."

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

The 29th December 1903.

No. 1907.—The following telegram is published for general information:—

Telegram, dated Pietermaritzburg, 23rd December 1903.

From—The Governor of Natal,

To—His Excellency the Viceroy.

Colony now free from plague, last patient having died on 30th November.

The 31st December 1903.

No. 1920.—The following telegram is published for general information:—

Telegram, dated Pera, the 26th December 1903.

From—His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Constantinople,

To—His Excellency the Viceroy.

Free pratique granted to arrivals from Alexandria except for medical examination and rat certificate.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 2nd January 1904.

No. 1.—The Reverend S. S. Scott, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Establishment, to be a Senior Chaplain, with effect from the 2nd January 1904.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

GENERAL.

Calcutta, the 31st December 1903.

No. 4255—162.—Mr. R. E. V. Arbuthnot, I.C.S., Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, is placed on special duty with the Government of India in that Department, with effect from the forenoon of the 31st December 1903.

Mr. L. Robertson, I.C.S. (Bombay), is appointed to officiate as Under-Secretary in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture during Mr. Arbuthnot's deputation on special duty, or until further orders.

FORESTS.

The 29th December 1903.

No. 1488-*F.*—189-7.—The services of Mr. H. C. Walker, Assistant Conservator of Forests, 2nd (officiating 1st) grade, Burma, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Superintendent of Port Blair, from the 6th October 1903, for employment in the Andamans Forest Department. Mr. Walker will continue to be borne on the Burma establishment while so employed.

J. WILSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

STAR OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William; the 1st January, 1904.

No. 1-*S. I.*

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India is pleased to announce that His Majesty the KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the said Order

To be Knights Commanders.

The Honourable Mr. ARUNDEL TAGG ARUNDEL, C.S.I., Indian Civil Service, an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General.

The Honourable Mr JAMES AUSTIN BOURDILLON, C.S.I., Indian Civil Service, Resident in Mysore and Chief Commissioner of Coorg, lately Acting Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

To be Companions.

The Honourable Mr EDMUND MCGILDOWNY HOPE FULTON, Indian Civil Service, Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay

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The Honourable Mr. JOHN HOOPER, Indian Civil Service, Member of the Board of Revenue, and a Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces for making Laws and Regulations

The Honourable Mr WILLIAM THOMAS HALL, Indian Civil Service, Financial Commissioner of Burma, and a Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma for making Laws and Regulations

The Honourable Mr RICHARD TOWNSEND GREER, Indian Civil Service, Chairman of the Corporation of Calcutta, and a Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for making Laws and Regulations

Lieutenant-Colonel ROBERT HENRY JENNINGS, Royal Engineers, Resident in the Western States of Rajputana

HAROLD ARTHUR STUART Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Inspector-General of Police, Madras, lately Secretary, Indian Police Commission.

By Order of the Grand Master,

L. W. DANE,

Secretary to the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

INDIAN EMPIRE.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 1st January, 1904.

No. 1-*I. E.*

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire is pleased to announce that His Majesty the KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the said Order:

To be Knights Commanders.

The Honourable Major-General Sir EDMOND ROCHE ELLES, K.C.B., Royal Artillery, an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General.

Sardar SULTAN JAN SADDOZAI, C.I.E., lately Extra Assistant Commissioner at Head-Quarters, Kohat.

To be Companions.

WILLIAM THOMAS BLANFORD, Esquire, LL.D., F.R.S., formerly of the Geological Survey of India.

The Honourable Mr. GOPAL KRISHNA GOKHALE, an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations

ROBERT DOUGLAS HARE, Esquire, Commissioner of Berar.

WILLIAM BELL, Esquire, Director of Public Instruction in the Punjab, and Under Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, Educational Department.

CLAUDE HAMILTON ARCHER HILL, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, lately Private Secretary to the Governor of Bombay.

EDWARD HENRY SCAMANDER CLARKE, Esquire, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

WEBSTER BOYLE GORDON, Esquire, A.M.I.C.E., Superintending Engineer, lately Secretary to the Indian Irrigation Commission

JAMES WALKER, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Deputy Commissioner of Nagpur.

Major ROBERT ARTHUR EDWARD BENN, Indian Army, Consul for Seistan and Kain.

MADHU SUDHAN DAS, Esquire, of Cuttack, lately a Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for making Laws and Regulations.

GEORGE JAMES PERRAM, Esquire, M.I.C.E., lately Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam, Public Works Department

Raja PARTAB BAHADUR SINGH, Talukdar of Kila Partabgarh, Oudh.

Raja JAHANDAD KHAN, Khan Bahadur, Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab.

By Order of the Grand Master,

L. W. DANE,
Secretary to the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 1st January, 1904

No. 1-*E. C.*

His Majesty the KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on WALTER MYTTON COLVIN, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, lately a Member of the Indian Police Commission.

L. W. DANE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 1st January, 1904.

No. 1-*I. A.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Brijraj Singh Deo, Zamindar of Khariar in the Raipur district of the Central Provinces, the title of Raja, as a personal distinction.

No. 2-*I. A.*

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No. 3-*I. A.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Bahadur as a personal distinction upon—

Kurnool Abdul Karim Sahib, Municipal Councillor, and Honorary Magistrate, Bellary, in the Madras Presidency.

Maulvi Syed Muhammad Nazir-ud-din, Deputy Magistrate in the Bengal Presidency.

Saiyid Jalal-ud-din Haidar, 1st grade Inspector of Police, in the United Provinces.
Khan Sahib Ghulam Muhammad Hussain Khan, of Delhi, in the Punjab.
Yar Muhammad Khan, Malik of the Malikdin Khel section of the Khyber Afridis.
Khan Sahib Sher Jang, Surveyor, Survey of India Department
Subadar Wazir Mahomed Khan, Magwe Battalion, Burma Military Police.

No. 4-*I. A.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rai Bahadur as a personal distinction upon—

Babu Dwarka Nath Mitter, late a District and Sessions Judge in the Bengal Presidency.

Babu Narain Chandra Naik, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector and Tahsildar of Angul, in Orissa, in the Bengal Presidency.

Senior Civil Assistant Surgeon Moti Lal Mookerji, in the Bengal Presidency

Babu Sital Prasad, Vice-Chairman of the Gya Municipality, in the Bengal Presidency.

Babu Gyanendra Nath Chakravarti, Inspector of Schools in the United Provinces.

Bhupal Chandra Basu, Assistant to the Director of Land Records and Agriculture in Assam

Ramchandra Shridar Joshi, Extra Assistant Commissioner and Assistant Director of Agriculture in the Central Provinces

Lala Roshan Lal, Superintendent of the Dhar State, in Central India.

Rai Sahib Ghamandi Lal, Superintendent, Imperial Service Transport Corps, Bharatpur, in Rajputana.

No. 5-*I. A.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rao Bahadur as a personal distinction upon—

M. R. Ry. Thittagudi Sabramania Aiyar, Vakil of the High Court, Madras

M. R Ry T. Jey Singh, 1st Class Inspector of Railway Police, Madras Presidency

Choitram Ramchandra, retired Deputy Collector, Sind, in the Bombay Presidency.

Trikamlal Dinanath, Diwan of the Dharampur State, in the Surat Agency of the Bombay Presidency.

Thakur Durjan Singh, Member of the Alwar State Council, of Jaoli, Alwar, in Rajputana.

No. 6-*I. A.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Sardar Bahadur as a personal distinction upon—

Sardar Pritam Singh, Bakhshi of the forces of the Patiala State, in the Punjab

Subadar Hem Karan Rai, of the Lushai Military Police, Assam.

No. 7-*I. A.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Sahib as a personal distinction upon—

Nuthed Muhammad Usman Sahib, Civil Surgeon, Negapatam, in the Madras Presidency.

Inayatulla Khan, Superintendent of Conservancy, Bareilly Cantonment, in the United Provinces.

Abdul Malik Khan, 2nd Grade Inspector of Police in the United Provinces.

Sandhe Khan, Inspector of Police, Delhi, in the Punjab.

Miyan Hussain Bakhsh, Extra Assistant Commissioner in the North-West Frontier Province.

Babu Miran Bakhsh, Temporary Supervisor, Quetta-Nushki Railway.

Munshi Ahmed Din, Attaché, Consulate-General, Meshed.

No. 8-*I. A.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rai Sahib as a personal distinction upon—

Babu Behary Lal Auddy, Head Assistant to the Superintending Engineer, South-Western Circle, Bengal Presidency.
Pandit Kishan Lal Misra, Vakil of the High Court and Sub-Government Pleader, Partabgarh, in the United Provinces.
Babu Vidya Natha Singh, Assistant Surgeon, Plague Medical Officer, Lahore District, Punjab.
Seth Motilal of Narsinghpur, in the Central Provinces.
Devi Das, a Superintendent of the Paper Currency Office, Lahore, in the Punjab.
Ram Singh, Surveyor, Survey of India Department.

No. 9-*I. A.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rao Sahib as a personal distinction upon—

M R. Ry N. Venkatapathi Naidu Garu, pensioned Tahsildar and Chairman of the Conjeeveram Municipal Council, Madras Presidency.
Mohobat Singh Haribhai, Chief Constable of the Kathiawar Agency Police, Bombay Presidency.
Umiashankar Jivanram, Kamdar, Chuda State, Kathiawar Agency, Bombay Presidency.
Narayan Vinayak Gole, Pleader, and Vice-President of the Nasik Municipality, in the Bombay Presidency
Thakur Bharat Singh, Member of the Kishangarh State Council, in Rajputana.

No. 10-*I. A.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Mir Mehrab Khan, Gitchki, Baluchistan, the title of Sardar, as a personal distinction.

No. 11-*I. A.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Hkun Htôn, Myosa of Mong Nawng, Southern Shan States, the title of Kyet thaye zaung shwe Salwè ya Min, as a personal distinction.

No. 12-*I. A.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Maung Po Kyu (1), Inspector of Police, Pegu District, in Burma, the title of Thuye gaung ngwe Da ya Min, as a personal distinction.

No. 13-*I. A.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Maung Myat U, retired Myoôk, 1st grade, Toungoo District, in Burma, the title of Ahmudan gaung Tazeik ya Min, as a personal distinction

The 30th December 1903.

No. 2035-*G.*—The undermentioned officers have been selected as probationers for the Political Department of the Government of India, and are temporarily attached to the Punjab Commission as Supernumerary Assistant Commissioners, with effect from the dates on which they assume charge of their duties —

Lieutenant W. H. I Shakespear—Indian Army.
Lieutenant C. T. Daukes—Indian Army
Lieutenant F. H. Humphrys—Indian Army.

The 1st January 1904.

No. 14-*I. A.*—Mr. A. Warden, Adjutant of the Waghir Corps, is appointed to hold charge, until further orders, of the offices of Assistant to the Resident at Baroda in the Okhamandal District, and Commandant of the Waghir Corps, with effect from the 1st January 1904.

L. W. DANE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 1st January, 1904.

APPOINTMENTS

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

No. 1—Lieutenant H R Von D Hardinge, 97th Deccan Infantry, is appointed a probationer for the Military Accounts Department, with effect from the 18th December 1903

PERSONAL STAFF

No. 2.—The Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's personal staff, with effect from the date specified —

To be Comptroller of the Household

Major J Strachey, 11th Rajputs. Dated 29th November 1903.

No. 3—The following appointments have been made on the personal staff of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, with effect from the 2nd November 1903 —

To be Aides-de-Camp

Captain J S Maidlow, R A
Lieutenant W B Rennie, 19th Hussars.

ENGINEERS

OFFICERS

Conditions of service of Royal Engineer officers in India.

No. 4—The Secretary of State for India in Council having decided, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for War, that the system of election for continuous service in India by officers of Royal Engineers shall be abandoned, no officer shall be allowed to elect for continuous service after the 31st December 1904

Officers who have already elected for continuous service shall be permitted to cancel their election at any time.

Officers who have elected for continuous service, and do not cancel their election, and officers who may, before the 1st January 1905, be allowed to elect, shall continue to enjoy all the rights and privileges of continuous service officers.

The following rules shall apply to officers upon the Indian establishment at this date, and to those who may in future proceed to India for a tour of service, except in the case of officers who, having elected for continuous Indian service, do not cancel their election, and of any who may be allowed to elect between this date and the 31st December 1904.

Service in India. I. A tour of Indian service for an officer of Royal Engineers shall be five years, reckoning from the date on which he is posted to the Indian establishment.

An officer who, after a term of Indian service, has reverted to the Imperial establishment, as provided in Rule II, will, if again posted to the Indian establishment, be required to complete a five years' tour as before.

Leave out of India shall reckon as part of a tour.

II. At the expiration of a five years' tour, an officer may be permitted to extend his Indian service indefinitely

An officer may apply for permission to revert to the Imperial establishment on completion of a five years' tour of Indian service, or at any subsequent date, giving six months' notice of his wish to revert.

The Secretary of State for India, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for War, may at any time terminate the Indian service of an officer.

III. During his first five years of Indian service, an officer shall be under the leave rules applicable to the British service in India. After the expiration of his first five years of Indian service, an officer,— Leave

(*a*) If in military employment,—

(1) May be granted leave under the leave rules for the Indian Army, subject to the following conditions:—

(*i*) An officer's service for leave allowances shall be,—

When he has less than 20 years' service for Indian pension, reckoned as in Rule VIII, his service on the Indian establishment,

When he has not less than 20 years' service for Indian pension, reckoned as in Rule VIII, his service for Indian pension

(*ii*) In the event of an officer not returning to India on or before the expiration of any leave granted to him under the Indian Army leave rules, by reason of his reversion to the Imperial establishment, he will be required to refund the difference between the leave allowance drawn under these rules and the leave pay he would have received under the leave rules applicable to the British service in India;

Or,

(2) May be granted leave under the rules applicable to the British service in India, should he prefer these rules to the Indian Army leave rules

(*b*) If in civil employment,—

(1) May be granted leave under civil leave rules as laid down in the Civil Service Regulations, subject to the following conditions —

(*i*) For purposes of reckoning the amount of furlough earned by an officer, "active service" will include all "active service" in India, as defined in the Civil Service Regulations, whether passed in military or in civil employment. In no case will any service on the British establishment count for furlough under civil rules.

(*ii*) The furlough at the credit of an officer will be the amount earned (*viz*, one-fourth of his active service, as defined in the previous paragraph), less any leave with pay out of India actually taken The furlough thus at the credit of an officer may be partly in respect of service passed in military employment, and partly in respect of service passed in civil employment

(*iii*) During furlough credited to an officer as above, the furlough pay will be equa to one-half the officer's "average salary," as defined in the Civil Service Regulations, subject to the following *minimum* rates —

During furlough earned by service in civil employment, £125 a quarter, or his last salary, whichever is less.

During furlough earned by service in military employment, the rate to which the officer would have been entitled under the Indian Army leave rules at the time of taking the furlough had he been in military instead of in civil employment.

(*iv*) That portion of the furlough at the credit of an officer which has been earned by service in civil employment may be taken before the portion earned by service in military employment.

(*v*) An officer who reverts from civil to military employment forfeits the claim to enjoy, during any leave granted to him while in military employment, the rate of furlough allowance ordinarily admissible during furlough earned in respect of service in civil employment.

(*vi*) In the event of an officer not returning to India on or before the expiration of any leave granted to him under civil leave rules, by reason of his reversion to the Imperial establishment, he will be required to refund the difference between the leave allowance drawn and the leave pay he would have received under the leave rules applicable to the British service in India,

Or,

(2) May be granted leave under the rules applicable to the British service in India, should he prefer these rules to civil leave rules.

Note.—The provisions of Rule III, shall not apply to an officer who, under existing regulations, is entitled to leave under the Military Furlough Rules of 1868, and may desire to remain under these rules.

IV. An officer who has completed 20 years' service for Indian pension, reckoned as in Rule VIII, will be considered as an Indian officer for purposes of staff employment and command. Staff employment

V. An officer in military employment, who has been placed upon the half-pay list under the Regulations of the Royal Warrant governing promotion and appointment, shall vacate his appointment, but may be re-employed in a Colonel's, or in a higher appointment. Vacation of appointment

An officer in civil employment will be removed from employment under the civil rules in force. If placed on the half-pay list under military regulations he will not be removed from civil employment unless required to vacate under civil rules. If retired from the Army he will vacate his civil appointment, and can only be re-appointed with the special sanction of the Government of India.

Unemployed pay

VI. A Colonel or Lieutenant-Colonel on the Indian establishment removed from employment, either on account of age or of being placed upon the half-pay list, shall receive, until re-employment or retirement—

(a) When he has less than 20 years' service for Indian pension, reckoned as in Rule VIII, the rate of half-pay prescribed in the Royal Warrant regulating the pay of the Royal Engineers generally,

(b) When he has not less than 20 years' service for Indian pension, reckoned as in Rule VIII, if residing in India, the Indian pay and allowances of a Lieutenant-Colonel of Royal Engineers, namely, Rs 1,002-4-0 a month, and if residing out of India, the leave pay to which he may be entitled under the leave rules for the Indian army, subject to a minimum of £600 a year

Pension

VII. An officer, who has completed not less than 20 years' Indian service for pension, reckoned as in Rule VIII, shall on retirement receive a pension consisting of the retired pay to which he would be entitled under the Royal Warrant regulating the retired pay of the Royal Engineers generally, and in addition such a portion of the difference between the said retired pay and the Indian Army pension belonging to his total length of service as is represented by the proportion his Indian pension service bears to the minimum total service that would have qualified him for the before-mentioned Indian Army pension

In calculating the Indian pension service, any broken period of 15 days and upwards shall be reckoned as one month, and any broken period of less than 15 days shall not be counted

An officer of the Royal Engineers, who has not less than 20 years' service for Indian pension, reckoned as in Rule VIII, and who has served upon the Indian establishment as a general officer, should be eligible on retirement to receive the Indian Army pension due to the rank he held while upon the Indian establishment

An officer of the Royal Engineers who has the necessary service shall also be eligible for Indian invalid pension under the conditions applicable to the officers of the Indian Army

VIII The following will reckon as service for Indian pension —

(a) Service on the British establishment not exceeding three years, provided tha such service has been rendered before the completion of 15 years' total service

(b) All service in India—which need not be continuous—from the date of first arrival in India, except service in India on exchange with a continuous service officer under regulations in force previous to the date of these rules.

(c) Time spent on leave, provided the officer is still borne on the Indian establishment, except in the case of an officer under the furlough regulations of 1868, whose leave will reckon as service only to the extent provided for in those rules.

(d) Time spent under the regulations in England under instruction at a school of Military Engineering, provided the officer is borne on the Indian establishment.

(e) Time spent on duty out of India, provided the officer is borne on the Indian establishment, and provided that, if in "foreign service," as defined in the Civil Service Regulations, contribution for pension is duly paid, as laid down in those Regulations.

(f) Time spent by a continuous service officer on exchange out of India under regulations in force previous to the date of these rules

(g) Time spent on unemployed service on the half-pay list after completion of five years' service in the rank of regimental Lieutenant-Colonel, or on vacation of appointment in a higher rank, provided in either case that the officer at the date of being placed upon the half pay list was borne upon the Indian establishment.

Family Pension

IX. An officer, during his Indian service, will be allowed, on payment of the required donations, to subscribe for the benefits of the Indian Military Service Family Pension Regulations, and to continue to subscribe so long as he remains upon the Indian establishment. On reversion to the Imperial establishment such an officer cannot continue a subscriber, but he will be entitled to receive back such portion of his contributions as may be in excess of the risk borne during the term of his membership. In the event of an officer retiring while subscribing, he may continue to subscribe, provided that he has not less than 20 years' service for Indian pension, reckoned as in Rule VIII, at the date of his retirement, or provided that he retires on an Indian invalid pension; or he may withdraw, receiving back such portion of his contributions as may be in excess of the risk borne during the term of his membership

EXAMPLES of the application of Rule III (*a*) (1), under which an officer of Royal Engineers in military employment may be granted leave under Indian Army leave rules.

Detail of service		Service for Indian pension reckoned as in Rule VIII	Service counting for leave allowance under Rule III (*a*), (1), (1)	Year of service, the commencement of which determines the leave allowance under Indian Army leave rules	Leave allowance admissible, rate per annum
	Years	Years	Years		£
Case I.—					
Home	2½				
India	6	[illegible]½	6	5th	250
TOTAL	8½				
Case II.—					
Home	2½				
India	13	15½	13	5th	250
TOTAL	15½				
Case III.—					
Home	2½				
India	17¼	19¾	17¼	15th	300
TOTAL	19¾				
Case IV.—					
Home	2½				
India	18	20½	20½	20th	450
TOTAL	20½				
Case V.—					
Home	2½				
India	7				
Home	4	17½	14½	15th	300
India	7½	(7 + 7½ + 3)	(7 + 7½)		
TOTAL	21				
Case VI.—					
Home	2½				
India	7				
Home	4	20¼	20¼	20th	450
India	10¼	(7 + 10¼ + 3)			
TOTAL	23¾				
Case VII.—					
Home	2½				
India	[illegible]				
Home	4	24½	24½	25th	600
India	14½	(7 + 14½ + 3)			
TOTAL	28				
Case VIII.—					
Home	2½				
India	27	29½	29½	30th	700
TOTAL	29½				

Cases III and VI. should be compared, also Cases III and IV.

EXAMPLE of the application of Rule III (*b*) (1), under which an officer of Royal Engineers in civil employment may be granted leave under civil leave rules.

Service of the officer:—

	Years.
At home	2½
In India, in military employment	3
In India, in civil employment	5½
Total	11

While in military employment he had six months' leave under the British service leave rules.

His "average salary" for the last three years was, say, 700 rupees per month.

His "active service" [Rule III. (*b*) (1) (i.)] is:—

	Years.
In military employment, three years less six months, or	2½
In civil employment	5½
Total	8

His furlough earned [Rule III. (*b*) (1) (ii)] is one-fourth of eight years, or two years, of which six months has already been taken.

His furlough at credit, therefore, is two years less six months, or 18 months; of which 1½ months (one-fourth of 2½ years, less six months), is on account of service in military employment, and 16½ months on account of service in civil employment

His leave allowance during the whole of the furlough at credit [under Rule III (*b*) (1) (iii.)] is one-half of 700 rupees, that is, 350 rupees per month, or 4,200 rupees per annum. The rate of exchange at which this allowance is payable in England may vary from time to time At the rate of 1*s*. 6*d* per rupee, at present in force, the allowance would be at the rate of 315*l* per annum

But during the 16½ months earned by service in civil employment, the half-salary rate of 315*l* per annum is subject as a minimum to the rate of 125*l*. per quarter, or 500*l* per annum, which is greater than the half-salary rate, and during these 16½ months the officer would accordingly draw allowances at the rate of 500*l*. per annum.

Also, during the 1½ months earned by service in military employment, the half-salary rate of 315*l* per annum is subject as a minimum to the rate that would be admissible to the officer had he been granted leave under the Indian Army leave rules. The officer in this case having 8½ years' service, counting for leave allowance under Rule III. (*a*) (1) (i), would be entitled to a rate of 250*l*. per annum This rate, however, being less than the half-salary rate, the officer would actually draw the latter rate, or 315*l* per annum, during the 1½ months in question.

EXAMPLES of the calculation of pension under Rule VII.

Case I.—An officer retires after 34 years' total service, of which, under Rule VIII, he can reckon 28 years as service for Indian pension

Pension admissible under Royal Warrant	£ 450
Indian Army pension to an officer who has 34 years' total service	„ 700
Difference between Royal Warrant and Indian Army pensions for 34 years service (700*l* — 450*l*)	„ 250
Minimum service by which the Indian Army pension of 700*l* can be earned	32 years

Pension payable =450*l* +28/32 of 250*l*
=450*l* +218*l* 15*s*
=668*l* 15*s*

Case II—An officer retires after 31 years' total service, all of which, under Rule VIII., he can reckon as service for Indian pension.

Pension admissible under Royal Warrant	£ 450
Indian Army pension to an officer who has 31 years' total service	„ 500
Minimum service by which the Indian Army pension of 500*l* can be earned	28 years

The officer, having more service for Indian pension than the minimum of 28 years required to earn the Indian Army rate of 500*l*, would receive 500*l* a year as his pension.

No. 5—The following decisions are promulgated for general information, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for India in Council and of the Secretary of State for War:—

I All officers of the Royal Engineers of the Military Works Services who have elected, or may be permitted to elect, for continuous service in India shall be allowed the option between,—

(*a*) Continuous employment to the age of 55 years, with final removal therefrom at that age, and,

(*b*) Removal from employment on being placed upon the half-pay list on completion of five years' service in the rank of regimental Lieutenant-Colonel, with eligibility for re-employment to the age of 57 years in the substantive rank of Colonel

This option is to be exercised within six months of the date of this order, or of the officer's election for continuous service in India.

II. An officer of the Royal Engineers who has elected, or who may be permitted to elect, for continuous service in India shall, on being removed from employment in the rank of Colonel or Lieutenant-Colonel either on account of age or of being placed upon the half-pay list, receive, until re-employment or retirement,—

If residing in India, the Indian pay and allowances of a Lieutenant-Colonel of Royal Engineers, namely, R1,002-4-0 a month; and,

If residing out of India, the leave pay to which he may be entitled under the leave rules for the Indian Army, subject to a minimum of £600 a year.

Attention is drawn to the fact that an officer who joined the service after the 20th February 1886, and elected for continuous Indian service, draws his pension under Article 9, and not under Article 11, of India Office Royal Warrant of the 20th February 1886.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 6.—The following extracts are published for general information:—

"London Gazette," dated 4th December 1903, pages 8026, 8027, and 8028.

INDIA OFFICE,
4th December 1903

The King has approved of the following promotions among officers of the Indian Army, and admissions to the Indian Army made by the Government of India:—

INDIAN ARMY.

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels

Dated 5th September 1903

Stephen Francis Biddulph.

Dated 10th September 1903

Henry D'Urban Keary, D.S.O.
Eden Vansittart.
Frank Lewis Jones.

Dated 11th September 1903.

Arthur William Forbes.
George Arthur Welman.
Charles William Westbrooke Burton.
John Maxwell Carpendale.

Dated 19th September 1903

George Borlase Stevens

Captains to be Majors.

Dated 29th August 1903

William George Walker
Ambrose Blacklock Harvey.
Harold Stephen Fox-Strangways.
Botet Trydell.
George Stanley Frazer.
Frederick George Hugh Davies
Arthur D'Arcy Gordon Bannerman, C.I.E.
Philip Trevor Augustine Spence.
Charles Hamilton Beville.
Hector Travers Dennys.
Harry Prevost England Parker
Charles Lestock Onslow Reid.
Frederic William Rea.
Hugh Rollo Fagan.
Frederick Servington Widdicombe.
Reginald Edward Harry Dyer.
Fitz-Hardinge Wintle.
Henry King.
Cyril Powney Thompson
Stanislaus Michael Tighe
Herbert Walton.
Arthur Elliott Barton.
Owen James Obbard.
Charley Blair Baldock.
Henry Walter George Cole.
Harry Ashley Cooper
Horace Powys Lane

Brevet-Major Alexander Cadell
MacCarthy Reagh Emmet Ray.
Stannus Geoghegan
Frank Rennick
William John Pettitt Kaye.
Auberon Arthur Howell
Brevet-Major Charles Hugh Henry Gough
William Hatton Hildebrand
George William Douglas Elsmie
Herbert Evan Charles Bayley Nepean
Trimmell Martin Ward
Edward William Harris

Dated 1st September 1903

Churchill Arthur Luck
Eugene Le Mesurier

Dated 2nd September 1903

Walter Edwin Venour

To be Lieutenants

Lieutenant Charles Craufurd Stuart, from the Manchester Regiment Dated 8th August 190 , but to rank from 13th October 1900

Lieutenant Clarence Gordon Hume Henderson, from the Royal Artillery Dated 12th July 1903, but to rank from 3rd April 1901

Lieutenant Frederick William Hunt, from the Leicestershire Regiment Dated 10th July 1903, but to rank from 18th June 1901

Lieutenant Frederick Alexander Don, from the Northamptonshire Regiment Dated 14th August 1903, but to rank from 13th July 1901.

Lieutenant Francis Henry Humphrys, from the Worcestershire Regiment Dated 18th October 1902, but to rank from 1st August 1901

Lieutenant George Stuart Douglas, from the King's Own Scottish Borderers Dated 12th June 1903, but to rank from 9th October 1901

Lieutenant Betham Wilkins Shuttleworth, from the West Yorkshire Regiment. Dated 24th June 1903, but to rank from 12th October 1901

Lieutenant Arthur Orr Sutherland, from the Border Regiment Dated 17th July 1903, but to rank from 15th November 1901

Lieutenant Claude Butler Gosset, from the Royal Fusiliers. Dated 29th August 1903, but to rank from 14th December 1901.

Lieutenant Ronald Jasper Cargill, from the Royal Lancaster Regiment Dated 24th August 1903, but to rank from 23rd March 1902

Lieutenant Herbert Durie Moore, from the Suffolk Regiment. Dated 29th July 1903, but to rank from 23rd April 1902

Lieutenant Barry Hartwell, from the Welsh Regiment. Dated 13th September 1903, but to rank from 26th April 1902

Lieutenant Gilbert Lewis, from the West Riding Regiment Dated 9th August 1903, but to rank from 26th February 1903.

Second-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

Alexander Gallwey Shea. Dated 6th April 1903.
John Symons Crosthwaite. Dated 8th April 1903

Dated 4th August 1903.

Evelyn Branscombe Flanagan, D S O.
Harry Lawrence Ainsworth
Leopold Aloysius Matthew Jones
George Summerson Skinner.
Pandarves Christopher Poll Gibson.

Dated 6th July 1903.

William Elton Home
Ronald Charles Llewellyn Morice

Dated 13th July 1903

Murray Selwood Hewett.

Dated 4th August 1903.

Arthur Mordaunt Mills

Dated 8th August 1903

Henry Hallet Batten.
Brinsley Guise Sheridan Clarke.
George Walker Cochran
Robert Jaffray MacBrayne
Guy Drury Pennington.
Gordon Terry Steuart Clarke
Barton Edward Anderson
Cecil Arthur Brown.
John Dymoke Scale.
Robert Rowat Hart.
Thomas Milne

Dated 6th April 1903

Arthur Lucius Wilford.
George Rowland Bird

Dated 8th April 1903.

Henry Talbot Shakespear.

Dated 6th July 1903

Harold Dening

Dated 13th July 1903

George Lambert Farran.

Dated 8th August 1903

Thomas Arthur Atkinson Wilson
Arthur Edwin Bradshaw
Francis Esmond Wingate Venning
Rodney Foster.
Arthur Hastings Stuart-Menteth.
Charles Home Kingston Kirkwood

To be Second Lieutenants

Second-Lieutenant Willoughby Lugard Hogg, from the Yorkshire Regiment. Dated 13th August 1903, but to rank from 11th August 1900

Second-Lieutenant George Dudley Ruadh Macmahon, from the Hampshire Regiment. Dated 12th August 1903, but to rank from 4th May 1901

Second-Lieutenant Norman Elliott Howell, from the Bedfordshire Regiment Dated 6th August 1903, but to rank from 4th May 1901

Second-Lieutenant William Norman Thomson (since deceased), from the Highland Light Infantry. Dated 4th September 1903, but to rank from 8th May 1901.

Second-Lieutenant Raoul Donald Carnegy McLeod, from the Hampshire Regiment Dated 24th June 1903, but to rank from 24th July 1901

Second-Lieutenant Colin Hay Giffard, from the South Wales Borderers. Dated 30th July 1903, but to rank from 4th December 1901

Second-Lieutenant Richard Henry Hedges Manners, from the Royal Scots. Dated 18th July 1903, but to rank from 4th December 1901.

Second Lieutenant George Dudley Mathew, from the Northamptonshire Regiment Dated 22nd July 1903, but to rank from 18th January 1902

Second-Lieutenant Henry Lawrence Scott, from the Dorsetshire Regiment. Dated 8th July 1903, but to rank from 18th January 1902.

Second-Lieutenant Edward Douglas Struan Robertson, from the Lincolnshire Regiment. Dated 24th July 1903, but to rank from 29th January 1902.

Second-Lieutenant Oliver Lawrence Ruck, from the Bedfordshire Regiment Dated 8th July 1903, but to rank from 23rd April 1902.

Second-Lieutenant Francis Charles Moberly, from the Border Regiment. Dated 23rd August 1903, but to rank from 7th May 1902.

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS

John Stewart French, Gent, to be Second-Lieutenant in the Cavalry Branch. Dated 25th September 1903.

The King has also approved of the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officers —

INDIAN ARMY

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Philip Picot Dated 4th November 1903.

Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Wapshare Dated 5th November 1903.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

The King has also approved of the resignation from the service of the undermentioned officer —

Captain John Elliott Robinson. Dated 1st November 1903.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

PROMOTIONS

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 7 —Subject to His Majesty's approval, the undermentioned Major is granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel whilst serving as Regimental Commandant, Indian Army —

Clarence Herbert Macdonald, 96th Berar Infantry, 12th November 1903

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

HOSPITAL ASSISTANT BRANCH

Bengal Establishment.

No. 8 —No 277, second class Senior Hospital Assistant, ranking as Jemadar Kataru Ram (E) to be first class Senior Hospital Assistant, ranking as Subadar,

No 466, first class Hospital Assistant Nihalchand (E) to be second class Senior Hospital Assistant, ranking as Jemadar,—

with effect from the 18th June 1903, *vice* No 242, first class Senior Hospital Assistant, ranking as Subadar, Nattha Singh, invalided.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

Bengal

No. 9 —The promotions notified in Military Department Notification No. 1129 of 1903 have effect from the 27th July 1903, and not as therein stated

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 10 —The following promotions are made in the undermentioned regiment: -

25th Cavalry (Frontier Force).

Risaldar Abdul Kadir Khan to be Risaldar Major; Risaidar Ram Rat to be Risaldar; Jemadar Ashgar Ali Khan to be Risaidar, Kot Duffadar Akwak Singh to be Jemadar; *vice* Kesar Sing, *Sardar Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st May 1903.

Jemadar Chet Singh to be Risaidar; and Kot Duffadar Surayan Singh to be Jemadar; *vice* Gurbakhsh Singh, dismissed the service; with effect from the 5th October 1903.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 11 —With the approval of the Secretary of State for India, the undermentioned officer is permitted to resign the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 14th December 1903:—

Captain Francis Herbert Johnstone, 65th Carnatic Light Infantry.

(E) Passed in English.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 12—Colonel George Frederick Young, C B Indian Army, Unemployed Supernumerary List, is permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 26th November 1903

REWARDS

ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA

No. 13—The following promotions in and admissions to, the Order of British India among native officers of the Imperial Service Troops is notified —

For promotion to the 1st class with the title of "Sardar Bahadur"

Daud Khan, Commandant, Alwar Lancers
Hashim Nawaz Jang, Commandant, 2nd Hyderabad Lancers

For admission to the 2nd class with the title of "Bahadur"

Wahid Bakhsh Khan, Commandant, Bahawalpur Mounted Rifles
Girdar Singh, Commandant, Bharatpur Infantry
Lachman Singh, Subadar, Sirmur Sappers.

VOLUNTEER CORPS

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Ghazipur Light Horse.

No. 14.—Lieutenant Duncan Colvin Baillie to be Major and Commandant, *vice* Fox transferred to the supernumerary list

Assam Valley Light Horse.

No. 15—Major Charles Thorp Jessop to be Lieutenant-Colonel, with effect from the 1st February 1903, to complete the establishment

Major Fitzwarren Lloyd to be Lieutenant-Colonel, with effect from the 26th June 1903, *vice* Jessop, appointed Commandant

Captain Walter Hervey St. John Mildmay to be Major, with effect from the 1st February 1903, *vice* Jessop, promoted.

Captain John Henderson to be Major, with effect from the 26th June 1903, *vice* Lloyd, promoted.

Lieutenant George Robert Alexander Gair to be Captain, with effect from the 1st February 1903, *vice* Mildmay, promoted.

Lieutenant George Saltor Beauchamp to be Captain, with effect from the 1st April 1903, *vice* Holder, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Lieutenant William Hugh Lyall to be Captain, with effect from the 26th June 1903, *vice* Henderson, promoted.

Second-Lieutenant Charles Stuart Bivar to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 1st February 1903, *vice* Gair, promoted.

Second-Lieutenant William Henry Bateman Lawes to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 1st April 1903, *vice* Beauchamp, promoted.

Second-Lieutenant Thomas More to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 26th June 1903, *vice* Lyall, promoted.

John Mucklow, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 1st February 1903, *vice* Bivar, promoted.

Hubert Garbett, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 1st April 1903, *vice* Lawes, promoted.

Robert Anderson, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 28th May 1903, *vice* Hewan, resigned

Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

No. 16.—Robert William Rudall Pennington, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 7th December 1903, *vice* Coates, promoted.

Calcutta Port Defence Volunteer Corps (Artillery Company).

No. 17.—William Bernard MacCabe, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 2nd November 1903, to fill an existing vacancy.

Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles

No. 18.—Second-Lieutenant William Louis Goss, to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 18th April 1903, *vice* DeCourcy, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Madras Volunteer Guards.

No. 19.—Thomas Henry Evelyn Scott and James Aloysius Doyle, Cadets, to be Second-Lieutenants, with effect from the 22nd and 24th of October 1903, respectively, *vice* Smither and Scott, resigned.

3rd (Cadet) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 20.—Charles Cyrus Armitage, Esquire, to be Captain, with effect from the 14th September 1903, *vice* Goddard, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Henry Patrick Blackburn, Esquire, to be Captain, with effect from the 14th September 1903, *vice* Watson, resigned.

Stanley Smith, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 28th July 1903, *vice* Phillips, promoted

Sind Volunteer Rifles.

No. 21.—Captain Thomas Matheson resigns his commission

Hyderabad Volunteer Rifles

No. 22—William Pendlebury, Esquire, to be Lieutenant-Colonel and Commandant, *vice*. Ievers, resigned.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 1.—Commander A W. McArthur, Royal Indian Marine, is appointed Marine Transport Officer, Mandalay, *vice* Lieutenant R. G. Devenish, Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the 7th December 1903.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 2.—The following promotion is made in the Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the 7th December 1903, *vice* Commander A. W. McArthur, Royal Indian Marine, seconded.—

To be Commander, 3rd Grade.

Lieutenant S. D. Vale, Royal Indian Marine.

E. DEBRATH, *Colonel*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAYS

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 28th December 1903.

No. 485—It is hereby notified for general information that His Majesty's Secretary of State for India has sanctioned an estimate amounting to R24,45,817, for the purposes of (1) constructing a permanent bridge over the Indus at Khushalgarh, and (2) converting the railway from Khushalgarh to Kohat from the 2 feet 6 inches to the 5 feet 6 inches gauge.

A. BRERETON,
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 2, 1904.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 26th October 1903.

From the 21st November next till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 14th November all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August, 1901 :—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's Gazette, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February, 1870, the Government of India directed that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P M on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's Gazette. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next Gazette."

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

W. ROSS,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 24th December 1903.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 4294 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the period ending 23rd December 1903.—

No 530 of 1903.—Ahmed Cumroodin Setware, gentleman, of Murud Janjira, district Colaba, now residing at Byculla, Bombay. *A punkha pulling machine*

No. 531 of 1903.—Bhugwandass Tapidas, mechanic, 51, No. 3, Carpenter street, Mazagaon, Bombay *An improved automatic gear for turning or boring tapers or curves of any shape on machined articles*

No. 532 of 1903 —Harry Morton Girling, engineer and tea planter, of Cherra Tea Company, Limited, Ballacherra, Cachar, in British India *Improvements in hoop-iron and other strainers.*

No. 533 of 1903 —James Bergan, manufacturer, of Granville, in the state of New South Wales, in the commonwealth of Australia *Apparatus for automatically lighting and extinguishing street and other gas lamps.*

No 534 of 1903 —Tanjore Kadambore Amirtalinga Achari, goldsmith and mechanic, residing at No. 9, Gungannan street, Washermanpetta, Madras. *A water-lift for raising and self-tilting water from wells, tanks, etc*

No 535 of 1903.—James Mitchell Grey, cotton-spinner, of 1, Colne road, Burnley, in the county of Lancaster, England *Improvements in or relating to automatic shuttle changing mechanism of looms for weaving.*

No. 536 of 1903 —James Mitchell Grey, cotton spinner, of 1, Colne road, Burnley, in the county of Lancaster, England *Improvements in automatic stop motions of looms.*

No 4295 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A M to 3 P M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying.—

No. 121 of 1902.—Hormusjee Edulji Bottlewalla, merchant, residing at 91, Bazaar Gate street, Fort, Bombay *An improved kerosene oil lamp.* (Specification filed 19 December 1903.)

No. 151 of 1903.—Alfred Moul, gentleman, of 105, Shaftesbury avenue, London, England. *Improvements in target apparatuses and the like where no projectile is employed.* (Specification filed 21 December 1903.)

No. 200 of 1903.—John Henry Elspass, gentleman, of 1301, West Adams street, Los Angeles, county of Los Angeles, state of California, United States of America. *Improvements in pulverising mills.* (Specification filed 21 December 1903.)

No. 202 of 1903.—William Benjamin Gray, linen manufacturer, of Glenanne, in the county of Armagh in Ireland. *Improvements in machines for treating fibrous plants.* (Specification filed 21 December 1903.)

No. 219 of 1903.—David Smith, assistant to Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, iron founders, etc, of Byculla Iron Works, Bombay, in British India *A self-closing and locking water-tap.* (Specification filed 21 December 1903.)

No. 232 of 1903.—James Edward Smith, machinist, residing at No. 2061, Madison avenue, in the city of New York, borough of Manhattan, in the county of New York, and state of New York, United States of America. *Improvement in machines for making cigar bunches.* (Specification filed 21 December 1903.)

No 4296 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the under-mentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

No. 323 of 1891.—George Henry List *A new and improved double action detector lock* (From 9 January 1904 to 9 January 1905.)

No. 212 of 1895.—George Alexander Dick *Improvements in the manufacture of wire, rods, bars, or tubes from various copper alloys, and in apparatus therefor.* (From 27 December 1903 to 27 December 1904.)

No. 321 of 1895.—Samuel Cleland Davidson. *Improvements in stoves or apparatus for heating air.* (From 18 January 1904 to 18 January 1905.)

No. 379 of 1896.—Samuel Cleland Davidson *Improvements in tea-leaf rolling machines.* (From 5 February 1904 to 5 February 1905.)

No. 214 of 1897.—James Albert Bonsack and Hugo Bilgram. *An automatic feed mechanism for cigarette fillers.* (From 30 December 1903 to 30 December 1904.)

No. 186 of 1898.—The Linotype Company, Limited. *Improvements in the spacing and justifying and casting and trimming mechanisms of linotype machines.* (From 28 December 1903 to 28 December 1904.

No. 187 of 1898.—The Linotype Company, Limited. *Improvements in and connected with linotype machines.* (From 28 December 1903 to 28 December 1904.)

No. 378 of 1899.—George Consider Hale and Merton Wollman. *Improvements in fire alarm systems and apparatus.* (From 11 May 1904 to 11 May 1905.)

No. 4297 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the under-mentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased:—

No. 461 of 1898.—Lawrence Oliphant Lieschiug. *An improved contrivance for weather-proof and thief resisting covers for live-stock and goods either while being conveyed by land or water, or while stored on land or water, as well as for all purposes for which tents are at present employed.* (Specification filed 19 September 1899.)

No 51 of 1899.—Max Bernstein. *An improved device for automatically lighting gas incandescence burners.* (Specification filed 18 September 1899.)

No. 69 of 1899.—Joseph Lybrand Ferrell. *Method of and apparatus for impregnating cellular substances such as wood, with fireproofing preservative and other reagents in solution* (Specification filed 18 September 1899.)

No 81 of 1899.—Thomas Beamont Abbott. *Handle for kerosene tins and the like.* (Specification filed 18 September 1899.)

No. 105 of 1899.—John Coyne. *Improvements in manufacture of gas.* (Specification filed 18 September 1899.)

No. 125 of 1899.—Emile Suter. *Improvements in fibre extractors.* (Specification filed 21 September 1899.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (a) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

No. 77 of 1898.—Walter Shelverton Frost. *Improvements in spray producing apparatus and the like.* (Specification filed 19 September 1898.)

No. 135 of 1898.—Paul Dame Henry Pottevin and Albert Piat. *Improvements in the manufacture of means and apparatus for filtering.* (Specification filed 19 September 1898.)

No. 274 of 1898.—Edward William Coughlin. *Improvements in and relating to railway switch boxes.* (Specification filed 21 September 1898.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*b*) After the expiration of the fourth year and before the expiration of the fifth year from the date of filing of the specification—

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, will in future be open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Cheques and money orders will only be accepted if made payable *at Calcutta* to the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October 1895 in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications, and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitor's room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified: or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

C. R. WILSON,
Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICE.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 28th December 1903.

LIABILITIES	R a p.	R	a	p
Capital paid up		2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund		1,21,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	76,24,515 12 10			
Public Deposits at Branches	76,57,244 0 11	1,52,81,759	13	9
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches . . .		9,34,55,842	5	0
Bank Post Bills, etc		3,62,144	12	8
Sundries		21,46,598	3	4
RUPEES .		14,33,96,345	2	9

ASSETS.	R a p.	R	a	p.
Government Securities .		1,30,61,253	0	0
Other authorised Investments		79,50,509	8	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities		3,13,16,548	9	1
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities . .		1,79,15,635	14	8
Bills discounted and purchased		2,03,80,653	14	6
Balances with other Banks		89,07,853	2	9
Bullion		18,689	14	0
Dead Stock .		17,92,946	5	2
Stamps		13,491	4	4
Sundries		9,51,122	10	3
		10,23,08,704	2	9
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office*	1,45,02,931 15 8			
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches†	2,65,84,709 0 4	4,10,87,641	0	0
RUPEES		14,33,96,345	2	9

* Includes Sovs. and ½ Sovs., value R 30,13,425 0 0
† Do. do. do. „ 2,62,725 0 0

R 32,76,150 0 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL
Calcutta, 30th December 1903.

H. F. FRESHWATER,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 6 per cent.

Percentage 36·93

BOMBAY MINT.

NOTIFICATION.

List of coins acquired under the Indian Treasure Trove Act and available for sale to numismatists (Home Department Resolution No. 46—1668-82, dated 9th October 1884.)

Description.	Metal.	Number of coins available for sale.	Sale price of each coin.	REMARKS
FOUND IN PANCH MAHALS DISTRICT.			R a. p.	
Farruksher Rupee . . .	Silver .	15	1 4 0	
Aurangzib do. . . .	do. .	6	1 4 0	
Mahomed Shah do . . .	do. .	52	1 4 0	
Muhammad (Moghul) do. . . .	do. .	10	1 4 0	
FOUND IN GUDIWADA TALUK, KISTNA.				
Coins of the Andhra Dynasty of Southern India.	Lead .	1,057	0 0 6	Not less than 8 coins may be purchased by an applicant.

G. M. PORTER, Lt.-Col., R.E.,
Mint Master.

HIS MAJESTY'S MINT,
Bombay, 26th November 1903.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATIONS

Simla, the 22nd December 1903.

No. 29—No 992, third class Military Hospital Assistant Sunder Singh, of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal Establishment, temporarily attached to the Telegraph Construction Party, Gilgit-Chitral, is granted nineteen days' privilege leave, with effect from the 8th December 1903

The 24th December 1903.

No. 30—The services of fourth class Military Assistant Surgeon Frederick Kendrick Holmes, of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal for civil employment, with effect from the 28th November 1903

JOHN I. W LESLIE, M B., Major, I.M S,
for Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

THE HONOURABLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION

Camp, the 27th December 1903.

No. 633-C—122.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 6 and 9 respectively of the Indian Christian Marriage Act (XV of 1872 as modified by Act II of 1891), the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara is pleased —

(*a*) to grant a license to the Reverend Andrew R Low, ordained Minister of the United Free Church of Scotland, resident at Beawar, to solemnize marriages within the Districts of Ajmer and Merwara, and

(*b*) to grant a license to the said Reverend Andrew R Low authorizing him to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians within the said Districts.

By order,

A. B. MINCHIN, Captain, I.A.,
First Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA IN THE P. W D.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated Mount Abu, the 19th December 1903

No. 247;-*S*—*C. I*.—Rai Brij Mohan Lal Bahadur, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, in charge of Indore Division, Public Works Department, Central India, is granted leave on medical certificate for three months, under article 336 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of 8th December 1903

2 Mr. G L Thomson, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, attached to the office of the Superintending Engineer and Secretary in the Public Works Department, Rajputana and Central India, will officiate as Executive Engineer, Indore Division, during Rai Brij Mohan Lal Bahadur's absence.

G. G. WHITE, M.I.C.E.,
Secretary to the Agent to the Governor General for Rajputana and Central India in the Public Works Department.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE

Babu Jogendra Chandra Ghose, M.A., B.L., Tagore Professor of Law for 1903-1904, will deliver his second lecture on the Hindu Law of Impartible Property, including the Law of Endowments, at the Senate House, College Square, on Wednesday the 6th January, 1904, at 4 P.M.

K. C. BANURJI,
Registrar, Calcutta University.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 31st December 1903.

THE HONOURABLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 28th December 1903.

No 6378.—Under the provisions of section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, it is hereby declared that the building described in the annexed schedule, situated within the limits of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, is required for a public purpose, namely, for the use of the Military Department.

SCHEDULE.

Name of Street.	Description of building.	Area.	Boundaries		Owners
1	2	3	4		5
Hospital Road	A ruined building once used as a prayer house but which is now unused, and from which the idol has long since been removed	208 square feet	North. South. East. West.	Vacant land belonging to the Military Department.	P Balappa, C Thippiah Naidu, V Govinda Chetty.

By order,
R. M. KING,
First Assistant Resident.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

NOTIFICATION.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Bombay, the 23rd December 1903.

No. 32.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed on leave out of India on private affairs, under the leave rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—

Commander A. T. G. Piffard, R. I. M., for 12 months.

S. GOODRIDGE,
Director, Royal Indian Marine.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Calcutta, the 30th December 1903.

No. 11 —The transfer of the following Assistant Examiners of Accounts is ordered:—

Name.	Office from which transferred.	Office to which transferred.
Mr. N. C. McLeod . . .	Government Examiner of Railway Accounts, Bombay.	Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Central Provinces.
Mr L. H. Whelan . .	Examiner of Accounts, Eastern Bengal State Railway.	Examiner of Accounts, North-Western Railway.
Mr. R. F. G Scott . .	Examiner of Accounts, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.	Ditto.
Mr. J. O'B O'Brien . . .	Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bengal.	Examiner of Accounts, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.
Mr. Rajagopala Aiyar . .	Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Burma.	Examiner of Accounts, Eastern Bengal State Railway.
Mr. C A. Hastings .	Examiner of Public Works Accounts, United Provinces.	Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Punjab.
Mr. J H W Kruger .	Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Central Provinces.	Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Burma

R. N. BURN,
Accountant General.

POSTAL NOTICE.

The rates of postage applicable to parcels for the undermentioned British colonies and possessions will be reduced with effect from the 1st January 1904, and the rates that will apply to such parcels posted on and after that date are given below:—

Colony and Route.	RATES OF POSTAGE (PREPAYMENT COMPULSORY)	Viâ Gibraltar.		Overland (viâ Brindisi).	
		R	a.	R	a.
Ascension, Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, Cyprus, Falkland Islands, Gambia, Gold Coast Colony, Grenada, Jamaica, Lagos, Leeward Islands, Newfoundland, Nigeria, St. Helena, St Lucia, St Vincent, Sierra Leone, Tobago, Trinidad, Tristan D'Acunha, Turks Islands, and the British post office at Beyrout.	For a parcel—				
	Not over 3 lbs. . . .	1	4	2	0
	Over 3 lbs but not over 7 lbs. .	2	8	3	4
	„ 7 lbs. „ „ „ 11 „	3	12	4	8
ROUTE—*Through United Kingdom*					

2. The other conditions applicable to parcels for the places, named remain unaltered.

H. M. KISCH,
Officiating Director-General of the Post Office of India.

CALCUTTA;
The 18th December 1903.

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Peshawar, the 23rd December 1903.

No. 270.—It is hereby notified that the holidays to be observed in public offices under the administration of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province during the year 1904, which are specified in the schedule hereto annexed, are public holidays within the meaning of section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, XXVI of 1881. These holidays should be given to all Government servants subject to the single condition that it should be open to the head of an office to stop a holiday notified under the Act in the case of any individual guilty of idleness or inattention to duty, unless the day in question is deemed specially sacred by the members of the religion which the offender professes.

2. In addition to the holidays specified in the schedule all Government offices will be closed on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the 28th, 29th, and 30th December 1904.

3. Local holidays for great festivals or fairs peculiar to particular places may be granted at the discretion of heads of offices, provided always that there are no arrears of work. Heads of offices may also, subject to the same condition, permit the last Saturday of every month to be observed as a holiday in the English and Vernacular offices. In such cases all establishments should be allowed, subject to the condition laid down in the case of public holidays under the Negotiable Insruments Act, to take full advantage of the holiday.

4. This notification does not apply to holidays to be observed in Civil Courts.

SCHEDULE.

List of Holidays for Public Offices during the year 1904.

NAMES OF HOLIDAYS.	Dates on which they fall.	Day or days of the week.	Number of days.	REMARKS.
GENERAL HOLIDAYS.				
All Sundays	......	......	52	
Proclamation and New Year's day	1st January	Friday	1	
King Emperor's Birthday	Such date as may be fixed by the Government of India.	......	1	
			54	
CHRISTIAN HOLIDAYS.				
Easter holidays	1st to 4th April	Friday to Monday	3	
Christmas vacation	24th to 27th and 31st December.	Saturday to Tuesday and Saturday.	4	
			7	
HINDU HOLIDAYS.				
Basant Panchmi	22nd January	Friday	1	
Sheoratri	15th February	Monday	1	
Holi	2nd March	Wednesday	1	
Baisakhi	12th April	Tuesday	1	
Salono	25th August	Thursday	1	
Janam Ashtmi	3rd September	Saturday	1	
Dassehra	15th to 18th October	Saturday to Tuesday	3	
Dewali	8th November	Tuesday	1	
			10	
MUHAMMADAN HOLIDAYS.				
Id-ul-Zuha	27th February	Saturday	1	
Muharram	26th to 28th March	Saturday to Monday	2	
Bara Wafat	28th May	Saturday	1	
Id-ul-Fitar	9th December	Friday	1	
			5	

POWERS.

The 21st December 1903.

No. 269-A.—Under the provisions of section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, Lieutenant R. Garratt, I.A., Assistant Commissioner, is appointed a Magistrate of the 1st class in the Peshawar District.

No. 269-*B*.—Under the provisions of section 58 (1) of the North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation, No. VII of 1901, Lieutenant R. Garratt, I.A., Assistant Commissioner, is invested with the powers of a Munsif of the 1st class with respect to cases generally within the limits of the Civil District of Peshawar

2. The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that Lieutenant Garratt shall be deemed, for the purposes of the said Regulation, to be a Munsif.

The 25th December 1903.

No. 271.—Under the provisions of section 27 of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, is pleased to confer all the powers of an Assistant Collector of the 2nd grade, under Chapter IV of the said Act, on M Sadiq Ali, officiating Settlement Naib Tahsildar, within the limits of the district to which he may be from time to time appointed. Such powers shall be exercised subject to the control of the Settlement Officer under whom he may from time to time be serving.

By order,

A H. GRANT,

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
N.-W. F Province.

REVENUE AND FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER AND AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS

Dated Peshawar, the 19th December 1903.

No. 2116-*G*—In exercise of the power conferred by section 93, sub-section (2) of the North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation, 1901 (VII of 1901), and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province is pleased hereby to declare that the provisions of the said section shall now cease to have effect with regard to the current re-assessment of the land-revenue and the revision of the record-of-rights of the district of Kohat.

The 22nd December 1903.

No 2212-*G*.—The following rules framed under sections 16 and 47 (*d*) of the Hazara Forest Regulation have been approved by the Chief Commissioner, and are published for general information:—

Final Rules under sections 16 and 47 (*d*), Hazara Forest Regulation, relating to the management of village waste lands in the Hazara District.

1. Management of *guzaras*.—The management of waste lands (hereinafter termed *guzaras*) of the villages in the Hazara District shall be in the hands of the Deputy Commissioner or of any other officer invested with the powers of a Deputy Commissioner under section 2 (1), Hazara Forest Regulation, provided that such officer shall exercise his powers subject to the general control of the Deputy Commissioner.

2 Classification of *guzaras*—For the carrying out of the Hazara Forest Regulation and the rules thereunder, the villages of the Hazara District shall be divided into two classes as follows —

CLASS A.—Villages where *guzaras* do not require any special measures of conservancy, as they contain little wood suitable for building purposes (timber) or fuel and for which no village forest officers are appointed under section 16 of the Regulation.

Class B—Villages for which village forest officers are appointed under section 16 of the Regulation, and where *guzaras* produce, or are capable of producing wood suitable for building* purposes (timber) or fuel or both in considerable quantities.

*NOTE—The term "building purposes" as used in this and subsequent rules includes the construction and repairs of bridges.

3 Modifications in classifications.—The classification of villages under the preceding rule shall be made by the Deputy Commissioner, who shall also be at liberty at any time to transfer any village from one class to another.

4 Village Forest Officers—The following persons shall be appointed village forest officers in the villages belonging to class B.

(1) The lambardar or lambardars of the village, except such as the Deputy Commissioner from time to time may, for any reason, declare to be unfit to be entrusted with the duties of a village forest officer.

(2) Any person whom the Deputy Commissioner shall so designate by name or office.

5. Special Naib Tahsildars and their duties.—To assist the Deputy Commissioner in the management of the *guzaras*, one or more special Naib Tahsildars shall be appointed, who shall be invested with the powers of village forest officers, and to whose supervision all other village forest officers shall be subject in accordance with the provisions of these rules. The Naib Tahsildar shall carry out his duties in the manner prescribed in the supplementary Rules attached hereto and in accordance with any further orders that the Deputy Commissioner may issue under section 16, Hazara Forest Regulation.

6. Classification of right-holders.—There shall be the following classes of right-holders who may cut and gather wood from *guzaras* under the conditions laid down in the succeeding rules :—

(1) Resident right-holders.

(2) Non-resident right-holders, *i. e.*, non-residents whose rights in the *guzara* of a village are due to the fact that they own land in that village or are recorded as having a (prescriptive) right to share in the produce of the *guzara*.

7. Register of right-holders.—Every *resident* right-holder may fell such timber as may be *bonâ fide* necessary for his domestic or agricultural needs at the time, provided that he gives notice of his intention and requirements to the village forest officer of the estate and to the Patwari who shall enter particulars as to the number and kind of trees in a register kept for the purpose.

8. Felling of trees by non-resident right-holders.—If a non-resident right-holder desires to fell trees for building purposes in a class B village for use in the village where he resides, he must, before felling, apply in writing to the Deputy Commissioner direct or through the Naib Tahsildar for permission to remove the wood from one village to the other, and the Deputy Commissioner, after satisfying himself of the *bonâ fide* nature of the application, shall grant that permission under such conditions as to the marking and removal of the trees, etc., as he may consider advisable. Where such permission is granted, the village forest officer and the Patwari shall be informed and the latter shall make an entry of the number and kind of trees for which permission has been granted in the registers referred to in rule 7. Provided that, if the applicant's rights have been acquired since the first regular settlement, the Deputy Commissioner may and in ordinary circumstances should refuse his consent.

Provided also that the Deputy Commissioner shall in any case refuse his consent if the trees in the *guzara* are not more than sufficient to supply the wants of the resident right, holders.

9. Utilization of wood for purpose stated.—All wood cut under rules 7 and 8 must be used for the purpose stated and for no other, and that cut under rule 7 must also on no account be removed from the limits of the village.

10. Fellings for sale.—(1) Trees suitable for building purposes in the *guzaras* of villages of class B can only be felled for sale with the previous sanction of the Deputy Commissioner, who should report such sanction to the Revenue Commissioner.

(2) Gifts of trees or sales at less than full market rates are in any case strictly forbidden.

(3) Trees felled for sale must be marked before cutting with the guzara agency mark both above and below the point at which they are cut, by such person as the Deputy Commissioner may depute; and after they have been cut, each sawn piece of wood must be similarly marked before it is removed from the village, and the officer responsible for the marking must satisfy himself that such pieces are not more than could have been obtained from the trees from which they purport to have been sawn. Such wood must be removed from the village within three months of the date of marking, unless this period is extended by the special sanction of the Deputy Commissioner, and must be to such place outside the village as the Deputy Commissioner directs.

11. Utilization of dry wood and brushwood by resident and non-resident right-holders.—In villages of class B dry wood, whether standing or fallen, and brushwood may be utilized without restriction for domestic or agricultural purposes by resident right-holders within the limits of the village in which it is found, and by non-resident right holders within the limits of the villages where they reside.

Provided that nothing in this class shall be deemed to allow, without the previous sanction of the Deputy Commissioner, the cutting or removals of any dry standing or fallen trees or of brushwood* from any *guzaras* that has been burned or of any trees that have been killed by illicit methods.

*NOTE.—By brushwood is meant any trees or shrubs that is not shown in the seigniorage list published in accordance with section 25, Hazara Forest Regulation.

12. Sale of dry wood and brush wood.—The sale of dry wood and brush wood from any *guzara* is only allowable under the general permission of the Deputy Commissioner. In a village to which this permission has been accorded the only persons entitled to sell wood shall be the resident right-holders and such other persons as the Deputy Commissioner's order may specify. In the case of the latter persons the Deputy Commissioner may direct that each should obtain from him a license for which a fee of not more than one rupee may be charged and which should last for one year.

Provided that the sale of any dry wood which has formed part of the structure of any building is in any case strictly prohibited.

13. Wood for agricultural implements or burial purposes.—The provisions of rule 11 apply also so far as may be to green wood required for the manufacture or repair of agricultural implements or for burial purposes.

14. Barking and cutting torch wood.—Barking standing trees and cutting out torch wood from standing trees are forbidden.

15. Lopping.—The lopping of trees in *guzaras* must not be so severe as to kill them, and the lopping of coniferous trees in protected waste is prohibited altogether.

16. Assessment of cultivation in protected waste.—Where the Deputy Commissioner permits the breaking up and cultivation of land in protected waste or where land has been broken up without his permission and he does not think it necessary or expedient to stop the cultivation there of, he may impose on the land newly brought under cultivation an assessment at rates which shall not exceed double the rates imposed at the revised settlement on land of similar quality in the same or adjacent villages, and in cases where application has been made for his sanction previous to the breaking up of the land, shall ordinarily not be higher than those rates Such assessment shall not be a bar to a prosecution under section 22, Hazara Forest Regulation, in cases of unauthorized cultivation.

17. Deodars in the Kagan *ilaqa*.—Deodar trees in the Kagan *ilaqa*, being the property of the Government, may not be felled or lopped without the special sanction of the Deputy Commissioner and the Deputy Conservator of Forests who has been authorized by Notification No. 12069, dated 13th July 1903, to carry out and regulate improvement fellings in the Kagan *ilaqa*

18. Lime kilns.—The burning of wood in lime kilns is strictly prohibited except where a resident right-holder requires the lime for a domestic purpose. In such cases he must obtain the sanction of the Deputy Commissioner to construct the kiln, which must be within the limits of the village where he resides and from which the necessary fuel is obtained and the lime must not be removed from that village. Only brushwood and dead wood not fit for building purposes may be used as fuel for such kilns. The kiln must not be worked for more than two months under any one permit and shall be assessed by the Deputy Commissioner under section 59, Land Revenue Act, at a fee not exceeding R5.

19. Charcoal.—The manufacture of charcoal for sale from wood cut or gathered from village *guzaras* and the sale of charcoal so manufactured are strictly prohibited.

20. Closure of *guzaras*.—If unauthorized fellings or illicit sales of wood or brushwood take place in any *guzara* or there is a flagrant or constant violation of any other of the provisions of the Hazara Forest Regulation or of these rules, the Deputy Commissioner can declare the *guzara* or a specified part thereof closed for a period of not more than three years, during which no felling, cutting, or gathering of wood will be permitted therein without the written permission of the Deputy Commissioner.

21. Confiscation and sale of wood.—Any breach of these rules is punishable with fine and imprisonment as provided in section 22 of the Hazara Forest Regulation, and any wood with regard to which an offence against the provisions of any of these rules has been committed may be confiscated and sold by order of the Deputy Commissioner subject to the provisions of section 517, Criminal Procedure Code, and the proceeds credited to Government.

SUPPLEMENTARY RULES.

The duties and procedure of a Naib Tahsildar of *guzaras* shall be as follows :—

(1) He should inspect the *guzaras* of class B villages at least twice a year and particular villages oftener as the Deputy Commissioner may direct.

(2) On arriving at such a village he should first, in the presence of the villagers, inspect the Patwari's register, enquire what trees have been cut since his last visit and satisfy himself that there have been no unnecessary or illicit fellings by resident right-holders (rule 7), that the fellings if any by non-resident right-holders are not in excess of the permit (rule 8), that the provisions of rule 9 have been complied with in both cases, that illicit sales of fuel are not taking place contrary to rule 12, and that the supply of fuel is not too rapidly being exhausted, that the village forest officer and Patwari perform their duties honestly and put no obstacles in the way of the right-holders obtaining timber for their *bonâ fide* needs, and that the interference of the forest guards in *guzaras* is strictly limited in accordance with the orders on the subject.

(3) In cases where the sale of trees for building purposes has been sanctioned by the Deputy Commissioner, he should proceed to mark the trees with the *guzara* agency mark.

(4) While inspecting a village in this way, he should see as many as possible of the stumps of the trees which have been felled since his previous visit and ascertain whether the provisions of the rules regarding the use of the wood, etc., have been observed. He should record a note in the register showing the result of his investigation; and if any of the rules have been infringed, he should take the necessary action.

(5) On the occasions of his periodical visits and whenever he passes through a *guzara* of any kind on his tours, he should inspect as much of the waste as possible, and if he notices that any trees have been cut illicitly or that any other offence against the provisions of the Hazara Forest Regulation, such as unauthorized extension of cultivation, has been committed, he should enquire into and report the matter at once.

(6) He may also make suggestions for the improvement of the *guzaras* by sowing seed, planting out seedlings, and for otherwise encouraging reproduction by closing certain areas to grazing generally, or to the grazing of goats and in particular of goats from outside, but no restrictions shall be imposed without the special sanction of the Deputy Commissioner.

(7) He shall discharge all the other duties imposed on a village forest officer under the Hazara Forest Regulation and carry out generally the orders of the Deputy Commissioner relating to the management of the *guzaras* and the investigation of offences punishable under the said Regulation.

(8) He shall keep a diary which he shall forward fortnightly to the Deputy Commissioner and at the end of the year he shall submit a report on the working of the rules generally, give statistics of the number and kind of trees cut (according to the Patwaris' registers) by resident and non-resident right-holders, and notice such other matters regarding the state of the *guzaras* as the Deputy Commissioner may direct.

M. F. O'DWYER,

Revenue and Financial Secretary to Chief Commissioner
N.-W. Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Weekly Return of Births and Deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday, the 5th December 1903.

Number.	Districts.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1901	Births: Males.	Births: Females	Births: Total.	Deaths: Total	Deaths: Males	Deaths: Females	Cause of death: Cholera	Cause of death: Small-pox.	Cause of death: Plague.	Cause of death: Fever	Cause of death: Dysentery and Diarrhœa	Cause of death: Respiratory disease.	Cause of death: Injuries	Cause of death: All other causes	Infants under one year of age: Males	Infants under one year of age: Females	Infants under one year of age: Total	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population	Number.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	Hazára	Abbottábad	3,395	2	.	2			..		...	.	...		.						31	.	1
2	Hazára	Nawashahr	4,114	.	4	4	2		2	.	..		.	...		..	2		2	2	50	25	2
3	Hazára	Buffa	7,029	1	2	3	1	1		..	.		1	.		...					22	7	3
4	Hazára	Haripur	5,578	3	3	6	9	2	7		..		7				2	1	1	2	56	84	4
5	Peshâwar	Peshâwar	73,343	32	30	62	49	16	33	...	..		34	1	1	..	13	2	9	11	44	55	5
6	Kohát	Kohát	18,092	5	6	11	10	3	7	.	1	..	8	..	1	.			1	1	32	29	6
7	Bannu	Bannu	10,070	3	3	6	12	7	5	..	..	..	7		1	..	4	3	1	1	31	62	7
8	Bannu	Lakki	5,218	3	6	9	5	2	3	...	.		3	1	...	.	1	..	1	1	90	50	8
9	Dera Ismail Khan	Dera Ismail Khan	28,287	15	16	31	90	40	50	.	...		59	7	3	..	21	18	21	39	57	156	9
10	Dera Ismail Khan	Kuláchi	9,125	3	3	6	5	2	3		..	.	3	2	..	.	.	.		.	34	29	10
		TOTAL	164,251	67	73	140	183	73	110	...	1	.	122	11	6	...	43	24	36	60	44	58	

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province, on the general health of the Municipal Towns during the week ending Saturday, the 5th December 1903.

Births and deaths in Municipal Towns.—In the 10 Municipal Towns, 140 births were registered (67 males and 73 females), giving a birth-rate of 44 per mille of population, 183 deaths were registered (73 males and 110 females giving a death rate of 58 per mille of population

The rate of mortality registered from fevers was very high in the Municipal Town of Dera Ismail Khan.

W. A. SYKES, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

Peshâwar, the 23rd December 1903.

REPORTS OF DESERTION.

Report of a deserter or absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, South Wales Borderers Regiment of Infantry, dated at Mian Mir, this 21st day of December 1903

Number, Rank, and Name,—6287, Private Patrick Cotterell.
Age,—24 years 4 months.
Height,—5 feet 7½ inches
Colour of - Complexion—pale, hair, brown, eyes, hazel
Trade,—Labourer.
Date of enlistment,—19th August 1899
Place of enlistment,—Clonmel, Ireland
Parish and County in which born,—Thomastown, Kilkenny.

Date of desertion or absence—14th December 1903
Place of desertion or absence,—Mian Mir.
Marks,—Scar over middle of inner surface of right tibia. Was an insane patient in Mian Mir Station Hospital and broke out during the morning of 14th instant, dressed in hospital clothes, dark blue serge trousers, long dark blue serge coat, flannel vest, Cotton shirt, no boots, no head covering

C. V TROWER, Lieut -Col.,
Commanding 1st Battalion, South Wales Borderers

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 4th December 1901.

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1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3 Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen
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E. ATKINSON, Major, R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College.

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Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April, 1903, the price of this Quinine will be as follows:—

1-pound tin,	R16, or post-free,	R16-8
½ "	R8, "	R8-6
¼ "	R4, "	R4-6

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to b free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* and upwards at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, for *cash only* at the following rates, *viz.* :—

	Government officers.	General public.	Postage extra.
	R	R	Annas.
1-pound tin	10	12	8
½ "	5	6	6
¼ "	2-8	3	4

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 2, 1904.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 016526 of 3½ per cent, Loan of 1900-1901, for Rupees 1,000, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal and last endorsed to Babu Umrito Lall Deb, applicant the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, stolen or destroyed, notice is hereby given that the payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietor The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above mentioned security

Name of the Advertiser,—UMRITO LALL DEB,

Residence,—No 52, Cornwallis Street

Estate B. Allen, deceased.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 42, ACT 28 OF 1866.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late Bernard Allen of the Indian Civil Service who died at Monghyr on the 15th May 1902, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to Mr J. C R. Johnston of the firm of Messrs. Grindlay & Co, Calcutta, are required to send in the same on or before 14th January next to the said MESSRS. GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

J C R JOHNSTON,

Administrator to Estate, B. Allen, deceased.

CALCUTTA,
14th December 1903.

Estate A. L. Clay, deceased.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 42, ACT 28 OF 1866.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late Arthur Lloyd Clay of the Bengal Civil Service (retired), who died at Brunnen in Switzerland on 7th August 1903, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to Mr. J C. R. Johnston, of the firm of Messrs Grindlay & Co, are required to send in the same on or before 21st January next to the said MESSRS. GRINDLAY & CO, CALCUTTA, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

J. C. R JOHNSTON,
Administrator to Estate, A L Clay, deceased.

CALCUTTA,
21st December 1903



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 1} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 2, 1904.

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A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the eight days ending at 8 a.m. on Thursday, the 31st December 1903, based on the India Daily Weather Reports of the period.

During the the week under review the weather has been unsettled over the north-western and south-eastern divisions of India.

The unsettled weather and conditions noticed over Persia and Baluchistan last week have advanced eastward over North-West India. A shallow depression appeared over the Western Desert on the 24th and about twenty cents of rain were reported from Chaman and Quetta. The depression moved eastward during the day and on the morning of the 25th light snow was reported from Kashmir and from the hill stations on the North-West Himalaya. Rain had at the same time fallen on the plains, the principal amounts having been 0·85" at Peshawar, 0·74" at Rawalpindi and 0·50" at Cherat. The reports of the 26th showed that the precipitation had diminished though snow had continued to fall in Kashmir and showers in the sub-montane district of the north-west. The largest amounts reported were.—1·60" at Sonemarg, 0·75" at Srinagar, 0·36" at Cherat and 0·31" at Rawalpindi. On the 27th the precipitation increased again but was generally confined to the Kumaon Himalayas and adjacent sub-montane districts, Srinagar reported 1·38", Simla 0·75", Chakrata 0·55" and Ludhiana 0·40". During the 27th snow fell heavily over the Kumaon Himalayas, but rain ceased on the plains and on the morning of the 28th Simla reported 1·18" (equivalent to about 12 inches of snow), Chakrata 1·62" (equivalent to about 16 inches snow) and Mussooree 0·80". The weather cleared in the north-west on the morning of the 28th and was fine till the 31st when the sky again became overcast and a light shower of rain was reported from Ludhiana and of snow from Minimarg.

On the 29th when the weather cleared in the north-west it became unsettled in the south-east A small but moderately severe storm formed over the south-west of the Bay on this day and during the 29th, 30th and 31st advanced northward along the Coromandel Coast giving equally rainy and unsettled weather to the Madras Coast districts The principal falls of rain were reported as follows —on the 29th Negapatam 2·95", Trincomalee 0·78" and Trichinopoly 0 58", on the 30th Madras 5 72", Negapatam 4·54", Cuddalore 2·49", Kodaikanal 1 93" and Trichinopoly 1·17", and on the 31st Madras 6 18", Madura 2 28" and Nellore 2·09".

At the close of the week the storm in the south was filling up and the rainfall showed signs of decreasing but light rain was spreading northward along the Madras coast and may not improbably extend to the head of the Bay In the north-west the weather was unsettled, pressure was falling fast in Persia and was very unsteady over North-West India. Snow had recommenced lightly in the Kashmir and Kumaon-Himalayas and there appeared every prospect of further snow and rain over Upper India

The rainfall table shows that effective rain was received during the week in the West Himalayas and Sub-Himalayas, the Lahore sub-division, the North-West Dry Area, Baluchistan, the Bellary sub-division, the Madura sub division, and the south of the East Coast, and in these divisions and sub-divisions the rainfall was generally heavier than usual. Elsewhere throughout India there was actually or practically no rain

The seasonal rainfall is normal or in excess in the south of the Peninsula and in the extreme North-West India.

RAINFALL DIVISION WITH REPRESENTATIVE STATION.	Rainfall sub-division named after representative station	RAINFALL DATA FOR EIGHT DAYS ENDING ON 31ST DECEMBER 1903.			RAINFALL DATA FROM 4TH DECEMBER 1903 TO 31ST DECEMBER 1903.			SEASONAL PERCENTAGE VARIATION.	
		Average actual rainfall	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall	Excess or defect in inches.	This week.	Last week.
		Inches.	Inches	Inches	Inches.	Inches.			
1. Burma Coast (Rangoon) . .	..	0	0·02	−0·02	0·24	0·30	− 0·06	− 20	− 14
2. Burma Wet (Bhamo) . .	..	0	0·02	−0·02	0	0·36	− 0·36	−100	−100
3 Burma Dry (Mandalay) . .		0	0·03	−0·03	0	0·40	− 0·40	−100	−100
4 Delta of Bengal . .	Narayanganj	0	0·01	−0·01	0	0·40	− 0·40	−100	−100
	Calcutta .	0	0·10	−0·10	0	0·26	− 0·26	−100	−100
5 Brahmaputra Valley (Sibsagar)	...	0	0·01	−0·01	0·06	0·27	− 0·21	− 78	− 77
6 Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya, East.	Dinajpur .	0	0·01	−0·01	0	0·11	− 0·11	−100	−100
	Darbhanga	0	0·17	−0·17	0	0·27	− 0·27	−100	−100
	Bahraich	0	0	0	0	0·17	− 0·17	−100	−100
7. Indo-Gangetic Plain, East .	Burdwan .	0	0·02	−0·02	0	0·12	− 0·12	−100	−100
	Patna .	0·56	0·03	+0·53	0·56	0·17	+ 0·39	+229	−100
8 Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya, West.	Simla	1·44	0·68	+0·76	1·44	1·30	+ 0·14	+ 11	−100
	Ludhiana .	0	0·12	−0·12	0	0·51	− 0·51	−100	−100
9 Indo-Gangetic Plain, West .	Cawnpore .	0·16	0·14	+0·02	0·16	0·34	− 0·18	− 53	−100
	Lahore .	0·23	0·13	+0·10	0·23	0·44	− 0·21	− 48	−100
10 N.-W. Dry Area (Bikaner) .	...	0·19	0·19	0	0·19	0·35	− 0·16	− 46	−100
11 Baluchistan (Quetta) .	...	0·04	0·11	−0·07	0·05	0·66	− 0·61	− 92	− 98
12 East Coast, North	Waltair .	0	0·05	−0·05	0	0·80	− 0·80	−100	−100
	Cuttack .	0	0·07	−0·07	0	0·37	− 0·37	−100	−100
13. East Satpuras	Ranchi .	0	0·09	−0·09	0	0·22	− 0·22	−100	−100
	Raipur .	0	0·11	−0·11	0	0·35	− 0·35	−100	−100
	Jubbulpore .	0	0·07	−0·07	0	0·44	− 0·44	−100	−100
14 Central India Plateau . .	Jhansi .	0	0·09	−0·09	0	0·45	− 0·45	−100	−100
	Jaipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	−100
	Indore .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	−100
15 West Coast . . .	Calicut .	0·07	0·41	−0·34	0·85	1·86	− 1·01	− 54	− 46
	Bombay .	0	0·02	−0·02	0	0·05	− 0·05	−100	−100
16. Gujarat	Ahmedabad .	0	0·01	−0·01	0	0·05	− 0·05	−100	−100
	Rajkot .	0	0·02	−0·02	0	0·07	− 0·07	−100	−100
17. West Satpuras (Akola) . .	...	0	0·14	−0·14	0	0·50	− 0·50	−100	−100
18. Deccan	Bellary .	0·32	0·07	+0·25	0·32	0·36	− 0·04	− 11	−100
	Bijapur .	0	0·04	−0·04	0	0·24	− 0·24	−100	−100
	Hyderabad .	0	0·02	−0·02	0	0·08	− 0·08	−100	−100
19. South India	Mysore .	0·07	0·04	+0·03	0·46	0·16	+ 0·30	+188	+225
	Madura .	0·80	0·68	+0·12	3·77	2·13	+ 1·64	+ 77	+105
20 East Coast, South (Madras) .	...	6·03	1·89	+4·14	11·91	7·82	+ 4·09	+ 52	− 1

W. L. DALLAS,
for Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India
and Director General of Indian Observatories

J. WILSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA:
The 31st December 1903.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 26th December 1903.

Madras.—No rain fell during the week in the Circars, the Deccan, and the West Coast. The rainfall was light to fair elsewhere. Water for irrigation is sufficient. Ploughing, sowing and transplanting are in progress in parts The standing crops are generally in good condition Harvesting continues; the outturn is fair Pasture is sufficient. Fodder is procurable. The condition of cattle is good. Prices are almost stationary.

Bombay.—No rain fell during the week The rainfall is generally sufficient but more rain is needed for spring crops in parts of Khandesh, Nasik, and Poona. The standing crops have been damaged by locusts in parts of Karachi, Nasik, Poona, and Satara; by insects in parts of Hyderabad and the Upper Sindh Frontier, and by rats in parts of Nasik, Sholapur, and Bijapur They are suffering from insufficient moisture in parts of Ahmednagar and Poona and are generally in good condition elsewhere. The harvesting of autumn crops has been completed in Ahmedabad and Kaira and continues in parts of Khandesh, Sholapur, Satara, and the Carnatic Threshing has been completed in Hyderabad and continues in parts of Larkara, the Upper Sindh Frontier, Thar and Parkar, Ahmedabad, Thana, Kolaba, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Satara, and Belgaum Cotton has been damaged by locusts in parts of Khandesh and by rats and unfavourable winds in parts of Bijapur It is suffering from excessive cold and insufficient moisture in parts of Ahmedabad, is in fair condition in Surat, and is generally in good condition in the Panch Mahals, Broach, Sholapur, Satara, Belgaum, Dharwar and Wadhwan Picking continues in parts of Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Ahmedabad, Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Poona, Rajkot and Baroda. The sowing of spring crops is almost over in Kolaba and continues in parts of Sukkur, Surat and Ratnagiri. The fodder supply is sufficient. Agricultural stock is generally sufficient and in good condition. The water supply is adequate The prices of food grains are generally stationary.

Bengal.—There was no rain. The weather is seasonable The harvesting of winter rice continues, and threshing has commenced in places The pressing of sugarcane is progressing The spring crops and poppy are doing well Prospects are good. Fodder and water are sufficient The price of common rice has risen in five districts, has fallen in twelve, and is stationary in the remainder

United Province's.—Slight rain has fallen in Dehra Doon, Garhwal, Almora, and Saharanpur. Rain is wanted in Bijnor, Moradabad Muzaffarnagar, Aligarh, and Pilibhit The condition of the crops is good but *Arhar* has been slightly injured by frost in places in Bareilly The pressing of sugarcane and the irrigation of spring crops and poppy continue Markets are well supplied Fodder is sufficient. Prices continue to be stationary.

Punjab.—Rain has fallen in the Umballa, Jullundur, Lahore, Amritsar, Sialkot, Shahpur, Rawalpindi, Mianwali, and Mooltan districts. Picking of cotton, pressing of sugarcane, and harvesting of other autumn crops are in progress in some districts. The sowing of spring crops continues in Sialkot and Shahpur The condition of spring crops is generally good except in parts of Delhi, Hissar, and Ferozepore where rain is urgently required for unirrigated crops The recent rain has benefited the standing crops, but more rain is wanted in most districts The outturn is average in Sialkot, Shahpur, and Mooltan. Sugarcane has been damaged to some extent by frost in Sialkot Cattle are generally in good condition throughout the province except in Sialkot where they are overworked. Fodder is sufficient in all districts The price of wheat is falling in Lahore and rising in Amritsar. The prices of other food-grains are generally unchanged

North-West Frontier Province.—The rainfall was 81 cents at Abbottabad, 43 at Bannu, 14 at Dera Ismail Khan, and an average of one inch in Peshawar Rain has much benefited standing crops and facilitated further sowings More rain is still wanted. Snow has fallen at Abbottabad and on the hills adjacent to Peshawar. The canal supply is sufficient except in the Bara. Stocks of food grains and fodder are ample. Prices are stationary.

Burma.—There was no rain. The reaping of paddy is in progress throughout the province Threshing has commenced in Tharrawaddy and Henzada. The sowing of dry weather paddy and the cultivation of miscellaneous crops on alluvial soil continue in Upper Burma. The cotton harvest is almost completed. Standing crops are good except in the

Thabietkyin sub-division of the Ruby Mines district. The price of paddy has fallen in Rangoon and Bassein and risen in Thayetmyo.

Central Provinces.—The weather has been clear and cold. The harvesting and threshing of autumn crops are nearing completion. Picking of cotton is generally in progress The outturn of autumn crops is fair to good except of *til* and cotton which are generally not yielding well. The germination of spring crops is generally very good. Wheat, gram, and linseed crops are at present in excellent condition and good outturns are anticipated. The prospects of the standing crops are good at present but some rain is required especially for wheat. A little damage has been caused by frost to *tur* in Chhindwara and by insects to wheat in Ellichpur, to *tur* in parts of Nagpur and to linseed in parts of Nagpur and Chanda Prices have fluctuated but slightly.

Assam.—The weather is seasonable. There was no rain and the temperature is low The harvest of winter rice is now being gathered It promises to be a very good one Mustard and linseed are being sown. The pruning of tea, the pressing of sugarcane, and the gathering of pulse are in progress. Fodder is insufficient in parts of Cachar and in the hills Water is insufficient in the Khasi and Jaintia hills Prices —common rice—Silchar, 19, Sylhet, 17, Nowgong, 16, Gauhati, 14, Tezpur, 13, Dubri and Sibsagar, 12, and Dibrugarh, 11, seers per rupee.

Mysore.—There was no rain. General prospects are good. Prices have fallen in some parts of Mysore and are steady in other parts. Cattle are healthy Water and fodder are sufficient.

Coorg.—The reaping of rice and picking of coffee continue. Prices of food grains are stationary. Water and fodder are ample

Hyderabad—No rain fell during the week. The early rice harvest is approaching completion. The standing spring crops are generally good Late rice is being sown and more lands are being prepared Prospects are fair Prices —wheat, 11, rice, 10½, and *juar*, 34, seers per halli rupee

Rajputana.—The harvesting of autumn crops and the sowing of spring crops are still in progress in places The outturn of autumn crops is generally satisfactory. The spring crops are thriving. Cattle are in good condition Fodder is ample Prices are generally favourable.

Central India.—No rain fell during the week Agricultural operations are in progress everywhere. Crops are good in Bhopal, Baghelkhand, and Bhopawar, fair in Indore, and average in Bundelkhand. Agricultural stock and pasturage are generally good except in Bhopawar. Prices are normal in Gwalior, Indore, Bhopal and Baghelkhand, steady in Bundelkhand, and are falling in Bhopawar Opium is good in parts of Gwalior and in Bhopal.

Kashmir.—The weather is snowy, very frosty, and extremely cold Prices are stationary.

Jammu.—Some rain fell during the week. The condition of the standing crops is fair. The recent rains have been most timely and beneficial to standing crops. The sowing of spring crops is almost finished. Fodder is sufficient throughout the province Prices are fluctuating. Wheat sells from 16 to 24 seers and maize from 22 to 30 seers the rupee.

Nepal.—No rain fell. The weather is frosty and very cold. The sowing of wheat and barley are finished. The price of rice is 6¼ seers for the rupee.

J. WILSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week: During 2nd-half of 1902	Average earnings per mile per week: During official year 1902-03	Results of working during 2nd-half of year: Mean mileage worked 1902	Mean mileage worked 1903	Total earnings for week ending 20th December 1902	Total earnings for week ending 19th December 1903	Earnings per mile open for week 1902	Earnings per mile open for week 1903	Total earnings from 1st July to 20th December 1902	Total earnings from 1st July to 19th December 1903	Increase	Decrease	Results of working for official year: Total earnings from 1st April to 20th December 1902	Total earnings from 1st April to 19th December 1903	Increase	Decrease
	R	R	Miles	Miles	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
State and Guaranteed Railways.																
Standard gauge.																
East Indian	624	671	1,959	1,972	13,87,734	14,76,000	708	748	3,01,08,303	3,16,89,000	15,80,697		4,77,59,155	4,95,37,000	17,77,845	
Bengal Central	194	183	139	139	20,032	25,400	145	204	6,67,487	8,48,000	1,80,513	.	9,76,993	11,55,000	1,78,007	.
Bengal-Nágpur (incldg. Raipur-Dhamtari 2′ 6″)	153	169	1,608	1,805	2,52,859	2,68,000	170	146	58,51,729	63,47,000	4,95,271		95,24,905	1,03,56,000	8,31,094	..
Great Indian Peninsula system	418	534	1,568	1,569	10,14,751	9,95,000	647	634	1,49,61,341	1,64,57,000	14,95,659	.	2,68,03,546	2,99,08,000	31,04,454	
Indian Midland (incldg. Bhopal-Itársi)	176	217	871	916	2,81,5 4	1,71,000	323	187	35,65,348	32,87,000		2,78,348	66,15,331	59,13,000		7,02,331
Bezwada extn (East Coast State)	276	283	21	21	6,175	5,300	294	252	1,34,390	1,18,000		16,390	1,99,498	1,99,000	.	498
North Western (incldg. Nowshera-Dargai 2′ 6″)	247	255	3,158	3,267	8,20,501	9,90,000	292	303	1,90,51,672	2,37,26,000	46,74,328		2,99,59,276	3,69,13,000	69,53,724	
Oudh and Rohilkhand (incldg. m. g.)	208	229	1,115	1,102	2,53,590	2,40,000	227	207	55,69,294	57,30,000	1,00,706	..	92,82,665	98,90,000	6,07,335	
Eastern Bengal (incldg. metre and 2′ 6″)	425	380	895	899	3,55,044	3,94,000	390	435	92,02,610	97,95,000	5,92,384		1,28,42,678	1,32,27,000	3,84,322	.
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	566	657	461	461	3,16,330	3,03,000	686	657	61,96,968	63,68,000	1,71,032	.	1,08,10,939	1,18,50,000	10,39,061	..
Madras	248	259	888	900	2,25,912	2,64,000	254	293	53,24,394	55,41,000	3,16,606		85,15,212	91,13,000	5,97,788	
" North-East line	148	173	494	495	62,560	56,000	127	174	17,47,413	18,28,000	80,587	.	30,81,838	30,88,000	6,162	.
Hardwar-Dehra	144	152	32	32	3,932	4,300	125	134	1,16,085	1,11,000		5,085	1,86,486	1,90,000	3,514	..
Metre gauge.																
Rajputana-Malwa (incldg. Godhra-Rutlam-Nagdá 5′ 6″)	236	268	1,784	1,784	5,57,578	3,95,000	313	221	99,10,213	87,86,000		11,24,213	1,73,72,970	1,51,81,000		21,91,970
Pálanpur-Deesa	31	36	17	17	468	400	44	23	11,984	11,900		84	22,099	21,000	..	1,099
South Indian	184	191	1,124	1,124	2,39,076	2,54,000	213	226	48,59,321	55,37,000	6,77,679		76,19,347	87,50,000	11,30,653	
Tinnevelly-Quilon (British Section)	82	82	19	50	1,551	3,700	81	74	37,826	1,09,000	71,174		(a)44,550	1,34,000	89,450	...
Tanjore District Board	100	105	71	71	6,6 1	6,200	93	87	1,46,990	1,77,000	30,010		2,30,330	2,85,000	54,670	..
Southern Mahratta (incldg. GI.-M. Fron. sec.)	104	115	1,165	1,165	1,19,007	1,30,000	102	112	29,72,151	30,19,000	46,819	..	51,59,728	52,53,000	93,272	...
Mysore section (Southern Mahrattá)	107	107	296	296	25,493	32,500	80	111	7,85,505	6,99,000		86,505	12,19,401	11,29,000		90,401
Bengal and N.-W. (incldg. Tirhoot sec.)	130	158	1,261	1,330	2,23,956	2,27,000	178	171	39,83,269	48,26,000	8,42,731		71,83,099	84,34,000	12,50,901	..
Lucknow-Bareilly	114	127	200	200	20,428	23,200	102	116	5,29,029	5,19,000	.	10,029	9,74,602	9,56,000		18,60?
Assam-Bengal	71	68	589	643	41,753	45,500	71	71	9,70,793	11,94,000	2,17,207		14,53,884	17,27,000	2,73,116	...
Burma	176	202	1,260	1,337	2,31,984	2,29,000	184	170	50,07,606	56,38,000	6,30,394	..	80,84,121	89,83,000	8,98,879	...
Brahmaputra-Sultanpur	94	79	59	59	3,155	4,500	53	76	1,29,395	1,42,000	12,605		1,75,831	1,88,000	12,169	.
Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British section)	70	78	124	124	8,182	12,000	66	101	2,05,140	2,60,000	54,854		3,43,025	4,12,000	68,975	.
Nilgiri	311	337	17	17	1,312	3,800	107	224	1,33,157	1,06,000		27,157	2,35,723	2,01,000	..	34,723
Special gauge. Jorhát	69	57	30	30	1,407	1,300	47	43	46,983	47,700	717	...	66,619	68,200	1,581	...

All other Railways																	
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	244	231	162	162	45,010	30,800	278	190	9,40,227	8,38,000	..	1,02,227	13,76,429	12,89,000		87,429
Tarkessur	256	292	22	22	4,206	4,800	191	218	1,39,018	1,38,000	..	1,018	2,34,765	2,34,000	...	765
South Behar	114	123	79	79	7,907	8,000	100	101	2,23,724	2,27,000	3,276	...	3,51,434	3,59,000	7,566	..
Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samasata)	80	85	425	425	48,937	31,300	115	74	7,97,320	8,64,000	66,680	...	12,74,514	14,85,000	2,10,486	...
Rajpura-Bhatinda	152	149	107	107	14,831	13,700	139	125	3,99,549	3,65,000	..	34,549	6,25,004	6,93,000	67,996	..
Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal	101	89	79	79	8,814	5,700	112	72	1,93,312	1,41,000	...	52,312	2,77,335	2,16,000		61,335
The Nizam's Guaranteed State	244	261	334	334	72,348	79,700	217	239	18,49,593	16,26,000		2,23,593	30,00,900	28,43,000		1,57,900
Tapti Valley	78	105	155	155	21,212	23,600	137	152	2,71,747	2,93,000	21,253		4,67,276	4,97,000	29,724	...
Petlad-Cambay	61	71	32	33	2,284	1,900	71	50	48,201	53,100	4,899	..	91,636	95,600	3,964	
Nagda-Ujjain	60	82	34	34	2,127	1,500	63	44	47,345	36,600	...	10,745	1,04,143	78,100	.	26,043
Bina-Goona-Báràn	29	35	148	148	6,689	7,800	45	53	1,00,908	1,33,000	32,032	..	1,66,536	2,19,000	52,464	..
Bhopal Ujjain	71	92	114	114	9,351	6,700	82	76	1,92,267	1,74,000	..	18,267	3,91,939	3,06,000		85,939
Kolar-Gold-fields	409	404	10	10	3,509	4,400	357	440	1,02,616	97,500		5,116	1,58,305	1,52,000	...	6,308
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	114	143	66	65	6,437	6,700	98	102	2,44,385	2,50,000	5,615	.	4,08,686	4,06,000	.	2,686
Sagauli-Raxaul	45	45	16	16	1,392	900	77	50	16,472	14,200		2,272	26,426	26,400		26
Noakhali (Bengal)				35		1,000	...	29		23,000	23,000		...	(b)28,000	28,000	..
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagganathganj	81	74	53	53	4,629	5,900	87	111	1,02,097	1,16,000	13,903		1,45,987	1,59,000	13,013	...
Bengal-Dooars	177	143	30	30	5,996	6,900	107	192	1,57,307	1,89,000	31,693		1,98,342	2,42,000	43,658	...
Bengal-Dooars Extensions	79	64	78	117	5,510	10,200	72	87	1,30,021	1,70,000	33,979		1,98,541	2,48,000	49,459	...
Dibru-Sadiya	211	205	78	78	15,527	15,400	203	230	4,03,707	4,56,000	82,293	. .	6,13,846	7,27,000	1,13,154	..
Shoranur-Cochin	70	70	65	65	5,267	8,400	81	129	1,19,590	1,64,000	44,410		(c)1,26,567	2,62,000	1,35,433	..
Ahmedabad-Parantij	51	58	55	55	2,772	2,700	50	49	67,287	59,100	...	8,187	1,23,097	1,05,000		18,097
Ahmedabad-Dholka				34		1,400		41		32,700	32,700	...		52,300	52,300	..
The Gaekwar's Railway	57	63	122	135	8,316	6,100	68	45	1,65,776	1,03,000	. .	2,776	2,74,626	2,90,000	15,374	.
Kolhápur	70	83	29	29	1,598	2,400	65	83	49,357	55,800	6,443		95,901	90,800	.	5,101
Yesvantpur-Mysore Fron. sec (incldg M Nanjangdd)	74	72	67	67	4,514	6,200	67	93	1,21,037	1,29,000	7,963		1,85,946	2,06,000	20,054	..
Birur-Shimoga	30	32	35	35	1,093	1,100	28	29	27,367	24,100	...	3,267	46,227	41,400	...	4,827
Hyderabad-Gódávari Valley	88	108	392	392	14,224	37,300	87	95	7,70,913	7,74,000	3,087	...	15,54,756	15,47,000	...	7,756
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar	65	82	334	334	27,705	20,200	83	78	5,19,357	5,63,000	63,043		9,29,852	10,97,000	1,67,148	...
Jetalsar-Rajkot	49	60	40	40	2,405	3,300	5-	72	54,406	72,400	17,994	...	99,384	1,21,000	21,616	...
Jamnagar	42	45	54	54	1,488	2,100	28	33	54,174	61,000	6,826		95,842	1,05,000	9,158	...
Dhrangadra	28	33	21	21	613	700	29	33	14,155	15,800	1,045		25,204	32,400	7,196	.
Jodhpur-Bikaner	49	59	700	700	40,558	36,000	58	51	7,66,854	7,97,000	30,146	.	13,10,450	14,03,000	92,550	..
Udaipur-Chitor	54	58	67	67	3,535	2,700	53	40	85,079	74,200	.	13,879	1,46,732	1,22,000	.	24,732
Darjeeling-Himalayan	324	326	51	51	20,098	19,000	331	373	4,04,508	3,97,000		7,508	6,46,316	6,81,000	34,784	.
Kalka-Simla				59		4,000		65		(d)25,000	25,000			(d)25,000	25,000	
Cooch Behar	70	69	34	34	2,027	1,900	60	56	57,405	61,200	3,735		82,633	88,700	6,007	
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	41	52	79	88	4,510	4,200	61	48	70,754	90,700	19,916	.	1,46,881	1,95,000	48,119	.
Rajpipla	16	21	37	37	582	500	16	14	14,995	15,500	595	..	28,378	30,300	1,922	..
Morvi	52	58	94	94	4,684	5,400	50	57	1,20,230	1,34,000	13,710	..	2,14,842	2,24,000	9,158	
Bárs	66	101	22	22	740	3,400	34	155	35,765	51,000	15,235	.	89,259	97,000	7,711	.
TOTAL	97	106	4,337	4,527	4,54,575	4,46,900	105	99	96,93,945	1,00,19,900	1,25,955		1,63,34,870	1,71,19,000	7,84,130	.
GRAND TOTAL	233	256	25,565	26,412	69,77,696	70,40,900	273	267	14,21,26,383	15,30,36,500	1,09,10,117		23,30,78,722	25,01,80,200	1,71,01,478	...

(a) From 1st June to 20th December 1902 (b) From 15th May to 19th December 1903 (c) From 2nd June to 20th December 1902 (d) From 9th November to 19th December 1902

W. HOWARD,
Offg. Asstt. Secretary to the Government of India

CALCUTTA, the 20th December 1903.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

HOME DEPARTMENT

Nos 2831—2842.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Public) under date Calcutta, the 8th December 1899

RESOLUTION

The Secretary of State for India has brought to the notice of the Government of India that it not infrequently happens that natives of India, students or others, who have proceeded to England, desire to obtain passports to enable them to travel to foreign countries in which the possession of the passport is necessary or desirable, and that difficulty often arises from want of evidence to show that the applicant is a British subject and therefore entitled to a passport Appeals for assistance are also frequently addressed to His Lordship by destitute Indians who desire to return to their country and by students who, owing to embarrassed circumstances, are unable to complete their course of education

2 In order to enable the Secretary of State to deal with such cases satisfactorily, the Governor General in Council has decided that it is necessary to press upon Indian students and others visiting England the desirability of providing themselves, before their departure from India, with an authoritative certificate of identity in the form appended to this Resolution, signed by the head of the district (in a Presidency Town the Commissioner of Police) in the case of residents of British India and by the Political Officer in that of residents of Native States For a student the certificate should be signed by the head of his last school or college and countersigned by the District Officer (in a Presidency Town the Commissioner of Police) or Political Officer, as the case may be

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H H RISLEY,

Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Calcutta, the 31st December, 1903.

The following statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 26th December 1903 is published for general information.—

Presidency or Province.	Division	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths
Bombay Presidency and Sind	Northern.	Bombay City	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	66	65
		Dholera Port		...	...
		Ahmedabad City	B., B & C. I.	4	3
		Ahmedabad District	„ „ & B. G. J. P.	89	45
		Broach Port	B., B. & C. I.	3	3
		Broach District	„ „	50	32
		Panch Mahals District	„ „	72	55
		Mahikantha State	„ „	8	6
		Kaira District	„ „	290	171
		Palanpur State	„ „	10	8
		Rewakantha State	„ „	53	51
		Bulsar Port	„ „	2	2
		Surat Town and Port	„ „		
		Surat District	„ „	33	24
		Jhara Port		...	..
		Bandra Port	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Utan „		..	..
		Vesava Port		...	...
		Kelva „			..
		Trombay „		...	.
		Tarapur „	B., B. & C. I.	...	
		Manori „		..	.
		Mahim „	B., B. & C. I.	.	..
		Dhanu „		.	..
		Bhiwndi „			..
		Agashi „	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Shirgaon „	„ „	...	..
		Bassein „	„ „	...	..
		Kalyan „	G. I. P.	3	4
		Thana „	„	3	1
		Umbergaon Port		...	..
		Kon „		...	...
	Central.	Thana District	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	9	9
		Ahmednagar District	Dhond and Manmad (G. I. P.	415	322
		Khandesh „	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	388	286
		Nasik „	G. I. P. & N. G.	174	111
		Poona City	S. M. & G. I. P.	159	140
		Poona District	„ „	197	141
		Satara „	S. M.	565	379
		Sholapur Town	G. I. P.	88	84
		Sholapur District	„ S. M. & Barsi	561	432
	Southern.	Alibag Port		..	.
		Panvel „		9	7
		Rahoi „		...	...
		Roha „		..	
		Revdanda „		3	3
		Kolaba District	G. I. P.	11	5
		Ratnagiri Port			...
		Vizedrug „		..	...
		Harnai „		8	8
		Rajapur „		1	1
		Vengurla „		...	...
		Jaitapur „			...
		Dabhal „		...	...
		Joigad „		...	...
		Deogad „			...
		Ratnagiri District		1	1
		Belgaum „	S. M.	732	607
		Hubli Town	„	60	60
		Dharwar District	„	993	807
		Karwar Port		...	...
		Akola Port		...	...
		Kumta Port		..	...
		Kanara District	S. M.	16	18
		Savantvadi State		..	...
		Bijapur District	S. M. & G. I. P.	1,225	1,043
	Sind.	Karachi Town and Port	N. W.	6	5
		Karachi District	„	.	...
		Hyderabad Town	N. W. & J. B.	25	23
		Hyderabad District	„ „	3	1
		Thar and Parkar District	J. B.	...	...
		Larkhana „	N. W.	..	...
		Sukkur District	„	...	...
		Khairpur State	„	...	...
	Political charges.	Akalkot State		125	103
		Aundh „		67	45
		Cambay State	B. B. & C. I.	12	7
		Tuna Port		...	...
		Mandvi „		13	13
		Mandra „		40	[illegible]

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind	Political charges.	Cutch State		43	40
		Savanur "		66	54
		Bhor "			...
		Porbandar Port	B. G. J. P.	...	...
		Bhavnagar Town and Port	B. G. J. P.	13	13
		Mongrol Port		...	...
		Jodia "		12	10
		Jafrabad "		.	..
		Vawania "			..
		Kathiawar State	B., B. & C. I., Morvi & B. G. J. P.	270	208
		Kolhapur Town	S. M.	...	...
		Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country	"	...	...
		Sachin State	B., B. & C. I.		...
		Dharampur State			...
		Srivardhan Port		.	...
		Murud "		...	...
		Barimandla "		...	..
		Nandgaon "		..	...
		Janjira "		...	...
		Janjira State		...	...
		Velan Port		..	...
		Kodinar "	B., B. & C. I.	12	5
		Billimora "	" "	...	...
		Baroda City	" "	...	...
		Baroda State	" "	315	225
		Jath "		..	...
		Bijapur "		9	8
		Surat "		...	...
		Aden		...	...
			Total	7,332	5,726
Madras Presidency.	..	Salem Town	Madras	..	...
		Salem District	"	10(b)	5 (b)
		Bellary Cantonment	S. M.	.	.
		Bellary Town	"	141	122
		Bellary District	S. M. & Madras	204(c)	163(c)
		Coimbatore Town	Madras	136	91
		Coimbatore District	Madras, S. I. & Nilgiri	84(d)	51(d)
		Nilgiris "	Madras	16(g)	12(g)
		North Arcot "	S. I. & Madras	38(e)	32(e)
		South Arcot District	S. I. & Madras	...	...
		Cuddalore Port	"		...
		Tinnevelly District	S. I.	.	...
		Malabar "	Madras	3 (f)	
		Cuddapah "	S. I. & Madras	1 (f)	1(f)
		Mangalore Port		8	4
		Ermala "		..	...
		South Canara District		.	...
		Madras City	Madras & S. I.	...	1(f)
		Chingleput District	S. I. & Madras	...	...
		Kurnool "	S. M. & Madras	17	9
		Godaveri "	Morvi & Madras	..	...
		Tanjore "	S. I.	..	...
		Anantapur "	Madras & S. M.	62 (a)	47 (a)
		Madura "		1(f)	1(f)
			Total	721	539
Bengal	Presidency.	Calcutta	E. I., E. B. S. & B. N.	15	15
		Nadia District	E. B. S. & B C. & R. K.	1	1
	Burdwan	Howrah District	" B. N. & H. A.	..	...
	Patna	Champaran District		...	...
		Chapra Town	B. & N. W.	...	...
		Saran District	"	705(h)	582(h)
		Gaya Town	E. I.	45	45
		Gaya District	"	21	22
		Muzaffarpur District	B. & N. W.	11	11
		Darbhanga Town	"	21	16
		Darbhanga District	E. I.	23	17
		Shahabad "	"	303	267
		Patna City	"	...	...
		Patna District	"	381	351
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr District	"	59	49
		Bhagalpur Town	"	18	16
	Chota Nagpur.	Palamau District	"	...	...
			Total	1,603	1,392

(a) Including 10 imported seizures and 9 imported deaths.
(b) " 5 " " " 5 " death.
(c) " 12 " " " 11 " deaths.
(d) " 26 " " " 11 " "
(e) Including 10 imported seizures and 7 imported deaths.
(f) Imported.
(g) Including 6 imported seizures and 4 imported deaths.
(h) Including 307 seizures and 274 deaths for week ending 19th December 1903.

Presidency or Province.	Division	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures	Plague deaths.
United Provinces.	Allahabad	Allahabad City	E. I.	35	33
		Allahabad District	"	75	73
		Cawnpore City	E. I., O. & R., B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	245	244
		Cawnpore District	" " " "	64	42
		Fatehpur "	E. I.	36	24
		Banda "	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	...	...
		Jhansi City	G. I. P.		
		Jhansi District	"	14	12
		Hamirpur "	"	1	1
	Benares	Benares Cantonment	B. & N. W. & O. & R.		
		Benares City	"	2	1
		Benares District	B. & N. W. & E. I.	...	..
		Ballia "	B. & N. W.	276	258
		Jaunpur City	O. & R.		...
		Jaunpur District	"	83	83
		Ghazipur "	E. I. & B. & N. W.	21	19
		Mirzapur City	E. I.		
		Mirzapur District	"	8	6
	Fyzabad	Bahraich District			..
		Gonda "	B. & N. W.	88	77
		Partabgarh "	O. & R.	55	55
		Sultanpur "		..	
		Ajodhia	O. & R.		..
		Fyzabad City	"		
		Fyzabad District	"	125	96
		Bara Banki Town	B. & N. W. & O. & R.		
		Bara Banki District	" "	266	362
	Gorakhpur	Azamgarh City	B. & N. W. & O. & R.		
		Azamgarh District	" "	343	335
		Gorakhpur City	B. & N. W.	47	46
		Gorakhpur District	"	69	67
		Basti "	"	24	20
	Meerut	Meerut City	N. W.	15	14
		Meerut Cantonment	"		...
		Meerut District	" O. & R. & E. I.	9	8
		Muzaffarnagar City	"		..
		Muzaffarnagar District	"	69	60
		Aligarh "	E. I.		
		Saharanpur "	O & R. & N. W.	105	81
		Hardwar Union	O. & R.		
		Roorkee Town	"		...
		Bulandshahr District			..
	Lucknow	Unao District	O. & R.	28	27
		Lucknow City	O. & R., B. & N. W. & R. K.	38	31
		Lucknow District	" "	66	65
		Hardoi "	O & R.	20	18
		Rae Bareli "	"	34	38
		Sitapur "	R. K.	256	213
		Kheri "		5	2
	Agra	Etawah City	E. I		...
		Etawah District	"	82	82
		Fatehgarh	B., B. & C. I.	..	...
		Farrukhabad Town	" "	3	3
		Farrukhabad District	" "	27	26
		Mainpuri "			
		Agra City	B., B. & C. I., G. I. P. & E. I.		
		Agra District	" " "		..
	Rohilkhand	Bareilly City	R & K.		..
		Bareilly District	R. & K.		...
		Shahjahanpur "	" & O. & R.		...
		Shahjahanpur City			
		Bijnor District			
	Kumaun	Naini Tal	R. & K.		...
			Total	2,634	2,522
Punjab	Jullundur	Jullundur District	N. W.	118	81
		Hoshiarpur "		90	57
		Ferozepur "	N. W. & B., B. & C. I.	67	37
		Kangra "		...	
	Lahore	Amritsar City	N. W.	...	..
		Amritsar District	"	15	12
		Gurdaspur "	"	199	139
		Lahore "	"	3(a)	1(a)

(a) For week ending 19th December 1903.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Punjab	Rawalpindi	Rawalpindi District	N. W.	...	...
		Gujrat "	"	16	15
		Gujranwala "	"	57	53
		Sialkot "	"	205	147
		Shahpur "	"	63	53
		Jhelum "	"	20	12
	Multan	Jhang "	"	10	8
		Multan "	"		
		Montgomery "	"	..	...
		Mianwali "	"	..	...
	Delhi	Gurgaon "	B., B & C. I.	55	48
		Delhi "	E. I, O. & R., B., B. & C. I., N. W. & S. P.		...
		Hissar "	B., B. & C. I.	66	58
		Karnal "	E. I.	40	24
		Simla District			...
		Ludhiana "	N. W.	..	
		Umballa "	N. W & E. I.	329	207
		Rohtak "	S. P.	2	2
		Patiala City	Rajpura-Bhatinda (N. W. Ry.)	..	..
		Patiala State	N. W, E I., B., B. & C. I. & J. B.	88	61
		Kapurthala State	N W	46	32
		Kalsia "	E I.	5(a)	2(a)
		Maler Kotla "			...
			Total	1,495	1,049
Central Provinces (including Berar).	Nerbudda	Nimar District	G I P. & B, B. & C. I.	28(h)	19(h)
		Hoshangabad "	G. I. P.	138(g)	131
		Narsingpur Town	"	34	27
		Narsingpur District	"	459(e)	211(e)
		Chhindwara "			
		Khandwa Town	B B & C. I & G. I. P.	21	19
		Betul District			..
	Nagpur	Nagpur City	B N & G. I. P.	568	526
		Nagpur District	"	172(b)	139(b)
		Wardha Town		46	42
		Wardha District	G. I P.	21(c)	15(c)
		Chanda "		8	8
		Bhandara "	B N	68(d)	57(d)
		Balaghat "		10(f)	11(f)
	Jubbulpur	Jubbulpore Town	E I & G. I P.		..
		Jubbulpore District	E. I. & G. I. P.	98	73
		Damoh "	" "		...
		Saugor Cantonment			
		Saugor Town	G I. P. (I. M. Sec.)		...
		Saugor District	" "	..	...
		Seoni "			..
		Mandla "			..
	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur "	B. N.		...
		Raipur "	B N.	..	...
		Sambalpur "		..	
		Akola "	G. I. P.	54	34
		Buldana "		43	26
		Wun "		16	13
		Basim "		38	29
		Amraoti "	G. I. P.	147	134
		Ellichpur "		35	33
		Yeotmal "			..
			Total	1,804	1,547
Assam	Assam Valley	Dibrugarh Town (Lakhimpur District)	D S		...
			Total	...	...
Coorg	..			...	..
			Total	...	...
Mysore State.	...	Bangalore City	S. M. & Madras	113	91
		Bangalore Civil and Military Station	" "	133	115
		Bangalore District	" "	132	100
		Mysore City	S. M.	48	43
		Mysore District	" "	90	90
		Kolar "	Madras & S. M.	46	31
		Kolar Gold Fields	"	37	31
		Tumkur District	S. M.	21	18
		Shimoga "	"	91	90
		Chitaldrug "	"	72	55
		Kadur "	"	22	21
		Hassan "		30	17
			Total	835	702

(a) For week ending 19th December 1903.
(b) Including 3 imported seizures and 3 imported deaths.
(c) " 5 " " " 4 " "
(d) " 2 " " " 2 " "
(e) Including 3 imported seizures and 2 imported deaths.
(f) " 1 " seizure and 1 imported death.
(g) Including 1 imported seizure.
(h) " 2 " seizures and 1 imported death.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Hyderabad State.	...	Aurangabad District	N. G. S	262	248
		Bir "	G. I. P. & Barsi	155	147
		Hyderabad "	N. G. S	.	.
		Indur "	"	..	.
		Usmanabad "	G. I. P. & Barsi	230 (a)	176 (a)
		Lingsagur "	S. M.	00	59
		Parbhani "	G. I. P.	33	17
		Raichur "		23	11
		Gulburga "	G. I. P. & N. G. S.	49	48
		Nander "	N. G. S.	..	.
			Total	812	706
Central India.	..	Indore City	B., B. & C. I.	18	14
		Indore State		201 (b)	190 (b)
		Ujjain City	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	107	106
		Gwalior State	"	100	86
		Dhar State		.	
		Bhopal City	G. I. P.	332	332
		Bhopal State	"	256 (b)	296 (b)
		Mhow Cantonment	B., B. & C. I. (Rajputana Malwa)		..
		Nimach "		2(b)	1(b)
		Indore Residency		.	..
		Rutlam City	B., B. & C. I.	.	
		Rutlam State	"	3(b)	1(b)
		Dewas Town		3	4
		Dewas State		50	39
		Sehore "	G. I. P.	11(b)	11(b)
		Sailana "			..
		Bagli "		17(c)	14(c)
		Jhabua "	B., B. & C. I.		..
		Jaora "	"	60 (b)	56 (b)
		Jaora Town	"	31	26
		Agar Military Station			.
			Total	1,231	1,176
Rajputana	...	Ajmer District	B., B. & C. I.	.	
		Mewar State		175	131
		Chitor (Udaipur State)			..
		Tonk State	B., B. & C. I.	8	10
		Marwar "	"	...	...
		Jaipur "	"	50	51
		Kishengarh Town	"		
		Bikanir State		...	.
		Jhalawar "		37	28
		Sirohi "		1	1
			Total	271	221
Kashmir .	...	Hamirpur-Sidhan (Akhnur Tahsil)			.
		Jammu City			...
		Jammu Province	N. W.	16	9
		Srinagar District		4	4
		Srinagar City		11	13
			Total	31	26
N.-W. F. Province.	...	Abbottabad Town		...	.
		Hazara District		...	...
			Total	...	...
Baluchistan.	...	Sonmiani			
		Hirok	N. W.		
		Sibi		...	
			Total	...	..
			GRAND TOTAL	18,769	15,606

(a) Figures from 15th to 21st December 1903.
(b) Figures for week ending 19th December 1903.
(c) Figures for 2 weeks.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Calcutta, December 29, 1903

FIRST GENERAL MEMORANDUM ON THE WHEAT CROP OF THE SEASON 1903-04.

The reports from the chief wheat-growing provinces are all favourable The area sown in Upper India is likely to exceed last year's area by 10 per cent, and in the Panjab may equal the record area of 1900-01 The increase in the Central Provinces is 10 per cent, in Berar 35 per cent, and in Sind 28 per cent In Bombay there is also an improvement, but the information is incomplete The prospects of the crop are dependent on the winter rainfall. If adequate showers are received, a bumper crop is expected in the Central Provinces and a good crop in the other provinces, except in parts of Bombay where damage is reported from locusts and want of moisture

The provincial reports are summarised below:

In the Panjab the district estimates show an area of 7,789,300 acres under wheat up to the end of November. This is 9 per cent above the area finally ascertained last year, the increase being 10 per cent for irrigated land and 8 per cent for unirrigated land These estimates would show sowings equal to those in the record year of 1900-01 The conditions at sowing time were distinctly favourable Good rain fell throughout the province except in Delhi, Gurgaon, and parts of Ferozpore on the 11th, 12th, and 13th September A few scattered showers also fell on the 17th and 18th of September and early in October. The crop is reported to be in good condition

In the North-West Frontier Province the area sown up to the end of November is estimated at 792,000 acres (irrigated 257,000 and unirrigated 535,000 acres), as against 822,900 acres finally returned last year, and if rain falls immediately a considerable area can still be sown Prospects of the crop are average so far on dry and good on irrigated lands, but its success will depend on the winter rains.

In the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh moisture was ample when the wheat crop was sown In low lands it was excessive and sowings were delayed in consequence No rain has fallen since the middle of October last, and the crop is now being irrigated. Germination was generally good and prospects are hopeful so far. In some places the plant is reported to be unhealthy owing to excessive moisture. The area sown with wheat is likely to exceed the last year's area by about 10 per cent

In the Central Provinces the preparation of land for wheat was somewhat interfered with owing to the heavy and continuous monsoon rainfall, sowings were consequently delayed, particularly in the northern districts In the Berar districts conditions were more favourable Although sowings were late, they were successfully carried out, and germination has been good The area devoted to wheat is estimated to be 10 per cent larger than last year's area of 2,272,500 acres in the Central Provinces, and nearly 35 per cent larger than last year's area of 217,000 acres in the Berar districts The crop is now generally in excellent condition, and if a few showers are received shortly, a bumper wheat harvest will be ensured

In Bombay the information is up to 5th December, and is incomplete as sowings were in progress at that date The total reported area for the whole Presidency including Sind is 1,811,000 acres, against 1,400,000 acres at the same period of last year, and the similarly estimated decennial average of 1,680,000 acres In Gujarat the area in the British districts is 243,000 acres and in the Native States 361,000 acres, or 8 and 41 per cent respectively over the average Cotton and other crops have taken the place of wheat in parts of Ahmadabad, Baroda, Kathiawar, and Cutch; but elsewhere larger sowings have been made under favourable late rains. The young crops have slightly been damaged by locusts in south Gujarat and Kathiawar, and have suffered from deficiency of moisture in the north. Elsewhere the condition is good In the Deccan the British districts report 377,000 acres, which is 14 per cent below average, and the Native States report 18,000 acres, but sowings are in progress, particularly in irrigated lands The seedlings have been eaten by locusts in parts of Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, and Satara. The unirrigated crop is suffering through deficiency of moisture in parts of Nasik, Ahmadnagar, and Poona. Elsewhere the crop is fairly good. In the Karnatak the area in the British districts is 212,000 acres, or 21 per cent below average, the Native States report 97,000 acres, or 24 per cent above average. The crop is generally in good condition In Sind the area in the British districts is 484,000 acres which is 28 per cent over average, and there are 19,000 acres in the Khairpur State. Sowings continue in Sukkur and Upper Sind Frontier. The water-supply is good and the crop generally healthy

J. A. ROBERTSON

Offg. Director-General of Statistics.

J. WILSON,

Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE

METEOROLOGY.

REVIEWS THE REPORT OF THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1902-03.

No 1, dated Calcutta, the 2nd January 1904

READ—

Report on the Administration of the Meteorological Department of the Government of India, 1902-03

RESOLUTION

The Report referred to above describes in a concise form the work accomplished by the Meteorological Department during the year, and indicates the steady progress which is being made in each of the branches of work administered by the Meteorological Reporter It also marks an important stage in the history of the Department, in that it is the last Report which will be prepared by Sir John Eliot, K.C I E., F R S, who is about to retire after a service of 35 years, during the last half of which he has been responsible for the direction of meteorological observation and research in this country The Government of India desire to take advantage of this opportunity to review briefly the progress which has been made in the work and organization of the Department while under his charge

2 In the report of the Department for 1900-01 the progress of meteorology in India has been traced from the earliest measures taken by the East India Company in the eighteenth century to the present day. This interesting historical retrospect shows how isolated observations at selected places were gradually utilized for Provincial purposes as their value was recognized, and how, eventually, it was found necessary to co-ordinate the observations throughout India under the guidance of an Imperial Department. The first head of this Department was Mr Blanford, F.R S, who was appointed Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India in 1875, who held the post until his retirement in 1887, and who laid the foundation of the present methods of organized and systematic meteorological investigation in India. Since that time the scope of operations of the Department has been very greatly enlarged. When Sir John (then Mr) Eliot took charge of his appointment in 1887, the primary duty of the Department was the collation of observations and the collection of data from which sound conclusions could be deduced It was found necessary to devote special attention, first to ensuring greater accuracy and uniformity in the observations taken, and secondly to expanding the area of those observations With the first object more systematic inspection has been arranged for, the hours of reporting have been altered and made uniform, and instruments of accurate and uniform pattern have been provided In the second direction the number of observatories working under or in connection with the Department and furnishing information for inclusion in the Daily Weather Reports and Monthly Reviews has been increased from 135 to 240, including several trans-frontier and foreign stations, and the co-operation of the larger Native States in the work has been secured.

3. Important steps have also been taken for the wider diffusion of weather information, by the issue at Simla and various provincial centres of five daily weather reports with charts, and by the publication at head-quarters of weekly returns of rainfall The system of collecting marine observations from ships' logs has now been extended to the Bombay shipping. Much has been done too in the establishment and extension of systems of warnings to navigators regarding storms and to engineers and others regarding floods Charts of the normal conditions of currents and winds in the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea were issued in 1889 by Messrs Dallas and Eliot, which are understood to be of great value to navigators, a Manual on cyclones in the Bay of Bengal was published by Mr Eliot in 1890 for the use of mariners, and has been largely purchased or distributed, storm warnings, confined in earlier years to the three ports of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, have been extended to practically all ports on the Indian coasts, and have protected shipping interests against considerable loss, the whole storm warning system has been brought under general control and direction at head-quarters, and telegrams are issued by the Simla and Calcutta Meteorological Offices for the hoisting of storm signals, whenever and wherever required Warnings of floods and heavy rain were first issued in 1884 by Mr Blanford for some of the principal rivers In 1888-89 arrangements were made to give telegraphic warnings to all engineers on large works under construction, or in charge of railways, canals and bridges, etc., and these have, it is reported, saved the State from considerable loss.

4. As regards the more purely scientific side of the work of the Department, a new observatory has been established at Kodaikanal in the Palni Hills in Madras, where

observations in solar physics are being conducted, while a magnetic survey of India has been added to the work of magnetic observation formerly carried on at Colaba At the present time further important proposals for the development of the meteorological and astronomical work of the Department are under consideration, which promise greatly to increase both its scientific value and its practical utility.

5 In collating and comparing the result of the observations recorded, Sir John Eliot has accomplished much excellent work which has been recognized as of the highest scientific value by meteorological experts, and which some years ago obtained for him the honour of election as a Fellow of the Royal Society. In particular he has determined the general features which mark the approach of the lesser and greater rains of the spring and summer as well as of the northern and southern winter rains, and has provided the first satisfactory explanation of the phenomenon known as the bursting of the monsoon Attempts have also been made to prepare forecasts of the coming weather, and although the data are still too few and too insufficiently collated to allow safe conclusions of substantial practical value to be drawn for any long period in advance, the scientific interest of these forecasts has long been recognized In the whole of the time during which he has administered the Department Sir J. Eliot has laboured steadily and successfully, and with the most careful regard to economy, to increase its efficiency, and he now retires having earned the sincere thanks of the Government of India for his long and meritorious services

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ORDERED, that the above Resolution be communicated to the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India and Director General of Indian Observatories, and that it be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

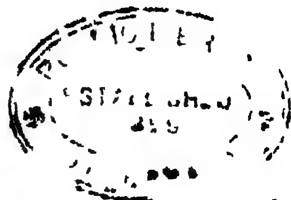
J WILSON,
Secretary to the Government of India

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 2.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1904

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 8th January 1904.

No. 1.—Mr. R. Greeven, of the Indian Civil Service, Barrister-at-Law, has been placed on special duty in the Legislative Department of the Government of India, with effect from the 1st instant.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Calcutta the 7th January 1904.

No. 25.—The Governor General in Council hereby notifies that on the following days during 1904, which are not declared* by the Government of Bengal to be "public holidays" under section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 (XXVI of 1881), the offices directly subordinate to the Government of India at Calcutta, with the exception of—

(1) the office of Issue of the Paper Currency Department,
(2) the office of the Comptroller and Auditor General,

shall be closed —

* *Vide* Bengal Government's Notification No 5412-Mis, dated the 15th December 1903

I.—Muhammadan holidays.

Id-uz-zuha	On the 28th February (Sunday); but if the moon be visible on the 17th February, then on the 27th February.
Muharram	On the 28th and 29th March; but if the moon be visible on the 18th March, then on the 27th (Sunday) and 28th March
Fatiha-e-Duázdaham	On the 29th May (Sunday); but if the moon be visible on the 16th May, then on the 28th May.
Id-ul-fitr	On the 10th December; but if the moon be visible on the 8th December, then on the 9th December

II.—Hindu holidays

Durga and Lakshmi Pujas	October 13th, 14th, 19th, 20th, 21st, and 22nd

III.—Other holidays

The third, fourth, and fifth days following Christmas	28th, 29th, and 30th December.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 6th January 1904.

No. 9.—ERRATUM.—In the Home Department Notifications noted on the margin, *for* the words "the 3rd January 1904" *read* "the afternoon of the 3rd January 1904."

No. 762, dated the 23rd December 1903.
No. 764, dated the 23rd December 1903.
No 772, dated the 29th December 1903

MEDICAL.

The 8th January 1904.

No. 12.—The services of Captain W. E A Armstrong, I.M S (Madras), are replaced at the disposal of the Foreign Department, with effect from the 12th December 1903

PORT BLAIR.

The 7th January 1904.

No. 15.—Mr H C Walker, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Burma, 2nd (officiating 1st) grade, who has been temporarily appointed to the Andamans Forest Department, is appointed to be an Assistant Superintendent in the Settlement so long as he holds his present office, or until further orders

JAILS.

The 5th January 1904.

No. 13.—The services of Captain W. M. Pearson, M.B., I.M.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, for employment in the Jail Department.

JUDICIAL.

The 6th January 1904.

No. 19.—Mr J K Batten, I.C.S, Officiating Judicial Commissioner, Berar, is appointed to be Judicial Commissioner, Berar, substantive *pro tempore*, with effect from the 16th August 1903.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secretary to the Government of India

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LAND-SURVEYS.

Calcutta, the 5th January 1904.

No. 7—131-9.—Mr. T. Shaw, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, Survey of India, is appointed to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, with effect from the 1st December 1903.

GENERAL.

The 6th January 1904.

No. 28—88—With reference to Notification No. 4008—88, dated 4th December 1903, Mr C G Lissant, Senior Superintendent, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, is appointed to officiate, with effect from the forenoon of 1st January 1904, as Registrar, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, during the absence of Mr. A. R. Tucker on leave, or until further orders.

J. WILSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 5th January 1904.

No. 15-G.—Major A. McConaghey, a Political Agent of the 4th class, is posted, on return from furlough, as Assistant Political Agent for Chageh.

No. 17-G.—Captain A. D. Macpherson, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, is posted temporarily as His Britannic Majesty's Consul for Seistan and Kain.

No. 19-G.—Major P. Z. Cox, C.I.E., an officiating Political Agent of the 3rd class, and Political Agent in Maskat, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 2nd January 1904.

No. 21-G.—Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. Sykes, D S.O., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), an Agency Surgeon of the 1st class, and Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province, is appointed to officiate as Administrative Medical Officer in Baluchistan.

No. 23-G.—Lieutenant-Colonel P. A. Weir, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), an Agency Surgeon of the 1st class, Agency Surgeon in Bhopal and Administrative Medical Officer in Central India, is appointed to officiate as Administrative Medical Officer in the North-West Frontier Province.

No. 25-G.—Major J. R. Roberts, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, and Residency Surgeon at Indore, is appointed to officiate as an Agency Surgeon of the 1st class, and as Administrative Medical Officer in Central India.

The 7th January 1904.

No. 40-G.—Notification No. 2050-G., dated the 12th December 1902, is hereby cancelled, with effect from the 12th December 1903.

The 8th January 1904.

No. 43-G.—Major W. W. Chitty, 119th Infantry (The Multan Regiment), is appointed to be Cantonment Magistrate of the Cantonment of Baroda, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 27th December 1903, and until further orders.

No. 45-G—Captain H. A K. Gough, a Political Assistant of the 3rd (officiating 2nd) class, and Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan, is granted privilege leave for 2 months and 21 days, with effect from the 2nd January 1904

No. 47-G—The following substantive changes are made in the graded list of the Political Department —

Consequent on the return from the seconded list of Major J. R C. Colvin, a Political Agent of the 2nd class, and with effect from the 22nd November 1903,—

Major C. H. Pritchard, a Political Agent of the 2nd class, reverts to Political Agent of the 3rd class

Major S. H Godfrey, a Political Agent of the 3rd class, reverts to Political Agent of the 4th class

Major A McConaghey, a Political Agent of the 4th class, reverts to Political Assistant of the 1st class.

Mr W. S. Davis, a Political Assistant of the 1st class, reverts to Political Assistant of the 2nd class

Captain C B Winter, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, reverts to Political Assistant of the 3rd class.

Consequent on the return from the seconded list of Captain L A Forbes, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, and with effect from the 15th December 1903 —

Captain A B. Dew, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, reverts to Political Assistant of the 3rd class

These arrangements are made without prejudice to superior acting appointments held by any of the above mentioned officers on the dates specified.

No 50-G—With reference to rule IV of the rules published in Notification No 670-G, dated the 20th May 1898, the undermentioned officers are confirmed in the Political Department, as Assistants of the 3rd class —

Captain R. E A. Hamilton.

Captain R. W E Knollys

No. 54-G—Lieutenant C. G Crosthwaite, Indian Army, a probationer for the Political Department, is appointed to be a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, with effect from the 22nd December 1903

Lieutenant Crosthwaite is posted as an Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Central India, with effect from the 2nd January 1904

L. W. DANE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Calcutta, the 6th January 1904.

No. 100-S.R.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4, sub-section (3), of the Indian Tea Cess Act, 1903 (IX of 1903), the Governor General in Council is pleased, on the recommendation of the Madras Chamber of Commerce, to appoint Mr. A J Yorke to fill the vacancy in the Tea Cess Committee caused by the resignation of Mr A. D. Jackson.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 7th January 1904.

No. 164-P.—The following appointments in the Postal Department are notified:—

Mr C. H. Harrison, I.C.S, is confirmed in the 2nd grade of Postmasters General, with effect from the 3rd of November 1903.

Mr F. Whymper is appointed substantive *pro tempore* in the 2nd grade of Postmasters General, with effect from the 9th of November 1903.

E. N. BAKER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 8th January 1904.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY STAFF.

No. 23.—Colonel J. M. S. Brunker, Commanding Royal Horse Artillery, Mhow, to officiate as Colonel on the Staff, Royal Artillery, Bombay Command, *vice* Brigadier-General E G H. Bingham on leave. Dated 28th November 1903

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 24—With the approval of the Secretary of State for India the undermentioned officer is admitted to the Indian Army, with effect from the date specified —

Major Wilfrid Malleson, Royal Artillery, Indian Ordnance Department, dated 1st January 1904.

Major Malleson will rank as a Major in the Indian Army, with effect from the 9th October 1901.

No. 25.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Army with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India —

Lieutenants—

George Trevor Barkley Hext, Royal Artillery; Double Company officer, 99th Infantry Dated 1st December 1903.

Steele Hutcheson, 1st Battalion, Connaught Rangers, attached as a supernumerary to the 1st Battalion, Devonshire Regiment, Double Company officer, 3rd Brahmans. Dated 26th November 1903

Walter Andrews, 1st Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers, officiating Double Company officer, 95th Russell's Infantry. Dated 9th December 1903

Ewan Patrick Grant, 2nd Battalion, Scottish Rifles, attached as a supernumerary to the 1st Battalion, Essex Regiment, Double Company officer, 1st Brahmans Dated 25th November 1903.

John de Lisle Conry, 1st Battalion, Dorsetshire Regiment, Double Company officer, 96th Infantry. Dated 28th November 1903

Second-Lieutenants—

James Henry George Buller, 1st Battalion, Connaught Rangers, attached as a supernumerary to the 2nd Battalion, Yorkshire Regiment, Double Company officer, 2nd Rajputs. Dated 16th November 1903

John Robert Hutchison, Royal Artillery; Double Company officer, 117th Mahrattas Dated 3rd December 1903.

Francis Hewson Barton, 1st Battalion, Royal Irish Rifles, Double Company officer, 98th Infantry. Dated 18th November 1903.

Walter Falconer Scott, 2nd Battalion, Border Regiment, officiating Double Company officer, 83rd Infantry Dated 25th November 1903

Lewis Cecil Wagstaff, 2nd Battalion, Dorsetshire Regiment, attached as a supernumerary to the 2nd Battalion, Yorkshire Regiment, Double Company officer, 2nd Rajputs. Dated 20th September 1903.

Yorick Edgar Smith, 1st Battalion, Lincolnshire Regiment; Double Company officer, 66th Punjabis. Dated 31st October 1903.

Hugh Nicholas Jackson, 2nd Battalion, Durham Light Infantry, attached as a supernumerary to the 1st Battalion, Durham Light Infantry, officiating Double Company officer, 76th Punjabis Dated 3rd December 1903.

Henry Cecil Prescott, 2nd Battalion, South Wales Borderers, attached as a supernumerary to the 1st Battalion, Durham Light Infantry, officiating Double Company officer, 69th Punjabis. Dated 23rd November 1903.

William McMillan Black, Royal Scots Fusiliers, attached as a supernumerary to the 1st Battalion, York and Lancashire Regiment, Double Company officer, 116th Mahrattas. Dated 3rd November 1903

Archibald Frederick Bone, 1st Battalion, Yorkshire Regiment, attached as a supernumerary to the 1st Battalion, Lincolnshire Regiment, Double Company officer, 76th Punjabis Dated 1st December 1903

Second-Lieutenants Buller and Hutchison are promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in the Indian Army, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 16th November 1903 and 3rd December 1903, respectively.

PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 26.—The Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments on His Excellency's personal staff, with effect from the dates specified —

To be Extra Aides-de-Camp.

Lieutenant L A Jones-Mortimer, 1st Battalion, Somersetshire Light Infantry. Dated 15th December 1903.

Lieutenant G A. Akers-Douglas, 2nd Battalion, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. Dated 21st December 1903.

COMMANDS.

DISTRICT.

No. 27—Major-General Sir E G Barrow, K C B, Indian Army, to command a district of the 1st class in India, *vice* Major General Sir C C Egerton, K.C.B, D S O Dated 1st January 1904.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 28.—The following extracts are published for general information —

"London Gazette," dated 11th December 1903, page 8199.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,
11th December 1903.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

INDIAN ARMY.

The undermentioned Colonels are transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list :—

Somerset Henry Paul Graves. Dated 20th November 1903

Josiah Philip Crampton Neville. Dated 23rd November 1903.

"London Gazette," dated 15th December 1903, page 8268.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,
15th December 1903.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

INDIAN ARMY.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Wemyss Anson is transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list. Dated 30th November 1903.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 29—In Military Department Notification No. 1064 of 1903, Lieutenants J F. C Dalmahoy and J B Watts should have been described as belonging to the 40th Pathans and 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force) respectively, and not as therein stated.

No. 30.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval —

Second-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

5th April 1903.

Grosvenor Percy Hood, 39th Central India Horse.

4th August 1903.

Joseph Thomas Kirby, 109th Infantry.
Alister Mackenzie Forteath, 36th Jacob's Horse.
Sydney Buxton Pope, 113th Infantry.

8th August 1903.

Charles Stuart Hamilton Robarts, Malwa Bhil Corps.
Charles Percival Fenwick Warton, 127th Baluch Light Infantry.
George Chamberlain Cooper, 121st Pioneers.
Percival Campbell Hampe-Vincent, 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis
John Pickering Thompson, 34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse.
William Henry Aloysius Lloyd, 122nd Rajputana Infantry.

26th September 1903.

Arthur Easdale Stewart, 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry.
Frederic Cooke Bannatyne, 109th Infantry.
John Henry Middleton Fuller, 65th Carnatic Light Infantry.
Geoffrey Arthur Mackworth Praed, 5th Light Infantry.

12th October 1903.

Kenneth Oswald Goldie, 10th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers (Hodson's Horse)

24th October 1903.

Leonard Forbes, 105th Mahratta Light Infantry.

27th October 1903.

Richard George Beatty, 36th Jacob's Horse.
Wilfred Clyde Richmond Savage, 32nd Lancers.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Northern Circle.

No. 31.—Sub-Conductor John Bennett on probation is confirmed in his present grade, with effect from the 24th October 1903.

Southern Circle.

No. 32.—Sub-Conductor George Craig to be Conductor and Store Sergeant James Pullen to be Sub-Conductor, *vice* Conductor John Lees, deceased, with effect from the 1st November 1903.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 33.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned regiments —

8th Lancers.

Jemadar Sher Muhammad Khan to be Ressaidar, and Kot-Dafadar Abbas Ali Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Niamat Ali, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st October 1903.

38th Central India Horse.

Risaidar Jawand Singh to be Risaldar, and Jemadar Lal Khan to be Risaidar, *vice* Dalip Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th October 1903

No. 21st Kohat Mountain Battery (Frontier Force).

Subadar Hardit Singh to be Subadar-Major, *vice* Akbar Ali *Sardar Bahadur*, 24th Hazara Mountain Battery (Frontier Force), transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 7th November 1903

Havildar Fatteh Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Haidar, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 28th November 1903.

8th Rajputs

Jemadar Ajudhya Parshad Singh to be Subadar, and Havildar Bije Bahadur Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Baldeo Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st August 1903

Jemadar Dwarka Singh to be Subadar, and Havildar Bhagwan Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Ugan Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1 th October 1903.

14th Ferozepore Sikhs

Subadar Atr Singh to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Gulab Singh to be Subadar, and Havildar Bhagwan Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Mitt Singh, *Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st December 1903

33rd Punjabis.

Jemadar Rozi Khan to be Subadar, and Havildar Jam Dad to be Jemadar, *vice* Mahmud, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st September 1903.

55th Coke's Rifles (Frontier Force).

Subadar Zargun Shah, *Bahadur*, to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Lehna Singh to be Subadar, and Havildar Kahan Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Hari Singh, deceased, with effect from the 12th October 1903.

58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force).

Havildar Surjan to be Jemadar, *vice* Gokul, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th November 1903.

98th Infantry.

Jemadar Bhole Khan to be Subadar, and Havildar Abdul Zabar Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Shaikh Ahmed, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 3rd November 1903

113th Infantry.

Havildar Charan Sing, 123rd Outram's Rifles, to be Jemadar, *vice* Darola Sing, discharged, with effect from the date of transfer.

114th Mahrattas

Jemadar Ramchander Chipkar to be Subadar, *vice* Vishnu Narwekar, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 5th October 1903.

Havildar Essu Parab to be Jemadar, *vice* Ramchander Chipkar, promoted, with effect from the 17th October 1903.

117th Mahrattas.

Kot-Dafadar Major Meahdin Khan, 34th Poona Horse, to be Jemadar, *vice* probationer Jemadar Muhammad Mansur, with effect from the date of joining.

119th Infantry (The Multan Regiment).

Color-Havildar Moti Rawat to be Jemadar, *vice* Mota Rawat, discharged, with effect from the 22nd November 1903.

122nd Rajputana Infantry.

Jemadar Jodha Rawat to be Subadar, and Havildar Behara Rawat to be Jemadar, *vice* Lal Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st October 1903.

123rd Outram's Rifles.

Subadar Shiunarayan Singh to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Jaita Ram to be Subadar, and Color-Havildar Rura Ram to be Jemadar, *vice* Bhura Ram, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 8th December 1903.

130th Baluchis.

Jemadar Jalal Khan to be Subadar, *vice* Din Muhammad, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st December 1903.

1st Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).

Havildar Manharak Thapa to be Jemadar, *vice* Jasbir Gurung, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st December 1903.

Havildar Harkabir Thapa to be Jemadar, *vice* Jit Bahadur Thapa, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st December 1903.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 34.—Lieutenant Robert Aylmer Burrowes, Indian Army, is permitted to resign the service, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the 1st January 1904

RETIREMENTS.

No. 35.—Lieutenant-Colonel George Atkins Collins, Indian Army, is permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 2nd January 1904.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, AND RESIGNATIONS.

Calcutta Port Defence Volunteer Corps.

No. 36.—The Hon'ble Sir Andrew Henderson Leith Fraser, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, to be Honorary Colonel, with effect from the 3rd December 1903.

Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles.

No. 37.—Lieutenant Arthur George Pritchard to be Captain, with effect from the 1st November 1903, *vice* Davys, promoted.

Bangalore Rifle Volunteers.

No. 38.—Patrick Kelly, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 1st November 1903, *vice* Periera, promoted.

Allahabad Volunteer Rifles.

No. 39.—Lieutenant-Colonel Ernest Bruce Alexander, supernumerary list, resigns his commission; with effect from the 14th December 1903.

Mussoorie Volunteer Rifles.

No. 40.—James John Larkin, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant; with effect from the 1st December 1903, *vice* O'Brien, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Moulmein Volunteer Rifles.

No. 41.—The undermentioned Gentlemen to be Second-Lieutenants to complete the establishment.—

Isaac Cowling.
Henry William Godber.
Joseph Francis Balfour Sutherland.

Malabar Volunteer Rifles.

No. 112—Captain Ernest Harry Black resigns his commission, with effect from the 5th December 1903

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE

No. 3.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of leave by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India.—

Lieutenant H. C E. Dobbin, Royal Indian Marine (m c) for three months.

Lieutenant A H Ruddell, Royal Indian Marine (p. a) for two weeks.

E DEBRATH, *Colonel,*
for *Secretary to the Government of India.*

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION

Calcutta, the 8th January 1904.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that a report of the death of the undermentioned commissioned officer, on the date specified, was received in the Military Department between the 14th December 1903 and 8th January 1904

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of decease	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS
Royal Garrison Artillery	Major Alexander Ramsay Stuart.	30th December 1903	Rangoon	...	

E DEBRATH, *Colonel,*
for *Secretary to the Government of India.*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 5th January 1904.

No. 1—Mr. Charles Orchertoun Siddons Skeaf, Traffic Inspector, and Officiating Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal State Railway, is confirmed in his appointment of Assistant Traffic Superintendent in class III, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways.

No 2—Mr J. Harkness, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, (Supernumerary) State Railways, was permitted to retire from the service of Government, under Article 465 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 10th February 1903.

No. 3.—Mr. R. N. Hodges, Superintending Engineer, 1st class, State Railways, (on leave) is permitted to retire from the service of Government, under Article 650 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 6th January 1904.

The 6th January 1904

No. 5.—Captain C. W. Wilkinson, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, State Railways is permitted to proceed to England for the purpose of going through a course of instruction at Chatham, under clause 29, India Army Circulars of 1891, with effect from such date as he may be relieved of his duties.

A. BRERETON,

Secretary to the Government of India

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION, ROADS AND BUILDINGS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 6th January 1904.

No. 4.—Captain S G. Rivett-Carnac, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, Coorg, is permitted to proceed to England for the purpose of going through a course of instruction at Chatham, under clause 29, India Army Circulars of 1891, with effect from such date as he may be relieved of his duties.

No 6—The promotion of Mr. H. F. B. Frost, Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, to Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, temporary rank, from 28th November 1903, notified in Public Works Department Notification No. 474, of 21st December 1903, is cancelled, and Mr A. S. Thomson, Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, Bengal, is temporarily promoted to Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, with effect from the 28th November 1903.

No. 7.—Mr C. P. Warde, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, with effect from the 17th October 1903, and until further orders.

The 7th January 1904.

No. 8.—With reference to Notification No. 120, dated the 21st December 1903, by the Government of Madras, the services of Colonel C. C. Rawson, R E, Superintending Engineer, Madras Public Works Department, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Department, with effect from the 21st January 1904.

TELEGRAPHS.

The 8th January 1904.

No. 9.—The following permanent promotions are made in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department, with effect from the 8th November 1903 —

Name	From	To
E. A Leach	Deputy Director	Director.
F E Dempster, C.I.E.	Chief Superintendent, 1st class	Deputy Director.
J W. Hensley	Chief Superintendent, 2nd class	Chief Superintendent, 1st class.
C. S James	Superintendent, 1st grade	Chief Superintendent, 2nd class.

SIDNEY PRESTON,

Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1904

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 26th October 1903

From the 21st November next till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 14th November all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August, 1901 —

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's Gazette, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No 777—79, dated 9th February, 1870, the Government of India directed that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M on Friday and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's Gazette The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next Gazette."

J. P HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India

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W. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS

Calcutta, the 7th January 1904.

NOTIFICATIONS

No 51 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act on the 2nd January 1904 —

No. 1 of 1904.—Augustus Henry Murray Driver, engineer, and George Norman, assistant engineer, both of The Birmingham Small Arms Company, Limited, Small Heath, Birmingham, England, and the said The Birmingham Small Arms Company, Limited *A new method of testing and straightening gun barrels and other tubular articles, and in appliances or apparatus to be used in connection therewith.*

No. 2 of 1904 —Augustus Henry Murray Driver, engineer, and George Norman, assistant engineer, both of The Birmingham Small Arms Company, Limited, Small Heath, Birmingham, England, and the said The Birmingham Small Arms Company, Limited *Improvements in or relating to the boring of the barrels and other parts of small arms and ordnance, also tubes and other analogous articles, and in machinery tools and appliances to be employed in connection therewith*

No. 3 of 1904.—Frederick Purton, civil engineer, of 8, Fetherdown Villas, Muswel Hill, London, England *Improvements in slabs or coverings for buildings and structures*

No 4 of 1904.—George Gough Dixon, engineer, of Swyncombe Rectory, Henley-on-Thames, in the county of Oxford, England *Method of and apparatus for extracting pearls from oysters and other mollusks*

No 5 of 1904.—Robert Obernesser, engineer and spinning-mill manager, of 19, Rue Cambon, Paris, France *Improvements in and relating to spinning frames*

No 6 of 1904 —Edward Waller Stoney, acting agent and manager, Madras Railway, of 1, College road, Madras *Improvements in and relating to swing and sliding doors, to be called "E W Stoney's patent devices for working simultaneously hinged or sliding half doors"*

No 7 of 1904 —Hari Charan Nath, overseer, and Bhupendra Nath Dutt, student, of No 5, Bany Madhub Nundon Brother's lane, Bhowanipore *An improvement of the wheels of carriages used for carrying heavy loads*

No. 8 of 1904.—Richard Ernest Pennington, engineer, of 159, Station street, Carlton near Melbourne, Victoria, Australia *An improved nut locking spring washer specially adapted for securing nuts or fish bolts.*

No. 9 of 1904 —Edward Joseph Verrieres, executive engineer, North-Western Railway, Bhatinda, Punjab *Means for enabling one person to work simultaneously all the leaves of a gate at a level crossing.*

No 52 P —SPECIFICATIONS of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A M to 3 P M, at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, west, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying —

No. 113 of 1903.—George Thomas Mawson, architect, residing at the Great Western Hotel, Apollo street, Fort, Bombay. *Improvements in dating and other stamps.* (Specification filed 22 December 1903.)

No. 163 of 1903.—James Heyworth Hibbert, signal inspector, Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway, Bombay *A combined railway chair and lock bar rocker* (Specification filed 23 December 1903)

No 203 of 1903.—Thomas Mathieson Thom, lithographer, of 59, Lordship lane, Wood Green, in the county of Middlesex, England *Improvements in the manufacture of artificial marble, dolomite and other stones* (Specification filed 22 December 1903)

No 204 of 1903.—Robert Chamberlin Hislop, manager of the Royal Dutch Petroleum Company at Bombay and Wyatt Webber, manager, of the Royal Dutch Petroleum Company at Calcutta *A centrifugal machine for economising solder used for soldering the joints on tins* (Specification filed 23 December 1903)

No 364 of 1903—William Thompson, mining engineer, of 1 and 2, Great Winchester street, London, England, and Thomas Samuel Hughes, engineer, of 51, Artesian road, Bayswater, London, England *Improvements in hand-trucks or trolleys* (Specification filed 23 December 1903.)

No 53 P.—WHEREAS the inventor of the under-mentioned invention has failed to pay within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 the fee hereinafter mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub section (2) of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making selling, and using the said invention in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased —

No 183 of 1899—Charles James Jennings. *An improved form of puttee.* (Specification filed 18 September 1899)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege —

4 (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for the above invention

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA"

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, will in future be open for the transaction of business from 11 A M to 3 P M on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques

Cheques and money orders will only be accepted if made payable *at Calcutta* to the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October 1895 in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications, and drawings

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitor's room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary

C. R. WILSON,
Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 4th January 1904.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 31st December 1903.

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION			RESERVE IN COIN AND BULLION				
	In Reserve Treasuries	Elsewhere	TOTAL	Silver Coin	Gold Coin and Bullion	Silver held as security for notes under Act VIII of 1900	Gold in transit to England	TOTAL
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Calcutta .	97,63,700	12,80,81,865	13,78,45,565	2,03,27,163	9,45,92,985	11,20,500	.	11,60,40,648
Allahabad		1,91,19,670	1,91,19,670	79,29,887	19,69,0[illegible]7			98,98,914
Lahore		2,58,57,745	2,58,57,745	52,19,232	7,85,445			60,04,677
Bombay .	59,32,065	8,73,[illegible]1,665	9,32,53,730	1,07,09,735	3,75,88,915	58,01,500	75,00,000	6,16,00,150
Karachi		98,35,055	98,35,055	14,67,385	11,67,660		..	26,35,045
Madras . .	21,79,765	3,73,98,680	3,95,78,445	61,40,050	1,17,25,[illegible]75			1,78,71,325
Calicut .		12,47,780	1[illegible],47,780	1,86,655	2,66,100		.	4,52,755
Rangoon . .		1,76,04,990	1,76,04,990	2,89,09,025	12,31,095			3,01,40,120
	1,78,75,530	32,64,68,050	34,43,43,580					
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue . . .			*Nil*					
TOTAL R .			34,43,43,580	8,08,95,132	14,93,26,502	69,22,000	75,00,000	24,46,43,634
Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one circle on another . .								3,00,000
NET TOTAL R .								24,43,43,634
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of R10,20,81,500 held under Section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act XX of 1882								9,99,99,946
GRAND TOTAL R								34,43,43,580

O. T. BARROW,
Offg. Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

Specimens of Persian Manuscripts for the use of candidates for the degree of Honour and High Proficiency examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, under the authority of the Government of India, Price R6 Forwarded V.P.P., on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 26, Mangoe Lane.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in oriental languages, the Board of Examiners will in future publish periodically a collection of specimen papers set for the examinations held by them A collection of papers recently set is now ready for sale—price Rs. 3 per copy—and may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 26, Mangoe Lane

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 4th December 1901.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal —

1. Engineers
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen
5. Press workers
6. Photo-Mechanical workers.
7. Mechanical apprentices.
8. Metal and wood carvers

E ATKINSON, Major, R E,
Principal, Thomason College.

BANK OF BENGAL

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 5th January 1904

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.		R	a	p
Capital paid up					2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund .					1,24,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	57,85,531	8	0	}	1,42,87,725	9	5
Public Deposits at Branches	85,02,194	1	5				
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches . . .					9,36,94,104	0	4
Bank Post Bills, etc. . .					3,92,912	15	6
Sundries					17,22,588	3	3
RUPEES .					14,25,47,330	12	4

ASSETS	R	a.	p.		R	a.	p.
Government Securities					1,29,01,847	0	0
Other authorised Investments					79,60,804	0	0
Loan on Government and other authorised Securities					3,21,54,670	13	11
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities					1,77,67,183	11	10
Bills discounted and purchased					2,67,93,314	5	9
Balances with other Banks					36,89,834	9	6
Bullion . .					18,689	14	0
Dead Stock .					17,76,532	11	2
Stamps .					13,057	7	0
Sundries . .					13,91,429	3	6
					10,44,67,363	12	8
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office*	1,33,76,214	6	1	}	3,80,79,966	15	8
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches†	2,47,03,752	9	7				
RUPEES					14,25,47,330	12	4

* Includes Sovs. and ½ Sovs value R 2,38,905 0 0
† Do. do. do „ 2,46,585 0 0
R 4,85,490 0 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 7th January 1904.

H F. FRESHWATER,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

W D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer

Rate for Demand Loans 6 per cent.
Percentage 34·58.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st December 1903

PARTICULARS	3 PER CENT OF 1896-97	3½ PER CENT LOANS							4 PER CENT LOANS							4½ PER CENT LOANS			GRAND TOTAL
		of 1842-43	of 1854-55	of 1865	of 1879	of 1893-94	of 1900-01	TOTAL	of 1832-33	of 1835-36	of 1842-43	of 1854-55	Transfer of 1865	Reduced 4 per cent Loan of 1879	TOTAL	of 1870	TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, 4½ PER CENT PORTION	TOTAL	
Balance of 15th December 1903	1,01,18,200	1,67,40,300	10,57,44,200	2,46,44,400	1,25,10,300	100	21,70,600	16,18,09,900	6,934	5,000		3,500	40,800	2,500	58,734	5,000	29,500	34,500	17,20,21,334
Add—																			
Amount of transferred to in London . .																			
Amount enfaced at Madras up to .																			
Amount enfaced at Bombay up to 19th December 1903 .	..		2,00,000					2,00,000											2,00,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 31st December 1903 . .	.	2,000	46,000	10,000				58,000											58,000
	1,01,18,200	1,67,42,300	10,59,90,200	2,46,54,400	1,25,10,300	100	21,70,600	16,20,67,900	6,934	5,000		3,500	40,800	2,500	58,734	5,000	29,500	34,500	17,22,79,334
Deduct—																			
Amount written off in the London Registers . .	13,000	1,39,100	4,04,300	4,45,000	30,500		2,000	10,20,900							...				10,33,900
Balance on 31st December 1903	1,01,05,200	1,66,03,200	10,55,85,900	2,42,09,400	1,24,79,800	100	21,68,600	16,10,47,000	6,934	5,000		3,500	40,800	2,500	58,734	5,000	29,500	34,500	17,12,45,434

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 31st Oct. 1903, enfaced from India 11,220 lakhs, re transferred from London 10,824 lakhs
" 1st Nov 1903 " 15th Nov " ditto 1 lakh ditto 10 "
" 15th " " " 30th " " ditto 1 " ditto 9 "
" 1st Dec " " 15th Dec " ditto 3 lakhs ditto 9 "
" 16th " " " 31st " " ditto 2 " ditto 10 "

11,227 " 10,863 lakhs.
10,863 "

Balance against India 3.9 lakhs

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 4th January 1904.

W. D CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer

ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of Deaths sent to the Administrator-General of Bengal, under Section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of Deceased	Place of Death	Date of Death	By whom death reported and when.	REMARKS
Revd. H Fisher Corbyn, late a retired Military Chaplain, who resided permanently at Abbottabad.	Abbottabad . .	25th November 1903	The District Judge, Hazara, the 26th November 1903	Will left No application
Mr Lawrence Mullins, late a Guard on the E. I. Railway at Tundla	Military Hospital at Umballa	27th October 1903	The Judge of Agra, the 19th November 1903	Will left
Mr. W J Wilson, late a Telegraph Master of Lahore Government Telegraph Office	Government Telegraph Office, Lahore	8th November 1903 .	The District Judge, Lahore, the 25th November 1903	No Will left
Revd Father L. Lequeux, late a Military Chaplain of Muttra	In the District of Agra	30th July 1903	The Judge of Agra, the 7th December 1903	A Will left in favor of His Grace the Archbishop of Agra. Probate of which was granted to him on 2nd December 1903.

ALEXANDER KINNEY,
Deputy Administrator-General of Bengal.

CALCUTTA;
2nd January 1904.

HIGH COURT—ORIGINAL SIDE.

NOTIFICATION

Calcutta, the 5th January 1904.

The Honourable the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal has appointed George May Simmonds, Esquire, of No. 18 Austin Friars, in the city of London, Solicitor, a Commissioner within all parts of England to take affidavits or affirmations or declarations in all suits matters and proceedings in the Calcutta High Court and also the acknowledgments of married women in respect of property in India

The Honourable the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal has appointed Christopher Tait Rhodes, Esquire, of 3 Commercial Street, Halifax, in the County of York, England, Solicitor, a Commissioner within all parts of England to take affidavits or affirmations or declarations in all suits, matters and proceedings in the Calcutta High Court and also the acknowledgments of married women in respect of property in India.

By order,

W. R. FINK,
Registrar

DIRECTOR OF RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 5th January 1904

No. 1—Captain A I Chamier, R E, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, is, on return from leave, posted to the Moorshidabad Branch, Eastern Bengal State Railway.

W. C. HODSON,
Director of Railway Construction.

THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Camp, the 31st December, 1903.

No. 674-65 C.—Under section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, XXVI of 1881, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara is pleased to declare the following holidays to be public holidays during the year 1904:—

No	Names of Holidays	Dates	Days of the week	No of days.
	CHRISTIAN HOLIDAYS			
1	New Year's day	1st January, 1904	Friday	1
2	Good Friday	1st April, 1904	Friday	1
3	Saturday before Easter	2nd April, 1904	Saturday	1
4	Monday after Easter	4th April, 1904	Monday	1
5	King's Birthday	30th May, 1904, or such other date as may be appointed for its celebration in India	..	1
6	Christmas Holidays	24th to 31st December, 1904	Saturday to Saturday	8
				13
	HINDU HOLIDAYS.			
1	Shiva Ratri	15th February, 1904	Monday	1
2	Holi	1st and 2nd March, 1904	Tuesday and Wednesday.	
3	Sil Saptmi	9th March, 1904	Wednesday	1
4	Baisakhi Fair	29th April, 1904	Friday	1
5	Raksha Bandhan	25th August, 1904	Thursday	1
6	Janam Ashtmi	3rd September, 1904	Saturday	1
7	Savatri Fair	17th September, 1904	Saturday	1
8	Teja Fair	19th September, 1904	Monday	1
9	Jaljhulni Ekadshi	20th September, 1904	Tuesday	1
10	Anant Chaudas	23rd September, 1904	Friday	1
11	Dasehra	17th, 18th, and 19th October, 1904	Monday to Wednesday	3
12	Diwali	7th and 8th November, 1904	Monday and Tuesday.	2
13	Yam duj	9th November, 1904	Wednesday	1
14	Pushkar Fair	18th to 23rd and 24th November, 1904	Friday to Thursday	7
				24
	MOHAMMADAN HOLIDAYS			
1	Id-ul-zuha	27th February, 1904	Saturday	1
2	Moharrum	27th to 29th March, 1904	Sunday to Tuesday.	3
3	Barawafat	28th May, 1904	Saturday	1
4	Urs Khwaja Sahib	14th to 16th September, 1904	Wednesday to Friday.	3
5	Shabe Barat	24th October, 1904	Monday	1
6	Id-ul Fitar	9th December, 1904	Friday	1
				10

No. 677-C.-65.—It is hereby notified that the Courts and Offices under the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara will be closed on the days named in the list below, as public holidays, in the year 1904.—

No	Names of Holidays.	Dates	Days of week	No of days
	CHRISTIAN HOLIDAYS			
1	New Year's Day	1st January 1904	Friday	1
2	Good Friday	1st April 1904	Friday	1
3	Saturday before Easter	2nd April 1904	Saturday	1
4	Monday after Easter	4th April 1904	Monday	1
5	King's Birthday	30th May 1904, or such other date as may be appointed for its celebration in India	......	1
6	Christmas	24th to 31st December 1904	Saturday to Saturday	8
				13
	HINDU HOLIDAYS.			
1	Shiva Ratri	15th February 1904	Monday	1
2	Holi	1st and 2nd March 1904	Tuesday and Wednesday	2
3	Sil Saptami	9th March 1904	Wednesday	1
4	Baisakhi Fair	29th April 1904	Friday	1
5	Raksha Bandhan	25th August 1904	Thursday	1
6	Janam Ashtmi	3rd September 1904	Saturday	1
7	Savatri Fair	17th September 1904	Saturday	1
8	Teja Fair	19th September 1904	Monday	1
9	Jaljhulni Ekadshi	20th September 1904	Tuesday	1
10	Anant Chaudas	23rd September 1904	Friday	1
11	Dasehra	17th, 18th, and 19th October 1904	Monday to Wednesday	3
12	Diwali	7th and 8th November 1904	Monday and Tuesday	2
13	Yam duj	9th November 1904	Wednesday	1
14	Pushkar Fair	18th to 23rd and 24th November 1904.	Friday to Thursday	7
				24
	MOHAMADAN HOLIDAYS.			
1	Id-ul-zuha	27th February 1904	Saturday	1
2	Moharrum	27th to 29th March 1904	Sunday to Tuesday	3
3	Barawafat	28th May 1904	Saturday	1
4	Urs Khwaja Sahib	14th to 16th September 1904	Wednesday to Friday.	3
5	Shabe Barat	24th October 1904	Monday	1
6	Id-ul-Fitar	9th December 1904	Friday	1
				10

NOTE.—1. In English and Vernacular Offices when there are no arrears of work the last Saturday in every month may be observed as a Holiday

2. The last day of the every month will be observed as a holiday in the Treasury Office, Ajmer, instead of the last Saturday.

3 Mohammadan holidays depend on the moon being visible, and fall on the day following such event

4. With regard to Hindu holidays on account of eclipses of the sun and the moon, those for the former are granted for the day on which the eclipse occurs and those for the latter for the day following

In 1904 there will be one solar eclipse on Thursday, the 17th March, 1904, and the holiday will be observed on that day.

5. Local holidays may be granted for great festivals or fairs at the discretion of the Commissioner when there are no arrears of work

6. The Civil Court Vacation commences on the 1st of August 1904 and ends on 30th September 1904

No fresh suits shall during that time be instituted unless they be of an urgent character but the Court will be open for the purpose of clearing up cases instituted before the 15th July and for the disposal of any urgent work

By order,

A. B MINCHIN, Captain,

First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara

II B

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The undermentioned candidates have passed the M.A. Examination :—

ENGLISH.

CLASS I.

In order of Merit.

1. Gangopadhyay, Sitalakanta . . . Presidency College.
2. Ghosh, Batukrishna . . . . Ditto.

CLASS II.

In order of Merit.

1. Chakrabarti, Hiralal . . . . Presidency College.
2. Basu, Surendranath . . . Ditto.
3. Ghosh, Praphullachandra . . . Ditto.
4. Chattopadhyay, Baradakanta . . Ditto.
5. " Rangalal . . . Bangabasi College.

CLASS III.

In order of Merit

1. Bandyopadhyay, Bholanath . . . Ripon College
2. Lahiri, Janaranjan . . . Presidency College
3. De, Priyanath . . . . . Teacher.
4. Sanyal, Taraknath . . . . Ditto
5. { Bagchi, Aswanikumar . . . General Assembly's Institution.
   Basu, Nagendranath . . . Presidency College.
   Sen, Bijaykrishna . . . . Private Student. }

SANSKRIT.

GROUP A.

CLASS II.

In order of Merit

1. Datta, Rabindranath . . . . Private Student.
2. Ghoshal, Panchanan . . . . Sanskrit College.

CLASS III.

In order of Merit

1. Mandal, Mathuranath . . . . Sanskrit College.
2. Basu, Radhakrishna . . . . Teacher.

SANSKRIT

GROUP B.

CLASS II.

Chakrabarti, Nilmani . . . . Sanskrit College.

SANSKRIT.

GROUP D.

CLASS III.

In order of Merit.

1. Ray, Debendranath . . . . Sanskrit College.
2. Bandyopadhyay, Pramodkumar . . Ditto.

ARABIC.

CLASS II.

Kamaluddin Ahmad	Private Student.

PERSIAN.

CLASS II.

In order of Merit.

1.	Mustafizur Rahman	Private Student.
2.	Kamaluddin Ahmad	Ditto.
3.	Syed Musi Kazim	Ditto.
4.	Syed Md. Ali Hasan	Ditto

HISTORY.

CLASS III.

In order of Merit.

1.	Ghosh, Jyotishchandra	Presidency College.
2.	Basu, Jatischandra	Free Church Institution and Duff College.

MENTAL AND MORAL SCIENCE.

CLASS II.

In order of Merit.

1.	Chakrabarti, Kamakhyapada	Presidency College.
2	Dasgupta, Jogindramohan	Private Student.
3.	Bandyopadhyay, Dwijapada	Free Church Institution and Duff College.
4.	Ghosh, Nagendranath	Private Student.
	Mukhopadhyay, Pramathanath	Free Church Institution and Duff College.

CLASS III.

In order of Merit.

1.	Sinha, Manindraprasad	Free Church Institution and Duff College.
2.	Mallik, Basantakumar	Presidency College.
3.	Chattopadhyay, Satischandra	Private Student.
4.	Sen, Suryyakanta	Free Church Institution and Duff College.
	Ray, Praphullagopal	Private Student.
	Das, Rajkumari	Ditto.
7.	Bandyopadhyay, Nagendranath	Free Church Institution and Duff College.
8.	Sen, Jitendranath	Presidency College.
	Basu, Surendrakumar	Ditto.
10.	Bhunia, Kshirodnarayan	Private Student
11.	Bandyopadhyay, Jnanendranath	Presidency College.
12.	Dasadhikari, Barendrakrishna	Free Church Institution and Duff College.
	Bandyopadhyay, Binodbihari	Ditto.
14.	" Nanigopal	Ditto.
	Nag, Priyanath	Teacher.

MATHEMATICS.

GROUP A.

CLASS II.

Das, Pulinbihari	Metropolitan Institution.

CLASS III.

In order of Merit

1	Mitra, Himansumohan	Private Student
2	Mukand Lal	Ditto.
3	Majumdar, Nagendranath	General Assembly's Institution.
4.	Dasgupta, Bipinbihari	Ditto.

MATHEMATICS.

GROUP B.

CLASS II.

In order of Merit.

1.	Ray, Niranjan	Presidency College
2	Guha, Rajendrachandra	Ditto
3	Dasgupta, Hiralal	Ditto

CLASS III.

In order of Merit

1	Sen, Sureschandra	Presidency College
2	Bandyopadhyay, Suryyaprasad	Rajshahi College
3	Basu, Narendranath	Presidency College
4	Mitra, Durgacharan	Ditto

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE (A)

CHEMISTRY

CLASS III.

In order of Merit.

1	Gangopadhyay, Atulchandra	Presidency College
2	Chattopadhyay, Ramanimohan	Ditto

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE (B).

PHYSICS

CLASS II.

Chattopadhyay, Surendranath . . Rajshahi College.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE (C).

PHYSICS.

CLASS I

Bhattacharyya, Purnachandra . . Private Student

CLASS II

In order of Merit.

1	Upadhyay, Satischandra	Presidency College.
2	Majumdar, Dwijendrakumar	Ditto.
3.	Bandyopadhyay, Ramanchandra	Ditto.
4.	Kaliram Medhi	Private Student.
5.	Ray, Surendranath	Presidency College
6	Das, Bipinbihari	Private Student
7.	Dasgupta, Jyotischandra	Presidency College
8.	Basu, Aswinikumar	Private Student.

CLASS III.

In order of Merit.

1. Ray, Bishnupada . . . . Presidency College.
2. Gupta, Taranath . . . . Ditto.

K. C BANURJI,
Registrar, Calcutta University.

SENATE HOUSE;
The 7th January 1904.

REPORT OF DESERTION.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, South Lancashire Regiment of Infantry, dated at Jubbulpore, this 4th day of January 1904

Number, Rank, and Name,—5684, Private Ernest Walker.
Age,—30½
Height,—5 feet 6 inches
Colour of,—Complexion, sallow; hair, grey; eyes, brown.
Trade,—Labourer.
Date of Enlistment,—1st October 1898.
Place of Enlistment,—Warrington
Parish and County in which Born,—Widnes, Lancashire.

Date of Desertion or absence,—23rd December 1903
Place of Desertion or absence,—Jubbulpore
Marks,—Anchor and two dots back right forearm Dot back of right waist. Absence of several molars, otherwise good teeth Dotted red veins centre of sternum Rose inside left forearm. Dot base of left thumb.
Under six years' service

R. H HALL, Lieut-Colonel,
Commanding 1st Bn, South Lancashire Regt

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS

Calcutta, the 7th January 1904

No. 35-*Ap*.—Mr. S Allsop is appointed to act as Superintendent Railway Mail Service, 4th grade, with effect from the 1st January 1904, and until further orders

No. 41-*Ap*.—Mr L. A. Bull, Deputy Postmaster, Simla, is granted privilege leave for 1 month and 1 day combined with leave on private affairs for 4 months and 29 days, with effect from the 19th December 1903.

The following officiating appointments are made during his absence on leave, or until further orders.—

Lala Shib Datt to act as Deptuy Postmaster, Simla, from the 19th December 1903 to the 29th February 1904.

Mr. W. B. Roderick to act as Deputy Postmaster, Simla, from the 1st March 1904

No. 48-*Ap*.—Mr A. C. Firth, Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for 1 month and 15 days, with effect from the 4th January 1904, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. A. R. Hogan is appointed to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. A. C. Firth, or until further orders.

H. M. KISCH,
Offg Director General

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, No. VI of 1878, that on 8th July 1903 treasure consisting of R80 was found imbedded in an old house belonging Nori Jogayya Sastry in Polavaram, Polavaram Division, Godavari District, of which R42 is now forthcoming.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector, Godavari, in his office at Cocanada, on 1st June 1904 at 11 A M., with a view to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

J. A. CUMMING,
Acting Collector.

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

POWERS.

Peshawar, the 7th December 1903.

No. 258-*F*.—Under the provisions of section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, Captain F G. A. Wimberley is appointed a Magistrate of the 1st class within the limits of the Nowshera Cantonment.

No 258-*G*.—The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner is pleased, under the provisions of section 22 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to appoint Captain Francis Gordon Arabin Wimberley, Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Nowshera, to be a Justice of the Peace within, and for the territories included in, the Administration of the North-West Frontier Province.

No. 258-*H*.—Under the provisions of section 58 (1) of the North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation, No. VII of 1901, Captain F G. A. Wimberley, Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, is invested with the powers of a Munsif of the 1st class with respect to cases generally within the limits of the Cantonment of Nowshera.

2. The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that Captain Wimberley shall be deemed, for the purposes of the said Regulation, to be a Munsif.

No. 258-*I*.—In exercise of the powers vested in him under section 40 of Act II of 1886, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner is pleased to invest Captain F. G. A. Wimberley, Officiating Cantonment Magistrate in charge of the Nowshera Cantonment, with all the powers of a Collector under the said Act, except those specified in sections 9 (2), 12, 18 (1) (*b*), 31, and 36.

This notification supersedes all previous notifications concerning the powers of the above-named officer under the Income Tax Act, and it will remain in force until he ceases to be a 1st class Magistrate, or to hold charge of the Nowshera Cantonment, or until it is expressly cancelled.

By order,

A. H. GRANT,
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
N.-W. F Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—IRRIGATION BRANCH.

NOTIFICATION.

APPOINTMENT.

Lahore, the 30th December 1903.

No. 2838-*E. I. F*—Lala Nanak Chand, a Canal Tahsildar in the North-West Frontier Province, is appointed as a temporary Deputy Collector on R300 per mensem, and posted to the Swat River Canal Division, which he joined on the forenoon of the 1st October 1903.

J. BENTON,
Secretary for Irrigation, North-West Frontier Province.

REVENUE AND FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER AND AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated Peshawar, the 4th January, 1904.

No. 9-A. Whereas the District Board of Hazara has applied to the Local Government under the provisions of section 61 of Act XX of 1883 (The District Boards Act), and whereas it appears to the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province that land is required by the said District Board for a public purpose, namely, construction of a serai at Bagnotar in the Hazara District, it is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, and under section 7 of the said Act the Deputy Commissioner of Hazara is hereby directed to take orders for the acquisition of the land specified below —

Specification of Land.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
District.	Tahsil.	Mauzah.	Area in acres.	Direction.	Boundaries.	Place where the plans may be inspected.
Hazara .	Abbottabad.	Bagnotar	·16	South-west of village Bagnotar.	North—Shop of Said Khan. South—Land of Faizulla Khan East—Compound of shop of Hayat Khan. West—Land of Faizulla Khan.	Office of Deputy Commissioner, Hazara

M. F. O'DWYER,

Revenue and Financial Secretary to Chief Commissioner,
N.-W. Frontier Province, Peshawar

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Return of Births and Deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday, the 12th December 1903

Number.	Districts.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	Births. Males.	Births. Females.	Births. Total.	Deaths. Total.	Deaths. Males.	Deaths. Females.	Cause of death. Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory disease.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Infants under one year of age. Males.	Infants Females.	Infants Total.	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	Number.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	Hazára	Abbottábad	3,395	.	1	1	1	..	1	...	.	...	1	.	...	.	...	..	...	...	15	15	1
2		Nawashahr	4,114	1	1	2	2	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	...	.	1	..	1	1	25	25	2
3		Buffa	7,029	5	2	7	4	2	2	...	..	...	4	.	...	.		1	...	1	52	30	3
4		Haripur	5,578	2	1	3	8	6	2	..	..	...	2	1	...	...	5	1	...	1	28	75	4
5	Peshâwar	Peshâwar	73,343	17	23	40	40	22	18	..	2	...	24	1		..	13	4	5	9	28	28	5
6	Kohát	Kohát	18,092	4	6	10	11	5	6	...	.	...	10	...	...	...	1	...	.	...	29	32	6
7	Bannu	Bannu	10,070	3	2	5	16	10	6	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	10	3	4	7	26	83	7
8		Lakki	5,218	2	1	3	6	2	4	...	...	...	6	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	30	60	8
9	Dera Ismail Khan	Dera Ismail Khan	28,287	13	6	19	79	43	36	...	...	...	63	3	2	...	11	19	9	28	35	146	9
10		Kuláchi	9,125	1	3	4	2	1	1	...	...	...	2	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	11	10
		TOTAL	164,251	48	46	94	169	92	77		2	...	116	5	5	...	41	28	19	47	30	54	

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province, on the general health of the Municipal Towns during the week ending Saturday, the 12th December 1903.

Births and Deaths in Municipal Towns.—In the 10 Municipal Towns, 9 births were registered (48 males and 45 females), giving a birth-rate of 30 per mille of population, 169 deaths were registered (5 males and 77 females) giving a death-rate of 54 per mille of population.

W. A. SYKES, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

Peshawar, the 2nd January 1904.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—IRRIGATION BRANCH.

Irrigation Operations of Fasl Rabi of 1903-04 up to 30th November 1903

Canals.	Water distributed during November 1903. Depth in Canal at Regulating gauge. Authorized maximum gauge.	Actual throughout.	Gross consumption, cubic feet per second. Authorized full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Land irrigated (approximate). Zilla.	Acres.	Rainfall. Number of years on which average is struck.	Average.	During month	Chief Crops (approximate). Name.	Area irrigated during November 1903.	Area irrigated to end of November 1903.	Area irrigated to end of November 1902.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
MAJOR IRRIGATION WORK.														
Swat River Canal *	6·10	5·00	865	583	Peshawar	54,952	17	0·42"	...	Wheat	25,261	32,608	35,836	Canal ran throughout the month.
										Barley	3,876	4,8[illegible]5	4,528	
										Rape	860	1,299	1,746	
Escapage	...	...	..	37						Miscellaneous	7,102	10,928	10,169	
										Sugarcane	.	5,242*	4,405	
TOTAL	...	.	865	620		54,952	..	...	...		37,099	54,952	56,684	
MINOR IRRIGATION WORK.														
Kabul River Canal	4·50	3·50	330	224	Peshawar	6,210	...	...	...	Wheat	1,489	2,368	.	Canal ran throughout the month.
										Barley	251	464	.	
										Rape	8	9	.	
										Miscellaneous	749	963	...	
										Sugarcane		2,406*	..	
TOTAL	...	..	330	224		6,210	..	..			2,497	6,210		
GRAND TOTAL		.				61,162	..	..			39,596	61,162	50,684	

* Sugarcane being irrigated in both seasons, the area sown and irrigated in the previous kharif is now included in the rabi statement

J. BENTON,
Secretary for Irrigation, N.-W. Frontier Province.

LAHORE, the 29th December 1903.

II C

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 8th January 1904.

No. 319.—The following candidates are appointed Probationary Sub-Assistant Superintendents, 3rd grade, with effect from the dates mentioned against their names —

Abdul Rahim, K S.	from 1st December 1903
Denis Kingston Rennick	from 4th January 1904

J M BURN, Captain, R.E ,
for Surveyor General of India

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Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* and upwards at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, for *cash only* at the following rates, *viz* —

	Government officers.	General public.	Postage extra.
	R	R	Annas
1-pound tin	10	12	8
½ „	5	6	6
¼ „	2 8	3	4

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Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April 1903, the price of this Quinine will be as follows —

1-pound tin,	R16,	or post-free, R16-8
½ „	R8,	„ R8-6
¼ „	R4,	„ R4-6

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture ; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

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History of Services of Gazetted and other officers serving under the Government of Bengal corrected to 1st July 1903. Royal 8vo. Limp cover Part I. R3 or 4s. 6d. (7a) Part II. R2 or 3s. (6a) Complete R5 or 7s. 6d. (12a.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Specification and Tables of Army Tents, 1902. Foolscap. Cloth. R6 or 13s. 6d. (5a)

List of Light-houses and Light-vessels in British India, including those in the Gulf of Aden as existing at the end of 1902. 22nd issue. Super-royal 8vo. Stiff cover. R1 or 1s. 6d (2a.)

The Quarterly Indian Army List for July 1, 1903. Super-royal 8vo. Paper cover. R3 or 4s 6d. (8a)

"The Farm Manual." By Major A. C Williams and Major D. J. Meagher Royal 8vo Cloth R10 or 15s. (6a)

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PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Public Works Department Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment corrected up to 30th June 1903. Super-royal 8vo Paper cover. R2 or 3s. (4a.)

Administration Report on Railways in India for the calendar year 1902. By A Brereton, Esq. Foolscap. Limp cover. R2 or 2s. 8d. (9a)

Administration Report of the Indian Telegraph Department for 1902-1903. F'cap Paper cover. 8a or 9d. (2a)

Histories of Railway Projects including Tramways corrected up to 30th June 1903. F'cap. Paper cover. R2 or 2s 8d. (4a)

Report of the Railway Commission assembled in Madras in February 1903 to consider the question of effecting broad gauge railway communication between India and Ceylon. F'cap Limp cover. R2 or 3s (5a)

LIST OF NEW BOOKS FOR SALE AT THOMASON COLLEGE, ROORKEE, WHICH WERE NOT ADVERTISED BEFORE.

Roorkee Treatise on "Railways," 4th Edition, revised by F. Wolly Dod, F.C.H. Price R3 per copy.

Roorkee Treatise on "Irrigation Work." By Lieutenant-Colonel J. Clibborn, I.S.C., B.A., L.C.E., C.I.E. Price R9 per copy.

Roorkee Treatise on "Sanitary Engineering." Compiled by Lieutenant-Colonel J. Clibborn, I.S.C., B.A., L.C.E., C.I.E. Price R4-8 per copy.

Roorkee Manual of "Applied Mechanics," Volume II. The stability of structures mostly by graphic methods, by Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. C. Harrison, R.E. Price R8-2 per copy.

Roorkee Manual of Hydraulics. Price per copy R1-4. (No. XIX Elementary Treatise.) By E. F Tipple, Esq., B A.

Designs for Wooden Bridges, together with rules for calculating the area of waterway, etc., and Plates. By late Rai Bahadur Kunhya Lall. Price per set R4-2

Pamphlet on Examination for Acid Radicals: Tables giving Analysis of Acids. Price net copy 8a.

Pamphlet on Examination for Acid Bases: Tables giving Analysis of Metallic Bases. Price 8a. per copy.

A LIST OF NEW BOOKS AND PERIODICALS FOR SALE AT THE LIBRARY OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL, 57, PARK STREET, CALCUTTA.

ASIATIC SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS.

Journal, Part I, Extra No. 2 of 1902, and No. 1 of 1903 @ R2.
" Part II, Nos 1 to 3 of 1903 @ R2.
Proceedings, Nos. 1 to 5 of 1903 @ 8a

BIBLIOTHECA INDICA.

Dana Kriya Kaumudi. Fasc. 2 @ 6a.
Catasahasrika-prajnaparamita. Vol. I, Fasc. 5 @ 6a.
Sraddha Kriya Kaumudi. Fasc. 1 to 3 @ 6a.
Catadusani. Fasc. 1 @ 6a.
Bhatta Dipika. Fasc 4 @ 6a.
Tattvarthadhigama Sutram. Fasc. 1 @ 6a.
Vidhana Parijata Fasc. 2 @ 6a
Nityacaraprodiph. Fasc 1 @ 6a
Mahabhashyapradipodyata Vol II, Fasc. 8 @ 6a
Gadadhara Paddhati Kalasara. Vol. I, Fasc. 6 @ 6a

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM 1ST JULY TO 31ST DECEMBER 1903.

Monthly Weather Review of India for the months of March to May 1903 By W. L Dallas (illustrated by 5 plates). Quarto Paper cover. R1 per month.

Monthly Weather Review, June and July 1903. By W. L. Dallas (illustrated by 6 plates). Quarto Paper cover. R1.

Annual Summary of the Monthly Weather Review, 1902. By Sir John Eliot (illustrated by 6 plates) Quarto Paper cover. R3.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. XV, Part I. By Sir John Eliot (illustrated by 12 plates). Quarto Paper cover R1.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol XV, Part II By W L Dallas Price R1.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol XVI, Part I. By Sir John Eliot. Quarto. Paper cover. R3.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1904.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

The Government Promissory Note No. 016526 of 3½ per cent. Loan of 1900-1901, for Rupees 1,000, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal and last endorsed to Babu Umrito Lall Deb, applicant the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, stolen or destroyed, notice is hereby given that the payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietor The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above-mentioned security.

Name of the Advertiser,—UMRITO LALL DEB,

Residence,—No. 52, Cornwallis Street

Stolen.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 021141 to 021148 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1900-1901 for R1,000 each and No 021294 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1900-1901 for R500 and Nos. 143032, 043735, 043430, 000797; and 119107 of the 3½ per cent Loan of 1865 for R500 each and No. 003798 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1842-43 for R500 The first nine Notes originally standing in the name of Haridas Sreemany and last endorsed to Jadupati Banerjee and the remaining six Notes originally standing in the name of Jadupati Banerjee the proprietor by whom none of them were ever endorsed to any other person, having been stolen Notice is hereby given that payment of the above Notes and interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and the application is about to be made for the issue of the Duplicates in favour of the proprietors. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above-mentioned securities.

Name of the Advertiser —JADUPATI BANERJEE.

Residence—13, Ram N. Bhattacharji's Lane, Beadon Square Calcutta

Estate B. Allen, deceased.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 42, ACT 28 OF 1866.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late Bernard Allen of the Indian Civil Service who died at Monghyr on the 15th May 1902, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to Mr. J. C. R. Johnston of the firm of Messrs. Grindlay & Co, Calcutta, are required to send in the same on or before 14th January next to the said MESSRS. GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

J. C. R. JOHNSTON,
Administrator to Estate, B. Allen, deceased.

CALCUTTA,
14th December 1903

Estate A. L. Clay, deceased.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 42, ACT 28 OF 1866.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late Arthur Lloyd Clay, of the Bengal Civil Service (retired), who died at Brunnen in Switzerland on 7th August 1903, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to Mr. J. C. R. Johnston, of the firm of Messrs. Grindlay & Co., are required to send in the same on or before 21st January next to the said MESSRS. GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

J. C. R. JOHNSTON,
Administrator to Estate, A. L. Clay, deceased.

CALCUTTA,
21st December 1903



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1904.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 23.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the regulation of the possession and sale of all poisons in certain local areas, and the importation, possession, and sale of white arsenic generally was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 8th January, 1904:—

WE, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to provide for the regulation of the possession and sale of all poisons in certain local areas, and the importation, possession and sale of white arsenic generally was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us annexed thereto.

From Registrar, High Court, Calcutta, No. 2789, dated 31st August, 1903 [Paper No 1].
From Chief Commissioner, Ajmer Merwara, No 1167—690, dated 30th September, 1903 [Paper No 2]
From Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, No. 2054-G., dated 8th October, 1903, and enclosures [Papers No 3].
From Chief Commissioner, British Baluchistan, No. 5305, dated 17th October, 1903 [Paper No. 4]
From Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 1679, dated 14th October, 1903 [Paper No. 5]
From Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. C—440, dated 23rd October, 1903 [Paper No 6].
From Government, Burma, No. 414-L 29, dated 21st October, 1903, and enclosures [Papers No. 7].
From Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 83-L & L—4909-J., dated 26th October, 1903 [Paper No 8].
From Government, Bombay, No. 5854, dated 5th November, 1903, and enclosures [Papers No. 9]
From Government, Madras, No. 1618, Judicial, dated 2nd November, 1903, and enclosures [Papers No. 10].
From Government, Bengal, No. 3004, Medical, dated 25th November, 1903, and enclosures [Papers No 11]
From Government, United Provinces, No 3313, dated 1st December, 1903 and enclosures [Papers No. 12].
From Government, Punjab, No. 1475, dated 16th December, 1903, and enclosures [Papers No 13].
Note by the Hon'ble Mr. Alexander Pedler, C I E, F.R.S, dated 17th December, 1903 [Paper No. 14].

2. *Clause 2.*—In order to prevent the question being raised as to what substances are poisons within the meaning of this clause, we have made it necessary for the rules to specify the particular poisons to which they relate, and we have added a new

sub-clause (3) declaring that any substance specified in a rule under the clause shall be deemed to be a poison for the purposes of the Act.

We have further suggested the following alterations in the details of the matters for which rules may be made under sub-clause (2).

Sub-clause (2) (*a*).—Words have been added, in accordance with a suggestion from the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces, enabling a fee to be charged for licenses, if thought desirable.

Sub-clause (2) (*f*) has been expanded so as to cover the safe custody of poisons and the labelling of all vessels, packages or coverings in which any poison may be kept.

Sub-clause (2) (*g*) is new and provides for the inspection and examination of stocks of poisons kept for sale by vendors.

3 *Clause 3.*—We have carefully considered the numerous suggestions in the papers, including those contained in a note, dated 17th December, 1903, by the Hon'ble Mr. Pedler (Paper No. 14), that the term "white arsenic" as used in this and the following provisions of the Bill should be defined, but we have come to the conclusion that it will be best not to attempt any such definition. The term "white arsenic" (or *sankhiya*) is, we believe, well understood in commerce and the arts and industries, and by the natives of India and we fear that the introduction in the Bill of any precise scientific definition, such as that suggested by the Hon'ble Mr. Pedler, might only lead to ingenious arguments as to whether any particular substance, which would popularly be described as white arsenic, was not, owing to some slight impurity in its composition, outside the scope of the definition prescribed by the law.

4. *Clause 5.*—Having regard to the fact that the provisions of this clause are only to be put in force in local areas in which murder or cattle poisoning by means of white arsenic is common, we think that the penalties for breach of rules thereunder should be such as to be deterrent. We have therefore suggested the raising of the term of imprisonment from three months to one year and the amount of fine from five hundred to one thousand rupees.

5. *Clause 6.*—In this clause, which provides for the extension to other poisons of the provisions of the proposed Act relating to white arsenic, we have suggested similar modifications to those noted above in the case of clause 2, sub-clauses (1) and (3).

6. *Clause 7.*—Though not agreeing in the view expressed in some of the papers that the penalties prescribed by this clause are ordinarily insufficient, we think that provision should be made for enhanced punishments on a second conviction, and we have accordingly made provision for this by an addition to sub-clause (1). The new words we have suggested in sub-clause (2) are intended to limit the confiscation of animals and conveyances used in carrying poison to cases in which the offence is connected with the wrongful importation of the poison, the only case in which, as it appears to us, such a penalty should follow on conviction.

7. *Clause 8.*—In addition to omitting the words "for sale" after the word "possessed" in sub-clause (1), we have altered sub-clause (2) so as to apply the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, relating to search-warrants, instead of the provisions of sections 47 to 49 of that Code, which appear to us inappropriate, to the execution of the search-warrants provided for by this clause.

8. *Clause 9.*—We have inserted a new sub-clause (1) conferring on the Governor General in Council, and the Local Government, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, a general power to make rules to carry out the objects of the proposed Act, as it seems to us possible that the possession of such a power may hereafter be found necessary in order to insure the smooth working of the new law.

9. *Clause 10.*—Sub-clause (1) of this clause, which provides for the exemption of certain classes of persons from the proposed law, has been the subject of a good many criticisms, of which we would notice the following:—

Sub-clause (*a*).—We do not see our way to framing any satisfactory definition of the term "medical practitioner," and we consider that it will be safest to do as the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces suggests and leave the meaning of the term to be decided with reference to individual cases. We think, however, that the case of veterinary surgeons should be specifically provided for and we have made the necessary addition to the sub-clause.

Sub-clause (*c*).—In accordance with a suggestion in the papers, we have provided for compounders as well as chemists and druggists in this sub-clause and included the prescriptions of veterinary as well as medical practitioners.

Sub-clause (*d*) (of the Bill as introduced) we propose to omit. The different suggestions which have been made for the amplification of this exemption have convinced us that it is practically impossible to extend this sub-clause so as to include every class of manufacturer who may fairly claim exemption. Under these circumstances we consider that the better course is to omit the sub-clause altogether and leave it to the Local Government to do what is required, as occasion may arise, by orders issued under sub-clauses (2) and (3).

Sub-clause (*e*) (of the Bill as introduced, now sub-clause (*d*)).—We consider that the exemption which this sub-clause confers on tanners and hide-merchants should not be allowed to continue where, owing to murder or cattle poisoning being common, the Local Government has considered it necessary to make rules under clause 5. We have, therefore, subjected the exemption to any such rules which may be for the time being in force. On the other hand, we do not think that it would be fair to deprive the better class of tanners and hide-merchants, such for example as the large and well-known firms which

exist at Cawnpore, of the privilege of exemption from the law which is practically necessary for the prosecution of their business, simply because of the existence of crime, for which they are in no way responsible, in the area within which they conduct their business. We therefore propose to confer power to provide specially for such cases by a new sub-clause (3), which enables the authority making any rules under the proposed Act to exempt, by order, any person or class of persons from their operation The new sub-clause is also required in order to complete the power of exemption which the omission of sub-clause (d) of the Bill as introduced renders necessary.

10 In accordance with the opinions expressed by the Local Governments of Bombay and the United Provinces, we have added a clause to the Bill, providing for the repeal of Bombay Act VIII of 1866 (to regulate and restrict the sale of Poisons in the Bombay Presidency) and clause (l) of section 128 of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipalities Act, 1900, but as the Government of Bombay request that the repeal of their Act shall not take effect until the expiry of one year from the commencement of the new law, and as it may be desirable also to give the Government of the United Provinces time to make new rules under the new law before abolishing the existing rules under their Municipal Act, we have provided that neither of these repeals shall take effect until such dates as the Local Governments concerned may notify in their Gazettes.

11. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows :—

In English.

Gazette	*Date*
Gazette of India	8th August, 1903
Fort Saint George Gazette	18th August, 1903
Bombay Government Gazette	13th August, 1903
Calcutta Gazette	19th August, 1903
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh Government Gazette	15th August, 1903
Punjab Government Gazette	13th August, 1903
Burma Gazette	29th August, 1903
Central Provinces Gazette	15th August, 1903
Assam Gazette	29th August, 1903
Coorg District Gazette	1st September, 1903
Sind Official Gazette	13th August, 1903

In the Vernaculars.

Province.	*Language.*	*Date*
Madras	Tamil	20th October, 1903
	Telugu	13th October, 1903
	Hindustani	13th October, 1903
	Kanarese	13th October, 1903
	Malayalam	13th October, 1903
Bombay	Marathi	24th September, 1903.
	Gujarathi	24th September, 1903.
	Kanarese	24th September, 1903.
Bengal	Bengali	25th August, 1903.
	Hindi	18th August, 1903.
	Uriya	3rd September, 1903.
United Provinces	Urdu	26th September, 1903.
Punjab	Urdu	Not reported
Burma	Burmese	5th September, 1903
Central Provinces	Marathi	Not reported
	Hindi	Not reported
	Kanarese	Not reported
Assam	Bengali	12th September, 1903
Coorg	Kanarese	Not published.
	Marathi	Not published.
Sindh	Sindhi	3rd September, 1903

12. We think that the Bill has not been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

DENZIL IBBETSON.
T. RALEIGH.
SRI RAM.
A. W. CRUICKSHANK.
BIPIN KRISHNA BOSE.

The 6th January, 1904.

[The portions printed in italics denote the alterations proposed by the Select Committee.]

No. II.

A Bill to provide for the regulation of the possession and sale of all poisons in certain local areas, and the importation, possession and sale of white arsenic generally.

WHEREAS it is expedient to *make provision for regulating* the possession and sale of all poisons in certain local areas, and the importation, possession and sale of white arsenic throughout the whole of British India; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and extent.

(*1*) This Act may be called the Poisons Act, 1904; and

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India.

Poisons generally.

Power to regulate possession for sale and sale of any poison in certain areas.

2. (*1*) Subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, the Local Government may, by rule, regulate within the limits of any municipality or cantonment the possession for sale and the sale, whether wholesale or by retail, of any *specified* poison.

(*2*) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the power conferred by sub-section (*1*), rules made thereunder may provide for, amongst other matters,—

(*a*) the grant of licenses to possess any *specified* poison for sale, wholesale or by retail, *and the fixing of the fee, if any, to be charged for such licenses*;

(*b*) the classes of persons to whom alone such licenses may be granted;

(*c*) the classes of persons to whom alone any *such* poison may be sold;

(*d*) the maximum quantity of any *such* poison which may be sold to any one person;

(*e*) the maintenance by vendors of any *such* poison of registers of sales, the particulars to be entered in such registers, and the inspection of the same;

(*f*) *the safe custody of such poisons and* the labelling of *the vessels, packages or coverings* in which any *such* poison is sold or possessed for sale; and

(*g*) *the inspection and examination of any such poison when possessed for sale by any such vendor.*

(*3*) *Any substance specified as a poison in a rule made under this section shall be deemed to be a poison for the purposes of this Act.*

White Arsenic.

Power to prohibit importation into British India of white arsenic except under license.

3. The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, prohibit, except under and in accordance with the conditions of a license, the importation of white arsenic into British India, and may, by rule, regulate the grant of licenses and prescribe the conditions to be imposed thereby under this section.

Power to regulate possession for sale and sale of white arsenic throughout province.

4. (*1*) Subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, the Local Government may, by rule, regulate within the whole or any part of the territories under its administration the possession for sale and the sale, whether wholesale or by retail, of white arsenic.

(*2*) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the power conferred by sub-section (*1*), rules made thereunder may provide, amongst other matters, for all or any of the matters specified in section 2, sub-section (*2*).

(*3*) Rules made under sub-section (*1*) may further provide that no person shall sell any powdered white arsenic unless the same is, before the sale thereof, mixed with soot, indigo or Prussian blue in the proportion of half an ounce of soot, indigo or Prussian blue at least to one pound of the white arsenic, and so in proportion for any greater or less quantity:

Provided that, where such arsenic is stated by the purchaser to be required for some purpose for which such admixture would, according to the representation of the purchaser, render it unfit, such arsenic may be sold, without such admixture, in a quantity of not less than ten pounds at any one time.

Power to regulate possession of white arsenic in certain tracts.

5. (*1*) The Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may further, by rule, regulate the possession of white arsenic in any local area in which murder by poisoning with that drug or the offence of mischief by poisoning cattle therewith appears to it to be of such frequent occurrence as to render restrictions on the possession thereof desirable.

(*2*) In making any rule under sub-section (*1*), the Local Government may direct that any breach thereof shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to *one year*, or with fine which may extend to *one thousand* rupees, or with both, together with confiscation of the white arsenic in respect of which the breach has been committed, and of the vessels, packages or coverings in which the same is found.

Other Poisons.

Power to apply Act to other poisons.

6. (*1*) The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, apply to any *specified* poison other [*Cf.* VIII of 1899, s. 2 (*1*).]

than white arsenic all or any of the provisions of this Act relating exclusively to white arsenic.

(2) *Any substance specified as a poison in a notification issued under sub-section (1) shall be deemed to be a poison for the purposes of this Act.*

Penalties and Procedure.

Penalty for unlawful importation, etc.

7. (1) Whoever,—

(a) commits a breach of any rule made under section 2 or section 4, or

(b) imports into British India, without a license, white arsenic the importation of which is for the time being restricted under section 3, or

(c) breaks any condition of a license for the importation of white arsenic granted to him under section 3,

shall be punishable,—

(i) *on a first conviction*, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both, and

(ii) *on a second or subsequent conviction, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both*

(2) Any poison in respect of which an offence has been committed under this section, together with the vessels, packages or coverings in which the same is found, and, *in the case of any offence mentioned in clause (b) or clause (c) of sub-section (1)*, any animals and conveyances used in carrying it, shall be liable to confiscation.

[Cf XII of 1896, s 40]

Power to issue search-warrant.

8. (1) The District Magistrate, the Sub-divisional Magistrate and, in a Presidency-town, the Commissioner of Police, respectively, may issue a warrant for the search of any place in which he has reason to believe or to suspect that any poison is possessed or sold in contravention of this Act or any rule thereunder or that any poison liable to confiscation under this Act is kept or concealed.

(2) The person to whom the warrant is directed may enter and search the place in accordance therewith, and the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, relating to *search-warrants* shall, as far as may be, be deemed to apply to the execution of the warrant.

V of 1898.

[Cf. VIII of 1899, s. 24.]

Rules.

9. (1) *In addition to any other power to make rules hereinbefore conferred, the Governor General in Council, or, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, the Local Government may make rules generally to carry out the purposes and objects of this Act.*

(2) Every power to make rules conferred by this Act *shall be* subject to the condition of the rules being made after previous publication.

(3) All rules made by the Governor General in Council or by the Local Government under this Act shall be published in the *Gazettee of India* or the local official *Gazette*, as the case may be, and on such publication shall have effect as if enacted *in* this Act.

Savings.

Savings

[Cf 31 & Vict, c. 16]

10. (1) Nothing in this Act or in any license granted or rule made thereunder shall extend to or interfere with anything done in good faith in the exercise of his profession or business as such—

(a) by a medical *or veterinary* practitioner, or

(b) by a chemist or druggist duly qualified to act as such under the law for the time being in force in the United Kingdom, or

(c) by a chemist, druggist *or compounder* dispensing or compounding in compliance with the prescription of a medical *or veterinary* practitioner, or

(d) *subject to any rules for the time being in force under section 5*, by a tanner or hide-merchant

(2) Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, the Local Government may, in its discretion, by general or special order, declare that all or any of the provisions of this Act shall not be deemed to apply to any article, or class of articles, of commerce specified in such order, or to any poison, or class of poisons, used for any purpose so specified, and may, from time to time, alter or vary any such declaration

(3) *The authority on which any power to make rules under this Act is conferred may, by general or special order, exempt any person or class of persons either generally or in respect of any poison or poisons specified in the order from the operation of any such rules*

Repeals.

Repeal of certain local enactments from notified dates

11. *From such date as the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, fix in this behalf, the following enactments shall be repealed in the territories for the time being administered by the Governor of Bombay in Council and the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh respectively, namely:—*

Bombay Act VIII of 1866 (an Act to regulate and restrict the sale of Poisons in the Bombay Presidency)

The North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipalities Act, 1900 (North-Western Provinces and Oudh Act I of 1900), section 128, clause (l).

J. M. MACPHERSON

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Civil Courts in the Central Provinces was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 8th January, 1904:—

We, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Civil Courts in the Central Provinces was referred, have considered the Bill and the paper noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us annexed thereto.

From the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 10322, dated 18th December, 1903. [Paper No. 1.]

2. It has been pointed out by Mr. Ismay, the present Judicial Commissioner, that it might be open to doubt whether under the Bill as introduced the Additional Judicial Commissioner would possess criminal powers. As it seems to us very desirable that he should be in a position to assist the Judicial Commissioner in the disposal of all classes of work, we have, with the approval of the Chief Commissioner, expanded the provisions of the Bill relating to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, which (see clause 3 of our revised Bill) is now declared to be the highest Court of criminal appeal and revision as well as the highest Civil Court of appeal. This has necessitated certain consequential alterations in the language and in the arrangement of the provisions of the Bill, which, as amended by us, deals first (Chapter II) with the Court of the Judicial Commissioner and then (Chapter III) with the Subordinate Civil Courts.

3. Our Hon'ble Colleague, Mr. Bose, has also suggested certain alterations in the Bill, which we have adopted. They will be found in clause 8, sub-clauses (*1*) (*b*) and (*c*), clause 14 and clause 28 of our revised Bill and, as they are all concerned with matters of minor importance or of form, it does not seem necessary for us to notice them further.

4. In the absence of any information as to the date which should be entered in clause 1, sub-clause (*3*), we have thought it best to leave it to the Chief Commissioner to fix the exact date on which the new Act is to come into force and have altered the sub-clause accordingly.

5. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows:—

In English.

Gazette.	*Date*
Gazette of India	5th December, 1903
Central Provinces Gazette	12th December, 1903

6. We think that the Bill has not been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

A. T. ARUNDEL.

T. RALEIGH.

BIPIN KRISHNA BOSE.

The 7th January, 1904.

No. II.

CENTRAL PROVINCES COURTS BILL, 1904.

CONTENTS

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY.

THE SCHEDULE.

NOTE.—The marginal references are, save where otherwise indicated, to the sections of Act XVI of 1885 The alterations and additions proposed in that Act and the other Acts mentioned in the schedule are printed in antique type.

The portions printed in italics denote the alterations proposed by the Select Committee.

No. II.

A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Courts in the Central Provinces.

WHEREAS it is expedient to **consolidate and** amend the law relating to *the* Courts in the Central Provinces; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY

Short title, extent and commencement

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Central Provinces Courts Act, 1904.

(*2*) It extends to the territories for the time being under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces; and

(*3*) It shall come into force on *such day as the Chief Commissioner may, by notification in the local official Gazette, direct.*

Definition of "value"

2. In this Act "value", used with reference to a suit **or appeal,** means the amount or value of the subject-matter of the suit **or appeal.** [3. Cf. s. 2 (*h*), VI, 1900.]

CHAPTER II.

The **Court of the** *Judicial Commissioner.*

Jurisdiction of Court of Judicial Commissioner

3. *The Court of the Judicial Commissioner shall be the highest Civil Court of appeal, and, except in reference to proceedings against European British subjects and persons jointly charged with European British subjects, the highest Court of criminal appeal and revision, in and for the territories to which this Act extends*

Appointment of Judicial Commissioner *and Additional Judicial Commissioners.*

4. (*1*) The Judicial Commissioner shall be appointed by the Governor **General in Council.** [5.]

(2) The Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, by notification in the local official Gazette, appoint **one or more** persons, **as it may think fit,** to be Additional Judicial Com- [S. 2, XIX, 1896.]

missioner or Additional Judicial Commissioners and to sit as such in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner.

(3) Every person appointed *under this section* shall hold his office during the pleasure of the Governor General in Council.

[Ss. 3, 4, XIX, 1896.] Jurisdiction and powers of Additional Judicial Commissioner 5. (1) Subject to the other provisions of this Act, every Additional Judicial Commissioner shall exercise the same jurisdiction and powers as the Judicial Commissioner may exercise under any enactment for the time being in force, but only in such cases as the Judicial Commissioner may, by general or special order, direct.

[S. 5, XIV, 1891.] (2) The Judicial Commissioner may, from time to time, transfer any case with respect to which he may have directed an Additional Judicial Commissioner to exercise jurisdiction, and of which the hearing before such Additional Judicial Commissioner has not yet commenced, for hearing and disposal to his own file or to the file of another Additional Judicial Commissioner (if any).

[S. 5, XIX, 1896.] Appeals 6. *Where* an appeal *is* preferred from a decree, order *or sentence* passed by a Judicial Commissioner or an Additional Judicial Commissioner in any other capacity or in which he is personally interested, the appeal shall be heard by an Additional Judicial Commissioner or the Judicial Commissioner, as the case may be.

Appointment of Registrar and ministerial officers of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner 7. (1) The Registrar of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner shall be appointed by the Local Government.

(2) The ministerial officers of the said Court shall be appointed by the Judicial Commissioner.

[19. *Cf.* s. 1, VI, 1900.] Power to the Judicial Commissioner to make rules 8. (1) In addition to any other powers to make rules expressly or by implication conferred by this Act, the Judicial Commissioner may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act and any other enactment for the time being in force—

(a) declaring what persons shall be permitted to practise as petition-writers in *the* Courts, and regulating the conduct of the business of persons so practising;

(b) providing for the translation of any papers filed or produced in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner and *for the* payment of the expenses thereby incurred;

(c) regulating the procedure in cases where any person *applies* to inspect a record of any Court or to obtain a copy of the same, and prescribing the fees payable by such persons for searches and copies;

(d) prescribing the travelling and other expenses to be allowed to witnesses in civil cases and the fees to be allowed to Commissioners appointed by Civil Courts;

(e) conferring and imposing on the ministerial officers of *the Court of the Judicial Commissioner and of the Courts subordinate thereto* such powers and duties of a non-judicial or quasi-judicial nature as he thinks fit, and regulating the mode in which powers and duties so conferred and imposed shall be exercised and performed;

(f) prescribing forms to be used in the Subordinate Courts for such proceedings, entries, statistics and accounts as he thinks necessary,

(g) providing for the visitation and inspection of the Subordinate Courts, and the supervision of the working thereof, and

(h) regulating all such matters as he may think fit, with a view to promoting the efficiency of the judicial and ministerial officers of his own Court and of the Subordinate Courts and maintaining proper discipline among those officers.

(2) A rule made under this section shall not take effect until it has been sanctioned by the Local Government and published in the local official Gazette.

(3) Whoever commits a breach of any rule made under sub-section (1), clause (a), shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Registers, books and accounts, returns, statements and reports. 9. The Judicial Commissioner shall keep such registers, books and accounts as may be necessary for the transaction of the business of his Court, and shall comply, in such form and manner as the Local Government may deem proper, with any requisitions which the Local Government may make for records of, or papers belonging to, the Court of the Judicial Commissioner or any Civil Courts subordinate thereto, or for certified copies of, or extracts from, such records or papers, or for returns, statements or reports. [20. *Cf.* s. 20, VI, 1900.]

CHAPTER III

THE SUBORDINATE CIVIL COURTS.

Classes of Courts.

Classes of Courts 10. Besides *the Court of the Judicial Commissioner*, the Courts of Small Causes established under the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887, and the Courts established under any other enactment for the time being in force, [4.] IX of 1887

there shall be the following classes of Civil Courts in the territories to which this Act extends, namely :—

(a) the Divisional Court ;

(b) the District Court ;

(c) the Court of the Subordinate Judge, and

(d) the Court of the Munsiff

Territorial Divisions and Establishment of Subordinate Courts.

[6, as amended by IV, 1901] Civil divisions and civil districts

11. For the purposes of this Act, the Local Government shall divide the Province into such civil divisions, and each civil division into such civil districts, as it may think fit, and may alter the limits or the number of the said civil divisions and civil districts

[Cf s. 24, VI, 1900] Establishment of Courts

12. The Local Government shall establish—

(a) a Divisional Court for each civil division,

(b) a District Court for each civil district, and

(c) so many Courts of Subordinate Judges and Munsiffs respectively for each civil district as it may think fit.

Jurisdiction of Subordinate Courts.

[7-10. Cf s. 25, VI, 1900] Original jurisdiction of Divisional and District Courts and of Courts of Subordinate Judge and Munsiff

13. (1) Subject to the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887, and any other enactment for the time being in force,— XIV of 1882. IX of 1887

(a) the Court of the Munsiff shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine any suit or original proceeding of a value not exceeding five hundred rupees ;

(b) the Court of the Subordinate Judge shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine any suit or original proceeding of a value not exceeding five thousand rupees,

(c) the District Court shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine any suit or original proceeding without restriction as regards the value, except proceedings under the Indian Divorce Act, 1869, and shall be deemed to be the principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction in the civil district ; IV of 1869.

(d) the Divisional Court shall have such jurisdiction to hear and determine any suit or original proceeding as is by this section conferred upon a District Court, and shall also have jurisdiction to hear and determine any original proceeding under the Indian Divorce Act, 1869, and shall be deemed the District Court under that Act for all civil districts comprised in the civil division IV of 1869.

(2) The local limits of the jurisdiction of, the Courts mentioned in sub-section (1), clauses (a) and (b), shall be such as the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, define.

[13. Cf. s. 31 VI, 1900.] Power to invest certain Courts with Small Cause Court jurisdiction

14. The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, invest *any District Court or* any Court of a Subordinate Judge with the jurisdiction of a Court of Small Causes under the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887, for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to such value, not exceeding five hundred rupees, as it may think fit, in cases arising within the local limits of its jurisdiction or in any specified area within such limits, and may withdraw any jurisdiction so conferred. IX of 1887

[17. Cf s. 28 VI, 1900] Appellate jurisdiction of the Courts

15. Subject to the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887, and any other enactment for the time being in force, the Courts to which appeals are hereinafter declared to lie, shall respectively have authority to hear appeals from the decrees and orders of the Courts subordinate to them, passed in the exercise of their original jurisdiction— XIV of 1882. IX of 1887

(a) an appeal from the decree or order *of* the Court of a Munsiff shall lie to the District Court ;

(b) an appeal from the decree or order of the Court of a Subordinate Judge shall, where the value of the suit in such Court exceeds one thousand rupees, lie to the Divisional Court, and in any other case, to the District Court,

(c) an appeal from the decree or order of a District Court shall, where the value of the suit in such Court exceeds five thousand rupees, lie to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, and in any other case, to the Divisional Court;

(d) an appeal from a decree or order of a Divisional Court when exercising original jurisdiction shall lie to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner.

[18.] Period of limitation for appeals

16. (1) The period of limitation for an appeal to the Divisional Court shall be sixty days

(2) In the computation of that period and in all other respects the limitation of appeals shall be governed by the provisions of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877. XV of 1877.

Administrative Control.

[14.] Superintendence and control of Subordinate Courts

17. (1) The general superintendence and control over all other Civil Courts shall be vested in, and all such Courts shall be subordinate to, the Court of the Judicial Commissioner.

[Cf s. 32, VI 1900.]

(2) Subject to the general superintendence and control of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, the Divisional Court shall superintend and control all other Civil Courts in the

local area within its jurisdiction; and, subject as aforesaid and to the control of the Divisional Court, the District Court shall superintend and control all other Civil Courts in the local area within its jurisdiction.

[15.] 18. (1) The Divisional Court may exercise as regards the Courts under its control, the same powers of withdrawal, trial and transfer as are conferred by section 25 of the Code of Civil Procedure on a District Court.

Power of Divisional Court to transfer cases.

XIV of 1882.

(2) The Court trying any suit withdrawn under sub-section (1) from a Court of Small Causes shall, for the purposes of such suit, be deemed to be a Court of Small Causes.

[16, as amended by IV, 1890.] XIV of 1882 IX of 1887

Power to distribute business.

19. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Civil Procedure and in the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887, the Divisional Court and the District Court, respectively, may, by order in writing, direct that any civil business cognizable by it and the Courts under its control shall be distributed among those Courts in such manner as it thinks fit:

Provided that, except in so far as it may affect the exclusive jurisdiction of a Court of Small Causes, or a Court invested with the jurisdiction of a Court of Small Causes, a direction given under this section shall not empower any Court to exercise any powers or deal with any business beyond the limits of its proper jurisdiction.

[Cf. s. 33, VI, 1900.]

Judges not to try cases in which they are personally interested.

20. (1) No Judge or Additional Judge of a Court under this Act shall hear or determine any suit, appeal or other proceeding to which he is a party or in which he is personally interested.

(2) When any such suit, appeal or other proceeding comes before any Judge of a Subordinate Court, he shall forthwith transmit the record of the case to the Court empowered to transfer cases to which he is subordinate, with a report of the circumstances attending the reference, and such superior Court shall thereupon hear and determine the case or transfer it to some other Court.

(3) When any such suit, appeal or other proceeding comes before an Additional Judge of a Subordinate Court, he shall forthwith transmit the record of the case to the Judge of the Court, who shall hear and determine the case.

Appointment of Judges and Ministerial Officers of Subordinate Courts.

[Cf. s. 34, VI, 1900.]

Appointment of Judges and Subordinate Judges.

21. The Judges of the Divisional and District Courts and Subordinate Judges shall be appointed by the Local Government.

[Cf. s. 25, XVIII, 1884.]

Appointment of Munsiffs.

22. (1) The Local Government may fix the number of Munsiffs to be appointed and, when there is any vacancy in that number, the Judicial Commissioner may, subject to the rules (if any) made under sub-section (2), appoint such person to the same as he thinks fit.

(2) The Judicial Commissioner may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, make rules as to the qualifications of persons to be appointed Munsiffs.

[Cf. s. 34, VI, 1900.]

Additional Judges.

23. (1) The Local Government may, whenever it thinks it necessary or expedient so to do, appoint an Additional Judge or Judges to any Divisional or District Court, or to the Court of a Subordinate Judge or of a Munsiff, and any officer so appointed an Additional Judge shall exercise the jurisdiction of the Court to which he is appointed and the powers of a Judge thereof, subject to any general or special orders of the Local Government as to the class or value of suits and appeals which he may try, hear and determine, and subject also, in respect of the distribution of the business of the Court, to the control of the Judge thereof.

(2) An officer may be appointed an Additional Judge of one or more Courts, and an officer who is a Judge of one Court may be appointed an Additional Judge of another Court or of other Courts.

[Cf. s. 35, VI, 1900.]

Ministerial officers of Subordinate Courts.

24. (1) The ministerial officers of the Divisional Court and of the District Court shall be appointed and may be suspended and dismissed by the Judges of those Courts respectively.

(2) The ministerial officers of the Courts of the Subordinate Judge and of the Munsiff shall be appointed and may be suspended and dismissed by the District Court.

(3) Every appointment made under this section shall be subject to such rules as the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, make in this behalf, and in dealing with any matter under this section the District Court shall act subject to the control of the Divisional Court.

CHAPTER IV.

SUPPLEMENTAL PROVISIONS.

[21. Cf. s. 36, VI, 1900.]

Place of sitting of Courts.

25. Every Civil Court shall be held, at such place or places as the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, direct, or, in the absence of any such direction, at any place within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court.

[23.]

Vacations.

26. (1) Subject to the approval of the Local Government, the Judicial Commissioner shall prepare a list of days to be observed in each year as holidays in his Court and in the Civil Courts subordinate thereto.

(2) The list shall be published in the local official Gazette.

[Cf. s. 38 (2) VI, 1900.]

(3) A judicial act done by a Court on a day specified in a list published under sub-section (2) shall not be invalid by reason only of its having been done on that day.

[19 (1) (b). Cf. s. 37, VI, 1900.]

Seal.

27. Every Civil Court shall use a seal of such form and dimensions as the Local Government may prescribe on all processes and

orders issued, and on all decrees passed, by it.

CHAPTER V

GENERAL

[Cf ss. 43, 44, VI, 1900.]

Pending proceedings.

28. (*1*) Every proceeding pending in any Civil Court at the commencement of this Act shall be deemed to be transferred to the Court exercising the jurisdiction under this Act which corresponds *as far as may be* to the jurisdiction of the Court in which the proceeding was instituted, and the Court to which any proceeding is transferred shall proceed to try, hear and determine the matter as if it had been instituted in such Court.

(*2*) Appeals from decrees and orders passed by Civil Courts and not appealed against before the commencement of this Act shall lie *to the Court exercising the jurisdiction under this Act which corresponds, as far as may be, to the jurisdiction of the Court to which such appeals would have lain if this Act had not been passed*

(*3*) Nothing contained in this section shall be construed to extend the period of limitation to which any suit or appeal may be subject

Repeals.

29. The enactments mentioned in the schedule are hereby repealed to the extent specified in the fourth column thereof.

THE SCHEDULE.

1	2	3	4
Year	Number	Subject or short title	Extent of repeal
1885	XVI	The Central Provinces Civil Courts Act, 1885.	The whole Act
1890	IV	Amending the Central Provinces Civil Courts Act, 1885	Ditto
1891	XII	The Repealing and Amending Act, 1891.	So much as relates to the Central Provinces Civil Courts Act, 1885
1896	XIX	The Central Provinces Additional Judicial Commissioners Act, 1896	The whole Act.
1901	IV	The Central Provinces Civil Courts (Amendment) Act, 1901	Ditto

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 2 } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1904.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES IN THE SECOND HALF OF NOVEMBER 1903 OF:

RICE	MAIZE	TURMERIC
WHEAT AND FLOUR	GRAM AND PULSE	GRASS AND STRAW
BARLEY	GHI	JAWAR STALKS
JAWAR AND BAJRA	SUGAR	BHUSA
RAGI	SALT	SHEEP, GOATS, AND BULLOCKS
KANGNI	TOBACCO	

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF NOVEMBER

Districts	Rice, unhusked 1903	Rice, unhusked 1902	Rice, husked 1903	Rice, husked 1902	Wheat 1903	Wheat 1902	Flour (wheat) 1903	Flour (wheat) 1902	Barley 1903	Barley 1902	Jawar 1903	Jawar 1902
Burma*—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	...	29.91			...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy		...	29.23	28.14	...	...	...				...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...		35.55	28.32	55.65	55.65		...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon	...	...	22.54	23.54	28.07	32.65	...	...	...	...		...
Thôngwa	...	...	31.68	30.33	...			...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	39.75	27.95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada		...	41.56	26.12	...	...				...	...	...
Toungoo			33.86	34.97			...			...		...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay		...	35.16	33.86	33.33	30.33	...		...	...		12.96
Bamo	...			...	...		...	...	...		...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	38.09	33.17		...	...		...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Kyaukpyu			...		...		...			...		...
Akyab			44.11	33.83	...		...		...			...
Assam—												
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	12.5	16.25	30	30	...		...	...		...		...
Gauhati			28.75	32.5	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Bengal*—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	...	28.75	30		...		...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	25	30	22.5	27.5	...	...	22.5	22.5		...
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	...		25	27.5 to 28.75	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
Calcutta	...		12.5	40	30	30	...	...	25	22.5	23.75	23.75
Central—												
Bardwan		...	30	33.12	...	...	...		...		...	...
Pabna	...		24.22	35.62	24.22	25		...	...		...	...
Northern—												
Rangpur	...		28.75	40	33.12	32.5	...		...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Cuttack	...	...	22.5	27.19	27.19	31.87			...	...	...	...
Bihár, south—												
Patna	...	...	21.87 to 24.37	28.12	23.44	25		...	15.62	18.12	11.25	22.5
Bihár, north—												
Bhágalpur			28.75	33.8	28.12	25.62	...	...	22.5	16.25	...	...
Muzaffarpur	...		27.5	29.53	25	26.56	...		14.53	23.44	...	...
United Provinces*												
(a) Agra—												
Eastern—												
Benares	16.67	17.92	27.13	28.23	25.78	25.73	32.97	30.57	17.5	18.54	17.92	18.83
Central—												
Cawnpore	15.99	15.59	31.08	30.78	24.22	23.54	28.59	27.6	17.4	17.76	15.68	14.27
Jhánsi	19.06	17.4	42.66	36.35	27.66	28.54	...	...	13.33	18.8	12.29	18.38
Western—												
Meerut		16.67	50	36.35	24.22	23.18	29.58	28.59	19.06	15.59	19.06	15.99
Agra	23.59	19.06	47.03	50	25	25	29.58	30.78	15.68	19.53	14.01	16.41
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur		15.36	...	33.12	24.22	23.44	...	...	14.84	15.31	...	18.12
(b) Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	17.19	18.65	31.09	31.93	24.69	24.22	30.78	29.63	15.99	16.67	17.76	16.67
Northern—												
Fyzabad	18.28	18.12	40	37.5	25	25	...	...	15.99	17.19	...	...

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of common rice

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Bajra		Ragi		Maize		Gram		Arhar dál		Ghi		Districts
1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...		...		Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...							Tavoy
...		...	...	...	...	40 76	40 76	50	50		...	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	24 24	25 4	26 45	30 77		...	Rangoon
...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...		Thôngwa
...	...	...	...	...	...	3, 43	28 19		...			Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...		43 12	49 23	...	...	Honzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	36 9.	33 1	...	...	...		Toungoo
												Upper Burma—
	...		...		14 85	31 55	25	45 39	44 14	...	...	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	Bamo
...	...	...	...	...	...	29 63	20	41 29	41 29		...	Pakôkku
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...		...		Kyaukpyu
...	...		...	...	...	40	40	50	57 14	...		Akyab
												Assam—
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Goálpára
...	...		...	...	...	...		...	...	...		Gauhati
												Bengal—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	31 25	33	42·5	40	300	310	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	...	25	30	29·37	27 5	400	400	Dacca
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	...	...	26 25 to 31 25	25·25 to 25	40	37 5 to 40	325	285	Midnapur
26 25	25	...	...	23 5	21 25	25	27 5	45	42 5	390	390	Calcutta
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	23 75	25	35	31 87	332 5	290	Bardwan
...	...	...	...	...	...	26 56	25 31	40·78	43 75	530	530	Pabna
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	16 25	22 5	26·37	27·5	37 5	45	328 75	360	Rangpur
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	...	...	20	20·62	25·31	21 56	337·5	315	Cuttack
												Bihar, south—
...	...	...	...	14 06	12 5	19·37	16 87	19 37	20	265 to 270	260	Patna
												Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	13 28	15	20 94	13 12	31·56	33 75	300	300	Bhágalpur
...	...	13 91	15 94	13 91	13·91	19 06	20	27 5	27 5	278 12	255 94	Muzaffarpur
												United Provinces
												(a) Agra—
												Eastern—
16·3	17 92	...	...	15 62	...	19·17	16 46	35 78	26·15	325 99	266 67	Benares
												Central—
18·8	14·79	...	...	14·06	13·33	19·06	18·18	...	...	304 74	266 67	Cawnpore
15 52	18·8	...	...	11·72	17·13	18·44	17·92	...	...	291·09	216 25	Jhánsi
												Western—
17 76	17·76	...	...	15·99	14 79	19·22	21·04	28 59	31 93	320	266 25	Meerut
16·25	17 76	...	...	17·03	17 76	19·37	19 53	40	35 07	304 74	241 25	Agra
												Submontane, west—
...	17·19	...	...	...	15·31	20·94	19·37	...	...	320	280	Shahjahánpur
												(b) Oudh—
												Southern—
17·76	16 67	...	...	15	14·63	19 53	18·18	...	...	320	285	Lucknow
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	18·12	16·25	...	...	320	300	Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF NOVEMBER—*continued*

Districts	Sugar raw (Gur)		Salt		Tobacco leaf		Turmeric		Grass		Straw	
	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui		...	13 56	17·53	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	22·54	22·54		...		...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	..	...	18·77	18·77	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon	...	..	19·05	19 05		...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Thôngwa	...	...	22·46	20·19	..	...	.	.	.	...	...	..
Bassein		...	22·61	22·61		...	.	...	..	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada		..	21 92	24 71	..	...	.	...	..	...	...	...
Toungoo	.	...	24·24	24 81		...	.	...	...	...	..	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	..	...	22 54	22 86	..	...	..	...	...	..	...	...
Bhamo	..	...	..	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	24 71	24·71		...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Arakan—												
Kyaukpyu	..	..	.	...		...	...	..	.	.	...	...
Akyab	...	...	28 57	44 44	...	.	...	...	.	..	..	...
Assam—												
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	55	55		.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Gauhati	...	...	...		...	.	..	..	...	..		..
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	55	57 5	26 25	33·75	120	80	...	..	.	...	..	
Dacca	70	50	35	37·5	75	70	..	...	3·12	3 12	.	...
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	56 25 to 61 25	37 5 to 41 25	29·37	34 37	36 25 and 120	57 5 to 77 5		...	...	...	12·5	2·66
Calcutta	42·5	40	26·25	33·75	80	70	...	...	11 25	8·75	7 5	7·5
Central—												
Bardwan	55	37·5	28 44	31 87	..	..	...	...	...	..	6·25	5
Pabna	47 5	37 5	32 66	37 5	110	80	.	...	...	...	10	10
Northern—												
Rangpur	61 87	40	30 62	38·75	66·87	100	...	...	1·87	1·56	7·5	4·37
Orissa—												
Cuttack	42·5	45	25	30	42·5	42·5	...	...	4 37	5	5	5
Bihár, south—												
Patna	40	30	30	36 87	40	40	...	...	3·12	3·12	...	...
Bihár, north—												
Bhágalpur	36 87	42 5	31 56	36·25	52 5	67 5	...	...	...	...	..	...
Muzaffarpur	28 59	21 87	31 87	40	50	80	..	...	...	...	...	...
United Provinces												
(a) Agra—												
Eastern—												
Benares	43·12	36 09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Cawnpore	44·43	38 33	...	...	57 5	67 5	57 5	62·5	...	...	...	...
Jhánsi	58·33	44·69	...	...	..	...	50	50	...	...	...	...
Western—												
Meerut	..	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
Agra	38 07	38 07	...	..	90	123·07	45	87 5	3 75	3·75	4·01	4·01
Sulmontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	50	40	...	..	..	...	60 and 65	55 and 60	...	...	...	...
(b) Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	40	40	...	...	70	60	...	...	3·12	3·33	...	...
Northern—												
Fyzabad	40	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Jawar stalks		Bhusa		Sheep, per score		Goats, per score		Plough bullocks, per pair		Districts
1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	
										Burma—
										Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst
										Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	Thôngwa
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bassein
										Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Toungoo
										Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhamo
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pakôkku
										Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kyaukpyu
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Akyab
										Assam—
										Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Goálpára
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gauhati
										Bengal—
										Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chittagong
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dacca
										Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Midnapur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Calcutta
										Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bardwan
...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	Pabna
										Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangpur
										Orissa—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuttack
										Behár, south—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Patna
										Behár, north—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhágalpur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Muzaffarpur
										United Provinces
										(a) Agra—
										Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Benares
										Central—
...	...	...	...	70	70	...	...	...	...	Cawnpore
...	...	...	...	30·73	...	...	...	...	...	Jhánsi
										Western—
...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	...	...	Meerut
...	...	...	...	50 and 60	40 and 60	...		30	26 25	Agra
										Submontane, west—
...	...	...	...	50 and 55	50 and 60	...	...	40 and 60	40 and 60	Shahjahánpur
										(b) Oudh—
										Southern—
1·25	...	...	...	40	40	...	...	...	...	Lucknow
										Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	30	Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF NOVEMBER—*continued.*

Districts	Rice, unhusked		Rice, husked		Wheat		Flour (wheat)		Barley		Jawar	
	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902
Rajputana—												
Eastern— Ajmer	12 5	12 5	...	...	32 03	29 69	...	...	20	22 19	15·99	17·5
Panjab—												
Southern— Ferozpur	15·86	16 72	44 37	44 37	22 19	22·81	27 5	28 59	15 31	15 94	15 31	15·94
Central— Lahore	20 52	21 56	42 08	40	22 92	23 7	26·93	27 86	15 1	16 3	15 68	17 71
South-eastern— Delhi	25	19 06	40	33 33	25	25	30 78	31 25	15 12	18 59	15·42	16 56
Submontane— Amritsar	21 04	21 61	37 19	37 19	21 35	22 24	24 22	25 42	.	.		..
Northern— Ráwalpindi	20	22·19	42 08	52·97	26 67	26 87	29 79	28 59	18 18	18 12	18 18	12 5
Western— Multan	17 34	16 67	31·98	30 78	28 54	27 6	34 74	32 03	16 67	19 69	16 67	15 42
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	...	.	42·5	35 94		30	..			25 62		20 81
Shikárpur	...	.		.	26 51	.	..	.				20 62
Quetta	...			.	29 06 to 32 81	33 75 to 35·62	57 5	57 5	22 5 to 23 75	27 5	18 75	18 13 to 20
Bombay—												
Deccan and Karnátak— Dharwar	.	..	.	...	..	34 58	..	..	...			...
Sholapur	.	...	...	.	...		...	...		..	9 95	..
Poona	..			.		36 51	...				15 21	.
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan— Ahmadnagar	...	...	...	35 26	28 75	33·33	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhulia	.		...	...	.	..	...	.				...
Gujarat— Surat	..	...		...		..	...	...	.		17·29	20 88
Ahmadabad	..	.	...	..	..		..		...	...	15 1	
Central Provinces—(a)												
Western— Nagpur		.	32	38	26	31	38·25	40	...		19 5	21
Central— Jubbulpore	.	..	32	34 75	26 62	26 62	32	32	..	.	14 75	...
Eastern— Raipur		...	26 5	32	23	26	29	33 5			..	.
Berar—												
Básim	.	...			33 03	42·86	..	...		...	15·38	16·34
Akola		.	66 67	75	40 62	47·92	50	50	..	...	17 5	20·83
Ellichpur	.	...	61 54	66 67	36 36	47 06	44 44	57 14	.	...	21 38	23 58
Amráoti		.	42 5	47 5	32 8	37 5	38	45	...		16 25	18 75
Madras—												
South-central— Coimbatore	..	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	.	16 8	16 4
Salem	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...
Central— Bellary				..	...	..		...		...	12 7	15·1
Cuddapah	20 5	23·9	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·9	20
Karnul	.		.	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...
East Coast, central— Nellore	.	.	...	.	.	...	...	..	...	...	..	...
East Coast, south— Madras	21	21·7	37 2	37·4	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	25·3	20 3	36	29·1	..	.	...	...	..	...	...	...
Trichinopoly			...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	..
Southern— Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·1	16·9
Mysore—												
Mysore	22·69	21·17	36 57	36 55	39·19	48·76	49·93	48	...	...	10·51	18·71
Bangalore	19·59	20 44	42·09	36 69	35·02	41·02	56·95	56·95	...	...	...	34·29

(a) The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of cleaned rice or *chanwal*

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Bajra		Ragi		Maize		Gram		Arhar dál		Ghi		Districts
1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
25	21·04	...	...	19·06	19 06	25	22·81	...	..	355 47	246 09	Ajmer
												Panjab—
												Southern—
17·34	15 94	...	..	14·22	15·31	14·84	16·72	40	40	315	285	Ferozpur
												Central—
16·35	19·48	...	...	14·84	15 1	16·46	18·44	35 52	37·24	355·57	298·02	Lahore
												South-eastern—
17 45	19·06	.	...	14·79	14 79	18 18	21·09	30·78	33 33	345	285	Delhi
												Submontane—
...	...	..	...	15·36	15·90	15 68	18·38	...	...	...	..	Amritsar
												Northern—
22·22	17 81	...	...	18 59	17 19	19·06	21·25	40	28 59	278·28	240	Ráwalpindi
												Western—
20	18 18	...	...	18·18	17 4	20	23 65	.		336 82	290 86	Multan
												Sind and Baluchistan—
19·37	21 16	...	.			...	26 87	...	40		207 5	Karáchi
...	23 75	.	..			21 09	.	.	..	340	270	Shikárpur
...	...	...	..	21 25	24 37	...	...	40	40	330 to 370	300 to 330	Quetta
												Bombay—
												Deccan and Karnátak—
...	..		.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dharwar
	16·06	...	...	...	..	30·68	...	...	...	..	...	Sholapur
16 67	.		..	.	..	...	..		...	...	...	Poona
												Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—
...	...	...	..	...	...	25·36	26·41	...	...	...	...	Ahmadnagar
19·79		...	...	..	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	Dhulia
												Gujarat—
20·88	21 61	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	Surat
...	..	.	...	..	.	...	...	...	...		...	Ahmadabad
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...	..	...	.	...	...	24	28	44	34	383·25	383	Nagpur
												Central—
...	...	.	..	...	...	18	21	32	30·75	265	240	Jubbulpore
												Eastern—
...	..	...	...	...	..	24 5	25	32	32	270	260	Raipur
												Berar—
...	..	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	Básim
17·5	26 25	..	...	..	..	22·92	29·17	45 83	37 5	323·81	285·66	Akola
26·23	26 67	...	.		...	25 4	32	44·44	47 06	290·91	290·91	Ellichpur
17 5	20	...	...	..	...	25	27 5	37 5	35	310	290	Amraoti
												Madras—
												South, central—
16·8	12			..	...	39·2	47·1	...	...	326	326	Coimbatore
...	..	14·6	15·5	...	...	..	...	...		299 6	325 3	Salem
												Central—
13·2	14·6	...	..	...	...	28·4	28·4	...	17 7	317·4	286	Bellary
	...	...	.	..	..	..	...		...	279·6	290·1	Cuddapah
...	..	...	..	...	...	..		..	...	...	..	Karnul
												East Coast, central—
...	...	15·6	16 4	..	..	...	...	...	23 8	...	...	Nellore
												East Coast, south—
...	.		...	...		29·7	29	...	...	329·2	362·1	Madras
...	...	..	...		..	...	..	...	...	...	.	Tanjore
...	...	16·4	17·1	...	...	.	..	...	.	..	...	Trichinopoly
												Southern—
21·3	19·1	...	...	.	...	...	...	31	23·5	...	...	Madura
												Mysore—
...	...	15·67	16·29	..	...	13·46	10·97	76·3	62 12	317 05	398 48	Mysore
...	...	13·71	14·69	...	...	15·67	13·12	63·84	44 48	351 43	377 14	Bangalore

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF NOVEMBER—*concluded*

Districts	Sugar, raw (*Gúr*)		Salt		Tobacco leaf		Turmeric		Grass		Straw	
	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902
Rajputana—												
Eastern— Ajmer	50	42 81	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3·33	3 33	3·33
Panjab—												
Southern— Ferozpur	40	40	...	...	80	80	57·19	100	2·5	3·28	5	4 37
Central— Lahore	48 28	42 08	...	...	57·13	53 33	66 67	74 48	8·02	10	6·67	6·46
South-eastern— Delhi	42·08	44 37	...	...	61 56	80	66 67	80	6 67	10	5 63	7·97
Submontane— Amritsar	38 07	37 19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·31	6·15
Northern— Rāwalpindi	42·08	38 12	...	...	...	40	61 56	80	13·28	6 04	7·97	6 41
Western— Multan	48 28	47·03	...		80	80	66·67	80	4 01	4·43	5·31	6·25
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	...		...		...	...	45	...	4·37	...	...	...
Shikárpur	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quetta	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...		...
Bombay—												
Deccan and Karnátak—												
Dharwar		...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur			...	...	...		...	...		...	...	...
Poona	63 18				...	...	...		...	...	...	...
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—												
Ahmadnagar	...	...	...	...	...		...		...	...	...	...
Dhulia	...	...				...	...	...		...	...	...
Gujarat—												
Surat			...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...
Ahmadabad	...	...		...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces—												
Western— Nagpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central— Jubbulpore	...	...	34 75	39	66·25	80	57	57	...	...	...	...
Eastern— Raipur	...	...	30	38	140	130	60	65	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Básim	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akola	66 67	114 28	...	...	133 33	120	47 61	76 19	2 08	2 08	...	...
Ellichpur	61 54	88 89		...	133 33	200	61 54	100	10	10	...	...
Amráoti	60	42	...	...	165	120	46	60	6 17	8 23	...	...
Madras—												
South, central—												
Coimbatore	38 4	44 8	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	1 9
Salem	...	...	...	...	115 6	128·4	27·4	36	...	...	6·9	6 9
Central—												
Bellary	39 7	30 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 5
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...		26·3	24 6	...	...	...	...
Karnul	...	...	...	...	49·4	49 4	32·9	25 1	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central— Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·9	4·4
East Coast, south—												
Madras	53 5	41·1	...	...	123·4	123·4	32·1	29 6	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	97 7	118·1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern— Madura	...	...	...	...	106·8	106·8	...	...	...	...	4·8	4·8
Mysore—												
Mysore	48	56·74	...	...	274 28	274 28	63 5	68 57	5	4·5	4	4
Bangalore	98 57	45	...	...	308 57	308 57	34·29	42 86	7 61	9 1	6 86	7·81

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds.)

Jawar stalks		Bhusa		Sheep, per score		Goats, per score		Plough bullocks, per pair		Districts
1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	
										Rajputana—
2·5	3·33		...	140	140	...	...	80	80	*Eastern—* Ajmer
										Panjab—
2·5	3 26	...	...	50	50	...	...	75	75	*Southern—* Ferozpur
...	...	...	...	100	100	...	...	112 5	112 5	*Central—* Lahore
5·68	6 67	...	...	80	80	...	...	120	125	*South-eastern—* Delhi
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Submontane—* Amritsar
7 97	5 94	...	...	70	70	...	...	80	80	*Northern—* Rawalpindi
6·67	10	...	...	50	50	...	...	70	70	*Western—* Multan
										Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	75	...	Karáchi
...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	Shikárpur
...	...	6 25	14 92	40 to 140	40 to 140	...	...			Quetta
										Bombay—
										Deccan and Karnátak—
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dharwar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Poona
										Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadnagar
	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dhulia
										Gujarat—
...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...		Surat
...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadabad
										Central Provinces—
...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	100	100	*Western—* Nagpur
...	...	...	...	55	55	...	...	35	37 5	*Central—* Jubbulpore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Eastern—* Raipur
										Berar—
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Básim
5 5	4 4	...	...	65	65	...	...	80	80	Akola
...	...	...		50	50	...	...	150	150	Ellichpur
...	...		...	65	70	...	...	75	75	Amráoti
										Madras—
										South, central—
1·2			...	...	...	...	...	50	50	Coimbatore
...	...	...	...	75	75	75	75	...	...	Salem
										Central—
3·7		...	...	80	80	80	80	100	100	Bellary
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*East Coast, central—* Nellore
										East Coast, south—
...	...	...	...	53 75	57 5	53 75	57 5	...	...	Madras
...	...	...	...	80	65	80	65	...	...	Tanjore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Trichinopoly
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	40	*Southern—* Madura
										Mysore—
3 75	3·5	...	...	100	100	...	...	70	70	Mysore
...	4·29	...	...	180	120	...	...	120 to 150	120 to 150	Bangalore

J. A. ROBERTSON
Offg. Director-General of Statistics

E. N. BAKER
Secretary to the Government of India

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
January 7, 1904

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECO D HALF OF NOVEMBER 1903 (*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui							9 9	9 9			...	...
Tavoy		..	..		12 8	12 8	13 6	13 6	...	.	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	6 13	6 13	...	..	8 7	8 7	9 —	9 —	...	...		...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu					7 11	7 11	8 2	8 2		.	.	..
Rangoon	13 10	13 10	..	.	14 10	14 10	16 8	16 8	..		...	...
Thôngwa			..	...	10 11	10 11	11 9	11 9			.	..
Bassein		..			8 12	8 12	9 11	9 11		..	..	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi	.	.	..	.	9 6	8 12	10 —	10 —	.	.	...	..
Henzada		..	..		8 1	8 1	9 1	9 1		...	.	...
Prome	...	.	.	...	8 14	8 5	10 9	9 13	...	...	..	..
Toungoo			.		9 11	9 11	11 7	11 7	.	.	...	...
Thayetmyo	..	.	..		9 5	9 5	11 8	11 1	...	...	..	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	11 7	12 4	.	...	10 6	10 3	11 2	11 2	..		..	...
Bhamo			..	..	8 —	8 —	9 12	9 12	.		..	...
Pakókku	..	..	.	...	9 8	9 2	9 13	9 13	..	...	...	...
Meiktila	..	.	.	.	9 2	8 4	10 —	9 10	...		...	..
Arakan—												
Sandoway			..	...	14 —	14 —	17 8	17 8	..		.	...
Kyaukpyu	..	...		...	14 11	13 4	16 —	14 1		.	..	...
Akyab	...		.	..	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	...	.	...	...
Assam—												
Surma—												
Sylhet	..	...	.	...	9 8	9 8	17 8	13 2		..	.	..
Cachar	9 12	9 —	...	...	11 4	12 8	19 2	15 —	..	...	...	..
Hill tracts—												
Khási and Jáintia Hills	7 6	7 —	..	..	5 8	5 8	11 8	11 8		..	..	..
Garo Hills			..	...	4 —	4 —	13 —	13 —	.		..	...
Manipur	..		..		26 —	27 —	31 —	32 —		..		..
Nagá Hills	.		.		12 8	12 —	14 —	14 —	.		...	.
Lushai Hills				.	4 4	4 4	6 8	6 8	...	..	..	..
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	16 —	16 —	.	..	5 8	5 8	12 —	11 8	...	..	...	...
Kámrúp	9	9 —	..	.	8 8	8 —	13 8	13 —		...	.	...
Darrang	8 —	8 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	16 —	16 —	..		..	...
Nowgong	.		...		8 —	8 —	16 —	14 —	.	.		.
Sibságar	..				6 —	6 —	12 —	12 —			.	..
Lakhimpur	8 —	8 8		.	6 8	6 8	10 8	10 8	..		..	...
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Backerganj	...	..	...	..	...	...	12 8 and 15 12	12 8 and 15 —	...	...	...	...
Noakhali	...		..	...	...	...	17 —	17 —	...	...	.	..
Chittagong	...	...	..	..	...	...	13 —	12 14	..	...	..	...
Tippera			...	...	...	...	19 9	20 —	...	...		...
Dacca	16 —	16 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	..	...	...	...
Maimensingh	12 —	12 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	13 —	13 14	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—												
Khulna	..	...	...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —		...	...	...
24-Parganas	..	...	..	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	11 8	11 —		...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Howrah	12 —	..	18 —	...	...	...	10 12	10 14	...	...	15 —	...
Calcutta	12 4	12 4	14 8	14 8	...	...	9 6	9 6	16 —	16 —	14 —	14 —
Hooghly	11 —	11 —		..	...	...	10 —	9 8	...	..	...	...
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	13 —	13 4	17 —	..	...	...	11 4	11 8	...	...	...	...
Jessore	11 —	10 —	11 4	11 8	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	..	...
Faridpur	16 —	17 —	22 —	21 —	...	...	16 —	14 —	...	...	...	...

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or bagi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 14	18 14	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...		15 15	15 15	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	...	...	7 9	7 9	16 14	16 14	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...		...	9 8	9 8	...		7 —	7 —	17 —	17 —	Pegu
...		...	...	15 10	15 10	...	...	14 4	14 4	15 10	15 10	Rangoon
...		...	...	...			...	...	...	12 8	12 8	Thôngwa
...	...	...	...	9 13	9 13	...	...	...	...	15 1	15 1	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...			...	8 8	8 8	...	...	...		14 4	14 4	Tharawadi
...	...		...		...	...	...	7 2	7 2	16 3	16 3	Henzada
...	...		...	11 5	11 5	...	...	8 2	8 2	16 2	16 2	Prome
...	...	...		10 8	10 8			...		10 15	10 15	Toungoo
...	...		...	12 12	12 8	25 8	...	9 3	9 3	11 10	14 8	Thayetmyo
												Upper Burma—
...		...	...	12 6	18 12		25 9	8 10	8 10	14 8	14 8	Mandalay
...	...		...	6 3	6 3	...		7 1	7 1	12 6	10 10	Bamo
...				13 5	15 —	...		7 9	7 9	14 3	14 3	Pakôkku
...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	46 2	52 8	7 8	7 8	14 4	14 4	Meiktila
												Arakan—
...		...	...	...	...		...	...	...	18 10	18 10	Sandoway
...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...		18 —	18 —	Kyaukpyu
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	13 —	13 —	Akyab
												Assam—
												Surma—
...		...		13 4	12 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	12 4	11 14	Sylhet
...	...		...	12 —	11 —	...	...	9 —	9 8	12 —	12 —	Cachar
												Hill tracts—
...	...	...	...	8 11	8 8	13 4	13	7 8	7 —	8 8	8 2	Khási and Jaintia Hills
...			...	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 —	Gáro Hills
...	...	...		...		...	...	6 8	6	7 8	7 —	Manipur
...	...	...		8 —	7 —	...	...	7 —	6 8	8 —	8 —	Nágá Hills
...		...	...	6 —	6 —		...	5 4	5 4	6 8	6 8	Lushai Hills
												Brahmaputra—
...		...	...	13 —	12 —	...	...	10 8	12 —	12 —	12 —	Goálpára
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	Kámrúp
...	...			13 —	13 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 8	10 8	Darrang
...		...	...	11 —	10 —	...	...	8 8	8 14	11 —	10 12	Nowgong
...				11 —	11 —	...	...	9 —	9 4	11 —	11 —	Sibságar
...	...	...		11 —	11 —	...	...	9 —	9 8	10 —	10 —	Lakhimpur
												Bengal—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	Backerganj
...	...	...	...	12 —	13 —	...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	Noakhali
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	10 —	9 8	14 —	13 —	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	Tippera
...	...	...		16 —	16 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	11 —	11 —	Dacca
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	11 —	11 —	Maimensingh
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	...	...	9 2	9 2	13 5	13 5	Khulna
...	...	...	...	15 —	14 —	...	...	10 4	10 8	13 5	12 5	24-Parganas
	...		...	12 — to 14 —	12 — to 14 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	11 8	11 8	Midnapur
...	...	...	...	15 —	16 —	20 —	...	11 —	11 —	12 8	12 12	Howrah
...	...	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	17 —	17 —	8 10	9 —	11 —	11 —	Calcutta
...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	11 —	11 —	13 —	13 —	Hooghly
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	11 —	10 8	13 —	13 —	Nadia (Krishnagarh)
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	12 —	12 —	Jessore
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	Faridpur

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF NOVEMBER 1903—*continued* (*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice: Best sort		Rice: Common		Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Bengal—*continued*												
Central—												
Bankura	12 8	11 4	...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	..	.	..	...
Bardwan	12 8	12 8		.	..	..	13 —	13 —	...	..	.	..
Birbhum	12 —	12 —		..	.		12 —	12 —	...	.	..	...
Murshidabad	14 —	14 —	20 —	20 —	...		12 —	11 4		...	...	
Santhal Parganas	12 -	12 —	16 —	16 —	.	...	15 —	13 —	.	...	...	...
Pabna	16 8	15 12	26 —	26 —		..	16 8	16 14	..	.		.
Bogra	14 1	13 8	...	..	...	..	17 4	16 8			...	.
Rajshahi	14 4	14 4	20 4	24 —	...	...	13 8 and 14 4	14 4 and 16 8		.		...
Malda	15 —	14 —	...	...	.	.	14 —	13 —		...	...	..
Northern—												
Rangpur	9 —	12 6		...	...		12 6	12 6		.	.	.
Dinajpur	13 —	13 3	..		...		14 8	14 6	.	.	.	..
Jalpaiguri	10 8	10 8	..	..	...		11 —	11 —	...	.	..	
Hills—												
Darjeeling	...	...	...	...	.	...	11 8	11 —	.	..	..	.
Orissa—												
Puri	11 13	11 13			.	..	17 1	17 1	...	...		.
Cuttack	13 2	14 7	..		.	...	17 1	17 1	.	...	...	.
Balasore	11 6	11 6	.	.	.	.	17 — to 18 —	16 — to 17 —	..	...	..	.
Chota Nagpur—												
Singhbhum	12 —	13 —	.	.		..	13 8	13 —	...			...
Mánbhum	12 —	13 —	16 —	12 —			14 — to 15 —	12 —	24 —	..	..	...
Ránchi	8 14 to 12 —	8 14 to 12 —	11 —	11 —		.	15 8	14 —	..			
Palámau	13 8	13 8	16 14	13 8			14 1	12 6				
Hazáribágh	12 —	12 —	19 —	12 —	...	...	19 8	14 —	...	...	...	...
Bihar, south—												
Monghyr	16 8	16 —	26 —	20 —		.	13 8	12 —	..		.	.
Gaya	14 7	14 6	20 8	19 8			13 5	12 13	20 8	17 7		..
Patna	17 —	17 —	25 —	25 —	...		16 — to 18 —	15 —		...		..
Shahabad	16 —	16 —	24 —	24 —	..	...	14 —	14 —				...
Bihar, north—												
Purnea	14 —	14 —	...	..		.	15 - and 16	11 — and 15 —	..	.	.	...
Bhágalpur	13 14	13 14	17 12	17 12	..	...	13 14	13 14	.	..	.	...
Darbhanga	17 9	17 9	26 6	24 3			18 11	17 12		...	...	
Muzaffarpur	15 —	15 —	27 —	25 —	...	.	14 —	14 —			..	...
Sáran	15 8	15 8	24 —	24 —	.		16 —	15 —	23 —	.	...	...
Champáran	16 8	16 8	28 —	28 —	...	.	19 —	19 —	..		...	.
United Provinces:												
(*a*) Agra—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	15 —	14 —	23 —	21 —	6 —	6 —	14 —	9 —	24 —	23 —	24 —	23 —
Benares	14 10	14 10	21 11	20 1	7 9	7 5	14 14	12 7	21 11	21 —	22 12	
Ghazipur	14 14	14 13	21 12	24 4	7 12	7 —	14 —	11 10			25 4	24 8
Jaunpur	17 —	17 —	25 —	25 —	6 —	6 —	14 —	13 —				...
Allahabad	15 —	14 4	22 —	21 —	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	26 —	24 —	26 —	25 —
Central—												
Bánda	16 —	14 8	18 —	16 —	5 4	5 4	10 8	10 8	28 —	23 —	24 —	24 -
Fatehpur	16 8	17 —	21 —	21 —	10 8	11 —	13 —	13 —	24 —		23 —	...
Hamirpur	16 —	15 —	18 4	17 4	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	23 —	22 —	25 —	24 —
Jalaun	15 —	15 —	20 —	26 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	25 —	25 —	24 —	22 —
Cawnpore	15 12	15 4	32 8	22 —			12 —	11 8	25 —	25 —	28 —	26 —
Jhansi	14 8	14 6	30 —	24 12	7 8	7 —	9 6	10 —	32 8	38 2	25 12	26 —
Etáwah	16 12	16 8	22 8	19 10	5 —	5 —	12 —	10 —	26 8	24 8	28 8	27 —
Farukhabad	17 6	16 —	24 8	23 3	5 7	5 7	10 15	9 14	25 14	.	25 14	23 3
Mainpuri	17 8	17 8	22 8	22 8	.		13 —	10 —	23 8	22 8	26 8	24 8
Etah	16 8	16 8	23 —	22 —	5 —	5 —	10 —	9 —	28 —	.	26 —	26 —
Western—												
Meerut	16 —	16 —	20 —	20 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	11 —	20 —	20 —	21 8	23 —
Agra	15 —	14 12	25 —	25 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	28 —	28 —	24 —	25 —
Muttra	17 —	16 8	25 —	25 —	7 8	7 8	10 8	10 8	27 8	28 —	25 4	24 —
Aligarh	16 8	16 8	21 —	21 —	4 —	4 8	...		21 8	21 8	25 —	25 —
Bulandshahr	17 8	17 8	25 —	25 —	5 —	5 8	9 —	8 8	26 —	27 —	...	25 —
Submontane, east—												
Ballia	14 8	14 8	25 —	22 8	7 8	6 4	10 —	10 —	20 —	23 12	19 —	21 —
Azamgarh	15 2	14 12	23 14	22 6	8 8	8 8	11 4	11 —	...	..		..
Gorakhpur	17 1	17 1	25 —	24 4	11 4	10 14	16 4	15 7	..		19 —	20 —
Basti	16 4	16 4	25 8	25 8	8 8	8 8	15 —	15 —	24 —	24 —	..	..

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Bengal—*continued*
												Central—
...	...	...	...	15 —	14 6	..	..	12 —	11 14	13 —	12 8	Bankura
...	..	..	...	16 —	13 —	..		11 8	12 —	14 —	13 8	Bardwan
...	..	..	.	15 —	15 —	..	.	15 12	15 —	12 —	12 —	Birbhum
	.	...	...	17 —	16 8			11 —	11 —	12 8	12 8	Murshidabad
	..	..	...	18 —	19 —	31 —	30 —	18 —	21 —	11 8	11 —	Santhal Parganas
...	..		..	15 —	15 —		..	9 12	9 12	12 —	12 —	Pabna
..	..	.		15 —	13 8	.	...	15 12	15 —	12 12	12 —	Bogra
...	...	.	...	18 12	18 —	.	..	10 14	10 14	12 —	12 —	Rajshahi
.	...	.	..	17 —	16 —	.		12 8	13 —	10 8 and 12 —	10 — and 12 —	Malda
												Northern—
...	.	..	..	12 6	12 6	12 6	18 —	9 —	9 —	12 6	12 6	Rangpur
	...		.	16 —	14 6		..	10 —	10 —	13 —	12 —	Dinajpur
		..	..	14 —	14 —	...	.	9 4	9 4	12 —	12 —	Jalpaiguri
												Hills—
13 —	13 —	...	...	11 8	12 —	16 —	16 —	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	Darjeeling
												Orissa—
...		...	..	18 6	17 11	...	..	9 3	9 3	16 —	16 —	Puri
.	...	...	..	19 —*	19 11*		..	14 11	11 8	15 —	15 —	Cuttack
...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	..	10 —	10 —	12 12	13 —	Balasore
												Chota Nagpur—
..			.	13 —	13 —	26 —	26 —	10 8	10 8	11 —	11 —	Singhbhum
.	...	..	..	14 —	14 8	24 —	26 —	12 —	11 8	10 8	12 —	Mánbhum
36 —	37 —	..	..	15 — to 16 —	14 —	26 —	25 —	7 8 to 8 —	7 4 to 8 —	11 —	10 8	Ránchi
27 —	27 —		.	20 4	16 14	27 —	27 —	11 4	11 4	12 6	12 6	Palámau
28 —	29 —	...	.	16 8	15 —	23 —	25 —	10 8	10 —	10 —	10 —	Hazáribágh
												Bihár, south—
.	...	...	.	20 —	20 —	29 —	22 —	13 —	12 —	12 8	12 —	Monghyr
20 8		.	17 7	20 8	20 —	22 9	22 9	12 5	12 5	13 2	13 2	Gaya
..		23 —	22 —	20 —	20 —	28 —	28 —	20 —	16 —	12 —	12 —	Patna
.	...		...	23 —	22 —		23 —	12 —	12 —	13 —	13 —	Shahabad
												Bihár, north—
...	..	..	..	16 —	16 —	26 —	26 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	Purnea
...	...	...	..	18 15	18 15	30 —	27 12	12 10	12 10	12 10	12 10	Bhágalpur
33 —	33 —	..	...	22 —	22 —	33 —	33 —	13 8	13 8	13 4	13 4	Darbhanga
28 —	29 —	...		20 —	20 —	28 —	27 —	14 —	14 —	12 8	12 —	Muzaffarpur
21 —	22 —	..	...	21 —	21 —	27 —	28 —	14 —	14 8	13 4	13 —	Sáran
33 —	33 —	..	...	27 —	27 —	33 —	33 —	21 —	21 —	12 8	12 8	Champáran
												United Provinces
												(a) Agra—
												Eastern—
...	...		17 —	20 —	21 —	25 —	22 —	11 —†	11 —†	12 —	12 —	Mirzapur
...	..	19 8	19 8	20 1	19 8	25 —	...	10 2½†	10 8†	11 9½	11 9½	Benares
...		15 8	15 8	20 10	20 4	...	25 —	13 4†	12 12†	9 14	9 14	Ghazipur
...		.		20 —	21 —	25 —	25 —	11 —†	11 —†	12 11	12 11	Jaunpur
25 —	25 —	18 —	20 —	21 —	21 —	17 —	17 —	9 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	Allahabad
												Central—
...	...	..	..	21 —	21 —	...	.	10 —	11 —†	12 —	12 —	Bánda
...	...	..	...	20 —	21 —	..		10 —†	10 —†	12 —	12 —	Fatehpur
...	...		.	22 8	20 8	..	...	10 —†	11 —	11 8	11 8	Hamirpur
...			.	22 —	22 —	...	.	10 —†	10 —	10 —	10 —	Jalaun
25 —	24 8	22 8	22 —	20 4	19 8	28 —	27 —	11 8	11 8†	13 8	13 8	Cawnpore
...	..	.	.	21 11	21 11	...	.			13 4	13 4	Jhansi
30 —	30 —	22 —	22 —	20 8	18 12	28 8	27 —	13 —†	13 —†	13 4	13 4	Etáwah
...	..			18 6	17 11	30 —	25 14	10 15†	10 15†	13 10	13 10	Farukhabad
...	...	.	...	18 —	17 12	28 8	26 8	11 8	10 8†	12 8	12 8	Mainpuri
..	...	.	..	18 8	18 —	30 —	28 —	11 —†	11 —†	13 8	15 8	Etah
												Western—
...	...	.	...	19 8	20 —	24 —	24 —	12 —	12 —†	13 8	13 8	Meerut
...	...	..	...	20 —	19 8	23 —	23 —	9 8	9 8†	14 —	14 —	Agra
...	...	..	...	19 12	20 —	26 8	26 8	10 12†	12 12†	14 —	14 —	Muttra
...	...	15 —	15 —	18 —	18 —	29 —	29 —	12 8	12 8	13 12	14 8	Aligarh
...	...	.	20 —	22 8	21 —	28 —	26 —	22 —	13 —†	10 —	13 —	Bulandshahr
												Submontane, east—
...	..	14 —	15 —	20 —	20 —	25 —	25 —	13 —†	14 4†	11 —	11 —	Ballia
..	...	13 —	13 —	18 4	18 10	23 12	23 12	11 8	11 6	11 4	11 2	Azamgarh
...	...	18 9	20 —	20 —	20 —	25 8	26 2	12 —†	13 3†	12 —	12 —	Gorakhpur
24 —	24 —	14 8	14 8	21 8	21 8	28 —	28 —	12 12	12 12	11 8	11 8	Basti

* Kalai † Husked

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF NOVEMBER 1903—*continued* (*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice — Best sort		Rice — Common		Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
United Provinces—*continued*												
(*a*) Agra—*continued*												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	16 4	16 —	26 8	25 4	8 8	8 8	11 —	10 8	.	.	24 —	23 —
Budaun	17 —	16 8	22 8	22 —	5 —	5 —	13 —	13 —	24 8	21 —	26 —	24 —
Pilibit	16 4	16 8	25 —	26 6	5 4	5 4	13 8	13 —	..	..		
Bareli	16 9	15 10	24 1	23 2	5 10	5 10	10 10	10 10	27 8	27 8	27 8	24 4
Moradabad	17 10	17 4	26 4	26 4	5 2	5 2	10 4	10 4	26 4	26 4	25 8	25 1
Bijnor	15 12	15 12	26 —	24 12	4 8	4 8	11 12	11 4	.	20 3	23 —	25 —
Muzaffarnagar	16 8	16 8	24 12	24 12	11 —	11 —	12 2	11 9			23 2	22 9
Saháranpur	16 10	16 10	24 2	24 2	4 5	4 5	10 12	10 12	22 9	21 8	25 13	24 11
Dehra-Dun	15 —	15 —	21 —	20 —	5 8	5 —	8 —	8 —	23 —	24 —	23 —	20 —
Hills—												
Naini Tal	12 —	12 —	16 —	16 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —		.		...
Almora	14 —	18 8	17 —	17 —	4 —	4 —	10 8	10 8	.		.	.
Garhwál	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	..			..
(*b*) Oudh—												
Southern—												
Partabgarh	17 —	16 —	24 —	23 —	8 —	9 —	15 —	15 —	..	24 —	20 —	20 —
Sultanpur	17 8	17 8	25 —	24 8	8 —	8 —	16 —	15 —				...
Rae-Bareli	17 —	16 8	22 —	23 —	5 8	5 8	14 8	14 8	25 —	24 —	25 —	24 —
Unao	17 —	16 —	21 —	21 —	6 —	6 —	13 —	12 —	24 —	19 —	27 —	24 —
Lucknow	16 8	16 —	24 8	24 8	4 8	4 8	12 —	11 —	22 —	22 —	22 8	22 —
Hardoi	17 —	17 —	27 —	25 —	..	...	10 —	11 —	23 8	20 —	24 —	22 —
Northern—												
Fyzabad	16 —	15 12	25 —	24 8			9 8	9 8	25 —	24 —	19 —	.
Barabanki	15 —	15 —	19 —	19 —	6 —	6 —	11 —	12 —	23 —		22 —	
Gonda	17 4	17 —	21 8	21 8			12 4	12 —	24 8	23 8	21 —	20 8
Bahraich	18 —	18 —	32 —	32 —	7 —	7 —	13 8	18 —	36 —	33 —	27 —	26 —
Sitapur	16 —	16 —	24 —	25 —	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	21 —	23 —	22 —	23 —
Kheri	17 —	17 —	29 —	29 —	6 —	6 —	12 —	12 —	34 —	34 —	26 —	26 —
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Partábgarh	11 6	12 2	29 1	34 5	4 6	5 2	6 12	8 —	44 9	59 —	...	
Bánswár	18 —	18 —	24 —	24 —	7 —	6 —	11 —	11 —	.		..	
Mewar (Udaipur)	12 —	12 2	24 1	28 2	6 10	7 2	7 7	7 9	34 13	35 4	19 14	21 13
Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur)	17 8	17 8	32 —	31 6	6 4	6 4	9 —	9 —	...	...	..	.
Sirohi	13 4 and 14 —	13 4 and 14 —	18 —	18 —	5 4	5 4	7 8	7 8	16 —	16 —	18 —	18 —
Erinpura	14 4	14 8	20 8	20 8	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	22 —	21 —	19 —	19 —
Ajmer	13 8	13 8	21 —	21 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	23 5½	23 5½	18 —	18 —
Abu	14 2 and 14 8	13 14 and 14 1	19 9	20 —	5 6	5 4	8 2	8 2	20 14	20 14	15 12	16 1
Kishangarh	14 8	14 —	24 —	28 —	6 —	6 —	9 —	10 —	29 8	28 —	22 8	22 —
Bundi	18 —	18 4	48 —	43 —	6 4	6 —	9 —	8 4	73 —	55 —	18 —	17 4
Kotah	18 2	17 —	32 —	28 —	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	53 8	55 4	17 —	16 —
Jhalawar	13 5	12 4	26 10	26 —	6 6	6 —	8 10	8 —	30 8	32 —	17 4	20 —
Tonk	14 11	18 —	28 —	29 14	5 —	5 —	6 4	..	39 —	39 —	34 1	..
Jaipur	14 6	14 6	24 4	23 11	5 10	5 10	6 8	6 8	31 9	31 9	21 7	20 14
Karauli	17 8	16 4	28 12	26 9	10 10	10 9	11 4	11 0	34 4	31 4	26 4	26 4
Dholpur	15 14	16 3½	27 14½	26 4½	7 8	7 8	9 4	9 4	30 5½	29 15½	28 9½	27 13½
Bharatpur	17 9	17 9	28 10	26 12	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	29 4	29 4	28 10	27 4
Alwar	14 11	14 10	22 2	21 14	8 —	8 —	8 7	8 7	25 —	25 6	21 1	21 15
Deoli	14 4	18 14	27 12	30 —	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	34 —	35 —	23 12	24 8
Nasirabad	14 —	14 4	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	30 —	30 —	17 —	17 —
Bálmer	12 12	12 14	...	..	6 —	6 —	8 8	8 8	18 —	19 —	17 5	17 8
Anádra	14 12 and 15 4	15 — and 15 8	.	.	6 4	5 9	8 8	8 8	...	...	17 —	17 —
Shahpura	13 —	13 —	27 —	27 6	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	35 —	38 —	18 —	18 —
Western—												
Jodhpur	12 13 and 18 4	12 10 and 13 4	18 9	18 2	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	23 2	24 8	14 2	18 14
Jaisalmer	11 6	11 5		...	7 2	7 9	9 2	8 13	17 9	17 11	15 18	16 9
Bikaner	12 3	13 8	18 8	18 8	3 8	3 8	7 —	7 —	...	...	14 18	14 —
Central India—												
Indore	14 4	11 —	20 —	18 —	7 —	7 —	7 8	7 8	40 —	41 —	20 —	20 —
Nimach	12 12	12 12	...	.	7 —	7 —	7 8	7 8	35 —	35 —	16 —	..
Gwalior	13 3½	12 3	27 7	25 11	6 14	6 13	8 —	7 15	32 —	28 11	25 14	25 11
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	14 8	16 8	32 —	29 —	...	.	12 —	10 —	31 —	32 —	27 —	25 —
Ferozepur	17 —	17 —	25 —	25 —	..		8 —	8 —	25 —	25 —	22 —	20 —
Central—												
Lahore	16 1	16 —	25 8	25 8	...	.	9 2	8 12	24 8	23 8	23 8	23 8
Gujranwála	17 12	18 —	26 —	26 —	...	.	10 8	10 8	25 8	22 —	19 8	17 8
Gujrat	18 —	19 —	24 —	24 —	..	...	11 —	10 —	23 —	23 —	22 8	22 —
Jhelam	17 —	17 —	23 —	22 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	20 —	20 —	22 —	22 —

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												United Provinces—*continued*
												(a) Agra—*continued*
												Submontane, west—
...	..	.	...	18 8	17 8	26 —	26 —	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	Shahjahánpur
...	...	18 —	18 —	18 —	18 —	26 —	27 —	11 —*	11 —*	12 —	12 —	Budaun
..	..	19 10			19 10	..		10 6*	10 6*	12 4	12 4	Pilibhit
...	...	28 12	25 —	18 12	19 6	31 4	30 14	11 4*	11 14	13 2	13 2	Bareli
.		15 4	15 4	19 14	20 —	29 12	29 8	10 8	10 8	12 8	12 8	Moradabad
...		...	25 —	19 8	19 8		27 —	10 8*	11 8*	12 12	12 8	Bijnor
		...		21 7	21 7	25 5	25 5	8 13	8 13	12 15	12 10	Muzaffarnagar
24 11	23 10	23 10	23 10	21 8	21 8	26 14	26 14	10 12*	10 12	13 7	13 7	Saháranpur
23 —	22 —	..	..	19 8	19 —	24 —	24 —	...		12 —	12 —	Dehra-Dún
												Hills—
		...	...	14 8	14 8	16 —	16 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	Naini Tal
18 —	20 —		...	12 4	12 4	...	...	9 —*	9 —*	9 12	9 12	Almora
15 —	15 —	15 —	15 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	Garhwál
												(b) Oudh—
												Southern—
		...		20 —	20 —	...	...	10 8*	10 —*	12 —	12 —	Partábgarh
..	..	...	...	23 —	23 8	23 —	22 8	12 —*	11 —*	13 —	13 —	Sultanpur
28 —	28 —	22 —	22 —	19 —	20 —	22 —	22 —	19 —*	9 —*	13 —	13 —	Rae-Bareli
		16 —	16 —	17 8	17 —	32 —	28 —	10 —	11 —*	11 12	11 —	Unao
32 —	32 —	23 —	24 —	20 8	20 —	26 —	25 —	10 8	11 —	12 8	12 8	Lucknow
28 —	28 —	27 —	27 —	20 8	20 —	28 —	28 —	11 —	11 —	12 —	12 —	Hardoi
												Northern—
		19 —	18 —	23 —	23 —	26 —	25 —	11 —*	10 8*	12 —	12 —	Fyzabad
...	..	..	...	19 —	20 —	24 —	24 —	11 —	13 8	10 —	11 —	Barabanki
20 —	20 —	15 —	15 8	22 8	21 8	32 8	31 8	10 12*	11 4*	11 8	11 8	Gonda
		17 —	17 —	25 —	25 —	33 —	34 —	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	Bahraich
26 —	28 —	20 —	21 —	19 —	19 —	24 —	25 —	11 —	12 —	11 8	11 8	Sitapur
32 —	32 —	10 —	10 —	24 —	24 —	34 —	34 —	13 —*	13 —*	12 12	12 12	Kheri
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
..				19 11	20 11	51 —	59 —	7 12	8 5	12 1	12 13	Partábgarh
..	...	...	.	26 —	25 —	64 —	64 —	..		12 —	11 —	Bánswára
...		17 7	15 14	18 4	17 10	86 8	88 10	8 11	8 8	12 4	12 4	Mewar (Udaipur)
...	.	..	..	28 —	26 11	48 —	50 —	...	..	10 12	10 11	Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur)
...	...	18 —	18 —	13 4	18 4	20 —	20 —	13 8	13 8	14 —	14 —	Sirohi
...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8		..		..	15 —	15 —	Erinpura
...	...	15 —	15 —	16 8	17 8	26 10½	26 11	...	...	15 —	15 —	Ajmer
..	...	...	...	15 —	15 6	21 10	21 10	8 1	8 5	13 10	13 10	Abu
...	...	...	...	21 —	18 —	25 — to 32 —	32 —	...	..	16 —	16 —	Kishangarh
...		..	...	33 —	30 —	62 —	48 12			12 8	12 4	Bundi
..		...	...	32 —	27 4	60 —	60 —	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	Kotah
...	.	...	...	25 —	20 8	40 —	40 —	6 10	7 2	11 8	11 8	Jhalawar
...	.	...	...	22 6	19 13	39 11	37 3			13 12	14 —	Tonk
...	...	10 11	10 11	20 6 and 27 15	19 12 and 26 8	28 4	28 4	17 8	17 8	14 15	14 15	Jaipur
...	...	28 12	29 10	28 12	30 10	..	...	20 5	20 5	12 13	12 13	Karauli
...	.	13 —	14 —	22 5½	22 —	.	..	13 4	13 7½	13 12	13 12	Dholpur
.	...	13 4	13 4	21 8	21 8	25 8	25 8	11 4	11 7	14 4	14 4	Bharatpur
...		18 —	18 —	20 8	20 15	23 8	22 1	17 —	17 —	14 4	15 4	Alwar
..		..	...	22 8	19 12	32 8	32 8	8 —	8 —	14 8	14 8	Deoli
...	.	...	...	19 —	19 —	...	...	10 8	10 8	15 8	15 8	Nasirabad
...	.	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	.	16 —	16 —	Bálmer
...	..	...	...	14 12	14 12	20 4	21 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	Anádra
	..	...	...	16 8	17 8	34 —	41 —	..	.	14 4	14 8	Shahpura
												Western—
...	...	...	...	17 9	16 10	26 12	27 2	8 7	9 1	16 12	16 12	Jodhpur
...		.	...	11 11	11 13	...	...	...	...	21 —	21 —	Jaisalmer
...	...	...	...	18 1½	18 11½	...	...	8 14½	8 8	18 4	13 4	Bikaner
												Central India—
..	..	...	...	21 —	18 —	40 —	40 —	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	Indore
...	.	..	...	16 —	15 —		...	9 —	9 —	13 8	13 8	Nimach
...	33 4	18 2	18 2	22 14	21 2	33 8	16 4	11 1	11 11	12 15	12 14	Gwalior
												Panjab—
												Southern—
...	...	..	...	28 —	26 —	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Hissar
...	...	10 —	10 —	26 —	26 —	27 —	27 —	10 —	10 —	14 —	14 —	Ferozpur
												Central—
...	...	22 8	24 8	28 8	22 8	25 8	24 —	10 4	10 8	15 4	15 4	Lahore
...	...	23 —	23 —	25 6	25 6	24 8	24 8	...	...	16 —	16 —	Gujranwála
...	...	...	...	22 —	23 —	22 —	22 —	...	...	16 8	16 8	Gujrat
...	...	...	...	22 8	23 —	22 —	22 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	Jhelam

*Husked

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF NOVEMBER 1903—*continued* (*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice: Best sort		Rice: Common		Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Panjab—*continued*												
South-eastern—												
Gurgáon	15 12	15 12	24 8	24 8		.	8 —	8 —	27 8	26 8	24 8	24 4
Delhi	15 8	15 8	25 —	25 —	...	.	9 8	9 8	25 —	25 —	22 —	22 —
Rohtak	15 14	17 —	24 —	24 —	..	...	11 —	11 —	30 —	24 —	25 —	28 —
Karnál	17 —	18 —	23 —	26 —	.	.	9 —	9 —	30 —	28 8	20 —	20 —
Submontane—												
Ambala	18 4	17 12	20 8	20 8	...	..	11 12	11 12	25 8	25 8	15 12	15 12
Ludhiána	18 12	18 8	23 —	23 8	..	..	11 —	11 —	28 8	28 —	20 —	18 —
Jalandhar	19 —	19 —	23 —	23 —			10 —	10 —	24 —	22 —	19 —	18 8
Hoshiárpur	19 8	19 8	24 —	24 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	24 —	24 —	16 —	16 —
Gurdáspur	18 —	18 —	25 —	24 —			10 —	10 —	22 —	22 —		
Amritsar	18 —	18 —	23 —	23 —	...	...	10 —	9 12	23 —	25 —	18 —	17 —
Siálkot	17 12	17 4	23 —	22 —		...	12 —	12 8	27 —	23 —	27 —	22 —
Hills—												
Simla	14 8	14 1	18 12	18 12	...	..	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	14 —	14 —
Kángra	19 —	19 —	26 —	26 —	.		12 —	12 —	..	...	...	...
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	14 8	15 —	21 12	20 —	..	..	8 12	9 —	21 8	18 —	22 4	17 12
Western—												
Sháhpur	19 6	19 8	27 —	27 —		...	9 8	9 —	23 —	23 —	21 —	21 —
Jhang	16 —	17 —	22 —	23 —	.	...	11 —	12 —	27 —	25 —	20 —	20 —
Multan	13 12	14 —	23 8	23 —			12 —	12 —	28 —	24 —	19 8	20 8
Montgomery	16 4	16 4			..	.	8 5	8 5				
Muzaffargarh	16 8	16 8	22 —	22 —	.	...	10 —	13 —	21 —	21 8	19 —	18 —
Dera Ghazi Khan	15 5	15 5	25 —	25 —		.	11 4	11 4	27 8	28 12	22 8	23 12
N.-W. Frontier Province—												
Hazára	14 2	14 2	20 4	20 4	5 —	5 —	9 12	9 12	19 —	19 —	16 —	16 —
Peshāwar	16 —	16 —	26 —	26 —	6 8	6 3	10 —	10 —	27 —	27 —	17 —	18 —
Kohát	15 2	15 10	21 11	22 —	5 2	5 2	11 8	11 8			21 —	21 —
Bannu	20 5	21 9	35 5	31 14	13 2	13 12	13 12	14 1	35 —	35 —	25 10	25 10
Dera Ismail Khan	17 6	17 8	21 13	21 14	5 —	5 —	8 —	7 12	33 12	34 10½	27 8	28 4
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	12 —	12 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	18 —	18 —	19 —	19 —
Hyderabad	13 —	13 —	.		8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	20 —	20 —	20 —	20 —
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	13 —	13 —	..		12 —	12 —	13 —	13 —		..	15 8	15 8
Shikárpur	15 —	14 8		..	8 —	8 —	12 —	11 —	21 —	21 —	23 —	24 —
Upper Sind Frontier	12 —	12 —	.	.	8 8	8 8	9 8	9 8	22 —	21 8	26 —	28 —
Quetta	12 4 to 13 4	12 8 to 13 8	16 —	16 —	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	20 —	20 —	19 —	19 —
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	8 5	8 5		...	10 2	10 2	11 2	10 10	15 8	15 3	13 10	13 10
Ratnagiri	9 7	9 7	.		8 —	8 —	10 11	10 11		..	19 14	19 14
Alibag	9 4	7 6			9 14	9 —	10 13	9 14			14 13	12 15
Bombay	8 7	8 7		.	6 11	6 6	8 7	8 7	13 8	13 8	14 9	14 9
Tanna	10 15	10 15	..		9 4	9 4	10 8	10 3	20 6	20 6	18 —	21 9
Deccan and Karnátak—												
Dharwar	15 1	13 6	.	.	11 8	11 8	13 8	12 8	30 13	29 —	28 6	21 5
Belgaum	16 3	14 3	.	...	11 9	11 9	12 10	13 2	27 —	33 3	27 5	27 5
Satara	10 14	10 14			7 13	7 10	9 7	9 1	26 13	29 11	25 —	29 2
Sholapur	16 12	14 14	.		10 8	9 10	11 11	10 12	37 9	37 8	28 10	28 10
Bijapur	13 8	13 8		.	9 8	9 8	9 12	9 12	40 5	38 5	13 2	41 4
Poona	9 3	9 3	.		8 2	8 2	9 3	9 8	25 5	25 5	21 2	21 2
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—												
Ahmadnagar	11 10	11 10		.	8 14	8 14	9 13	9 13	30 4	33 —	22 2	23 6
Násik	14 —	13 5	...	...	8 12	8 12	10 8	10 8	...	..	25 8	25 3
Dhulia	11 15	11 15	...	.	7 8	7 8	9 8	9 8	24 8	24 8	21 12	23 9
Gujarat—												
Surat	11 13	11 13	..	..	8 5	8 1	9 4	9 4	22 10	20 13	20 13	20 6
Broach	11 —	10 8	.		7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	23 —	24 —	19 —	18 —
Kaira	16 —	16 —		.	7 8	9 —	11 —	11 —	23 —	23 —	20 —	18 —
Baroda	12 8	12 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	20 —	20 —	19 —	18 —
Ahmadabad	16 —	15 8			8 —	8 8	10 8	10 8	25 —	26 —	22 —	21 —
Godhra	12 —	12 —	...		9 —	9 —	9 8	9 8			23 —	23 —
Disa	16 —	16 —	...	...	7 4	7 6	8 10	8 14	22 14	22 14	18 12	18 12
Káthiawár—												
Rajkot	17 —	18 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 8	8 8	28 —	33 —	20 —	19 —
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	13 1	13 1	.	..	5 13	5 13	9 2	9 2	28 5	28 5	...	...
Asirgarh Cantonment		11 8	...	...	...	7 —	..	8 8	..	24 —	...	21 —
Hoshangabad	13 6	13 13	...		5 9	5 9	9 6	9 6	26 14	26 14	..	..
Betul	16 3	16 3	...	...			13 13	12 13	38 —	33 —	...	...
Chhindwára	16 14	16 14	..	.	10 —	8 —	13 6	10 —	36 —	36 —	..	...
Nagpur	16 —	18 8	...		8 12	8 12	11 14	11 14	19 9	19 9	.	...
Wardha	11 6	11 6	..	..	5 —	5 —	8 1	8 1	22 13	22 13	...	..

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Panjab—*continued*
												South-eastern—
...	...			20 12	20 4	24 —	24 —	11 —	11 —	13 —	13 —	Gurgáon
...	...	12 —	12 —	21 —	20 8	26 —	26 —	11 8	12 —	13 8	13 8	Delhi
...	...	10 —	10 —	22 —	22 —	23 —	23 —	12 —	12 —	14 8	12 —	Rohtak
30 —	30 —	16 —	16 —	21 —	21 —	18 —	30 —	13 —	13 —	14 8	14 —	Karnál
												Submontane—
...	...	...	...	23 —	23 —	27 8	28 13	11 12	11 12	15 8	15 8	Ambala
...	...	17 —	17 —	24 —	[illegible] 8	29 —	25 —	9 8	9 —	15 8	15 8	Ludhiána
...	...	19 —	20 —	26 —	26 —	28 —	28 —	...	...	15 8	15 8	Jalandhar
...	...	12 —	12 —	23 —	23 —	25 —	25 —	6 —	6 —	14 8	14 8	Hoshiárpur
...	...			23 —	23 —	26 —	24 —			15 —	15 —	Gurdáspur
...	...	22 —	22 —	25 —	24 —	25 —	26 —	9 12	9 12	16 —	16 —	Amritsar
...	...	...	...	21 8	21 8	23 —	23 —	...	...	15 —	16 8	Siálkot
												Hills—
14 —	14 —	10 —	10 —	17 —	16 14	20 10	20 10	8 —	8 14	10 8	10 5	Simla
...	...	...	...	18 —	18 —	24 —	24 —	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	Kángra
												Northern—
14 4	...	13 12	13 —	18 8	20 8	23 —	19 8	...	...	16 —	16 —	Ráwalpindi
												Western—
24 —	24 —	17 —	17 —	25 —	25 —	20 —	20 —	8 —	8 —	15 —	15 —	Sháhpur
32 —	32 —	34 —	36 —	20 —	20 —	25 —	23 —	14 —	14 —	14 —	14 —	Jhang
...		20 —	21 —	19 12	19 12	21 —	21 8	...	...	15 —	15 —	Multan
...			...	21 12	21 12	...	...			14 —	14 —	Montgomery
	...	...	...	20 —	19 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	14 —	14 —	Muzaffargarh
...	...	...	...	20 —	19 6	...	...	9 6	9 6	14 11	14 6	Dera Ghazi Khan
												N.-W. Frontier Province—
...	...	12 —	12 —	16 12	17 4	19 —	18 —	10 —	10 —	12 8	12 —	Hazára
...		17 —	18 —	21 —	21 —	23 —	23 —	13 —	14 —	18 —	18 —	Peshávar
...	...	...		21 11	21 5	20 11	20 11	...		20 6	20 6	Kohát
...	...	6 4	6 4	31 14	30 5	29 6	30 15	12 8	12 8	21 14	21 4	Bannu
...				24 14½	25 5½	18 —½	17 8	11 12	11 10	14 8	14 8	Dera Ismail Khan
												Sind and Baluchistan—
		...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	9 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	Karáchi
...		...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	15 —	15 —	Hyderabad
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)
...	...	...	...	19 —	18 8	...	...	9 8	10 —	14 —	14 —	Shikárpur
...	...	...	...	17 8	17 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	Upper Sind Frontier
...	...	...	...	14 4	14 —	18 —	18 6	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	Quetta
												Bombay—
												Konkan—
20 11	18 14	...	...	11 9	11 9	...	...	10 —	9 —	11 9	11 9	Karwar
16 7	16 7	...	...	13 12	13 12	...	...	9 7	9 7	12 6	12 6	Ratnagiri
...	...	...	...	11 14	11 4	...	...	7 14	7 —	11 8	11 14	Alibág
7 14	7 14	...	...	11 4	11 4	...		8 5	8 5	8 6	8 6	Bombay
...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	...		9 2	8 3	13 2	12 4	Tanna
												Deccan and Karnátak—
30 6	30 6	...	...	12 14	11 15	...	...	8 7	7 9	13 8	12 1	Dharwar
32 —	28 —	...	...	13 —	13 —		...	8 —	7 —	10 12	11 5	Belgaum
...	...	...	...	13 8	13 4	...		10 8	10 8	10 4	9 15	Satara
...		...	...	13 8	14 6	...	...	11 6	9 10	11 —	11 8	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8		...	7 13	7 13	9 13	9 13	Bijapur
...	...	...	...	13 15	13 15	...	...	8 8	8 8	10 10	10 10	Poona
												Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—
...	...	...	...	14 9	14 9	...	...	9 13	9 13	11 —	11 —	Ahmadnagar
...	...		...	17 4	17 4	...		10 —	10 —	11 4	11 15	Násik
...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	9 9	9 9	9 7	9 7	Dhulia
												Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	13 7	13 7	...	...	8 13	8 13	14 13	14 13	Surat
...		...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	9 8	10 —	16 —	16 —	Broach
22 —	22 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	16 —	16 —	Kaira
20 —	20 —	...	...	14 —	13 8	...	...	9 8	9 8	14 —	14 —	Baroda
...		...		17 —	17 —	...	...	11 —	11 8	16 8	16 8	Ahmadabad
27 —	26 —	...	...	20 8	17 —	...	...	9 8	9 8	15 8	15 8	Godhra
...	...	...	...	15 4	15 4	...	...	9 —	9 2	16 —	16 —	Disa
												Káthiawár—
...	...	...	...	16 8	15 —	...	...	9 —	8 8	80 —	100 —	Rajkot
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...	...	...	...	15 14	15 14	...	...	10 8	10 8	9 10	9 10	Nimar
...	...	...	...		15 —	...	...		9 —		10 —	Asirgarh Cantonment
...	...	...	...	20 8	20 8	...	...	14 6	14 6	10 10	10 10	Hoshangabad
...	...	...	...	24 15	24 15	...	...	9 —	9 —	9 1	9 1	Betul
...	...	...	...	21 11	25 5	...	...	9 —	9 —	9 14	9 14	Chhindwára
...	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	...	...	8 12	8 12	10 —	10 —	Nagpur
...	...	...	...	14 1	14 1	...		11 6	10	10 13	10 13	Wardha

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF NOVEMBER 1903—concluded (The figures

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice: Best sort		Rice: Common		Jawar or Cholum (Andropogon sorghum)		Bajra or Cumbu (Pennisetum typhoideum)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Central Provinces—continued												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	13 11	12 13	.	...	8 –	8 —	9 10	9 10	29 9	29 9	.	...
Saugor	15 —	14 8	.	.			10 —	10 —	.0 —	28 —	..	...
Damoh	16 —	16 —			10 10	10 10	11 5	11 5	26 10	26 10	...	...
Jubbulpore	14 8	14 —	..		9 –	8 —	12 —	12 —	20 —	24 —	.	...
Mandla	19 –	19 —	...	...	12 —	10 —	15 —	15 —			..	.
Seoni	18 —	18 —		.	10 —	8 —	20 —	16 —			...	...
Bálághát	16 4	14 4		.	8 –	10 —	17 8	20 —	.	26 4		.
Bhandára	12 8	12 4		..	7 4	8 —	11 4	11 4				...
Chánda	11 12	10 5	..	...	10 8	9 5	14 —	10 8	30 10	27 3		..
Eastern—												
Bilaspur	16 —	16 –			9 2	9 2	21 5	16 —	...	.		..
Raipur	16 —	15 12	..	...	10 —	10 –	14 —	14 —		.		..
Sambalpur	14 –	14 —	...		11 —	10 8	19 —	17 —	.	..	...	...
Berar—												
Buldána	11 —	11 —	...	...	6 –	6 —	8 —	8 —	?0 —	36 –	18 —	18 —
Basim	12 2	11 –		...	7 —	7 —	9 5	9 5	25 —	20 —	..	.
Akola	9 —	9 –	.	...	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	21 8	21 8	18 —	18 —
Ellichpur	9 8	9 8	.		5 —	5 —	6 —	6 –	17 8	17 8	14 —	14 —
Amráoti	13 13	12 12	.	.	6 6	6 6	10 10	11 11	24 —	26 –	19 —	18 —
Wun	11 8	11 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 —	10 —	33 —	33 –	20 —	20 —
Nizam's Territories—												
Secunderabad	8 5	8 6	10 15	11 6	5 14	5 15	11 4	11 5	22 15	21 10	27 11	27 1
Bolaram	8 1	8 2		...	5 14	5 15	10 8	10 9	21 8	21 11	.	...
Chadarghát	7 9	7 9	.	..	5 6	5 6	8 10	8 10	21 9	21 9	28 —	28 4
Madras—												
Malabar Coast—												
Malabar		...	.	..	...	...	11 2	11 5	..			..
S. Canara	...		..	...	...	.	12 2	12 2	...	...		...
South, central—												
Coimbatore					.		10 13	10 13	24 13	24 13	23 6	19 6
Nilgiris	...	.	..	...		.	9 14	9 –				
Salem	..	.		..	.	.	12 6	11 10	24 11	24 2	19 14	18 13
Central—												
Bellary		..	...	..	.	...	10 13	11 5	29 13	29 13	...	...
Anantapur							11 —	14 —	35 11	41 2		
Cuddapah	..	.	.	..		...	12 13	12 13	26 11	26 11	31 5	32 13
Karnul	...		...	..	..		10 11	10 11	38 3	34 6		.
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam		.	.			.	13 10	13 10		.		...
Vizagapatam				..	..	..	12 5	12 5			31 10	31 10
Godavari	.			.	...	...	13 —	13 8	26 8	26 8		...
East Coast, central—												
Kistna	...	...			..	..	11 10	11 10	18 11	18 11		...
Nellore	..		.	.	.	...	15 14	15 14	26 —	26 —	24 11	24 11
East Coast, south—												
Madras		.	.	.	...	...	10 6	10 6	.	...	..	...
Chingleput	.	.		..	.		10 14	11 11	...	.		...
N. Arcot		..	..			...	15 —	14 —	..	...	..	..
S. Arcot	.	.		..			11 6	13 2	.	...	23 3	23 3
Tanjore			...		..		12 6	12 13			24 —	28 6
Trichinopoly	..	...	...	...	.	...	11 8	11 8	20 14	31 14	24 11	24 11
Southern—												
Tinnevelly	...	...	.		..		12 6	12 —	22 13	20 14	16 6	15 3
Madura	.		...	...		...	12 6	12 11	25 2	25 13	17 13	18 2
Mysore—												
Mysore	10 8	10 8	..	..	7 14	9 —	11 4	11 6	37 4	37 4	..	...
Bangalore	11 2	11 2	10 9	10 9	8 —	8 —	9 8	9 8	..	..	..	...
Kolar	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 –	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	.	...
Tumkur	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 8	8 —	9 8	9 —	20 —	20 —	...	...
Hassan	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —			..	...
Kadur	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	30 —	30 —	...	...
Shimoga	11 9	11 9	12 10	12 10	8 6	8 6	14 8	13 10				...
Chitaldrug	12 —	12 —	14 —	14 —	12 —	12 —	14 —	14 —	30 —	36 —	16 —	16 —
Coorg—												
Coorg	6 8	7 —	6 —	6 8	9 —	9 —	12 8	12 —	...	...	..	...
Aden	8 —	8 —	..	...	6 9	6 9	7 7	7 7	12 7	12 7	11 3	11 3

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Central Provinces—*continued*
												Central—
...	...	..	.	20 3	19 3	.	...	10 11	11 5	9 14	10 10	Narsinghpur
..	..	.	...	23 —	23 —	...		11 —	11 —	12 8	12 8	Saugor
..		...		24 —	24 —		.	9 2	9 2	10 10	10 10	Damoh
...			...	21 8	21 —		..	12 —	12 8	11 —	11 —	Jubbulpore
..	...	...	..	24 —	24 —	...		10 8	11 —	10 —	10 —	Mandla
.	...	.		22 —	20 —	..	...	8 —	8 —	10 8	10 8	Seoni
...		..		14 8	13 8	.	.	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	Bálághát
...	.	.	..	15 —	15 —	.		8 12	8 12	9 4	9 4	Bhandara
...	..	...		11 11	11 11		...	8 11	8 14	9	8 —	Chanda
												Eastern—
..	.	..	..	16 —	16 —		..	10 10	10 10	10 10	10 10	Bilaspur
..	...			16 —	16 —		..	12 —	11 8	11 —	11 —	Raipur
..	...	...	...	13 —	14 8	...	.	8 —	9 8	10 8	10 8	Sambalpur
												Berar—
..			.	17 —	17 —	...	.	9 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	Buldána
...	..	...	.	17 11	15 7	..	...	9 14	9 10	9 2	9 —	Básim
...	.	...		16 —	16 —			8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	Akola
...	...	..		15 —	15 —	18 —	18 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Ellichpur
...	...	.	..	15 —	15 —	...	..	9 —	9 —	13 —	12 —	Amraoti
...	...		..	13 —	13 —	..	.	11 —	11 —	11 8	10 —	Wun
												Nizam's Territories—
27 9	27 1	...	...	13 8	12 15	...	..	15 4	15 4	8 15	9 1	Secunderabad
...		...	.	11 13	11 15	.	...		...	9 11	9 12	Bolárum
..	...	...	..	14 4	12 15	..	...	7 9	7 9	8 10	8 10	Chadarghát
												Madras—
												Malabar Coast—
...	..	...	...		...	...	...	...	..	11 3	10 5	Malabar
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	S Canara
												South, central—
27 8	25 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Coimbatore
	...		...	.	...	...	..	...	.	10 10	10 10	Nilgiris
25 14	25 14	...	..	...	.	...	..	...	...	11 14	11 14	Salem
												Central—
29 2	29 2	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	Bellary
31 —	33 14	...	..	...	...		.	...	...	13 3	13 13	Anantapur
32 10	34 —	...	.	.	.	...	.	.	...	14 —	14 —	Cuddapah
25 —	25 —	...	..	...	.	...	.	...	...	11 —	11 5	Karnul
												East Coast, north—
31 6	31 6	.		..	...		...	...	.	14 11	14 11	Ganjam
28 5	28 5	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	15 10	15 10	Vizagapatam
28 2	27 3	.		...	..	...	...	...	..	15 6	15 6	Godávari
												East Coast, central—
22 5	22 5	.	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	15 10	15 10	Kistna
24 11	24 11	.	..	...	.	..		..	..	16 3	16 3	Nellore
												East Coast, south—
21 11	21 5	...	..	.	..	..	...	..	.	15 10	15 10	Madras
21 5	21 5	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	.	15 10	15 10	Chingleput
28 13	27 —	.		..	.	...			.	14 2	14 2	N Arcot
22 —	23 —	...	...	..	..	...	...	.	...	15 2	15 2	S Arcot
25 14	25 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 14 and 16 8	15 14 and 16 8	Tanjore
27 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	Trichinopoly
												Southern—
.3 11	21 3	.	.	.	..	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 3	Tinnevelly
26 10	27 14	..		.	...	...	...	..	...	16 3	16 10	Madura
												Mysore—
26 4	26 4	...	.	15 —	15 —	..	...	5 12	5 12	10 11	10 11	Mysore
29 —	27 —		..	11 —	11 —	...	...	6 —	6 12	11 8	11 8	Bangalore
26 —	26 —	.	.	10 —	10 —	..	..	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Kolar
42 —	40 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	..		7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	Tumkur
34 —	34 —	.	..	9 —	10 —	...	...	6 10	7 —	9 —	9 —	Hassan
37 —	37 —	...	...	9 —	9 —		.	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	Kadur
37 13	42 —	...	...	10 8	9 7	...	...	7 6	8 6	10 8	10 8	Shimoga
36 —	40 —	24 —	24 —	10 —	10 —	..	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	Chitaldrug
												Coorg—
29 8	27 8		..	25 —	25 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 —	9 8	Coorg
...	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	...	...	9 5	9 5	32 —	32 —	**Aden**•

J. A. ROBERTSON
Offg. Director-General of Statistics

E. N. BAKER
Secretary to the Government of India

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
January 7, 1904

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

Total Gross Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue)

[In thousands of Rupees]

	In the nine months, April to December, of									
	1894-95	1895-96	1896-97	1897-98	1898-99	1899-1900	1900-01	1901-02	1902-03	1903-04
SEA CUSTOMS										
IMPORTS										
Special Import Duties										
Arms, ammunition, and military stores	2,38	2,43	2,73	2,78	2,47	2,34	2,01	2,36	2,54	2,39
Liquors—										
Ale, beer, porter, cider and other fermented liquors .	1,13	1,34	1,30	1,34	1,38	1,46	1,46	1,53	1,76	1,88
Spirits and liqueurs .	40,37	43,57	43,65	44,73	46,82	47,89	47,24	47,50	51,20	55,47
Wines . . .	2,85	3,11	3,02	2,63	2,71	2,57	2,56	2,50	2,95	2,75
Opium	4	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	2
Petroleum	19,70	31,78	31,38	36,55	32,88	29,14	33,72	39,85	39,88	31,40
Sugar (countervailing duties, 1899) .	—	—	—	—	—	5,60	13,26	21,51	16,40	2,07
" (" " 1902)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,25	16
General Import Duties										
Articles of food and drink (excluding sugar)	12,30	11,86	11,61	12,06	10,85	11,24	12,58	12,22	11,75	11,85
Sugar (ordinary duties) .	8,71	11,40	11,37	14,83	13,30	13,16	21,21	20,77	19,45	21,04
Chemicals, drugs, medicines and narcotics, and dyeing and tanning materials	6,68	7,48	7,03	7,88	7,70	7 59	7,79	8,59	8,62	10,18
Cotton Manufactures—										
Piece goods, grey . . .	49	47,71	39,05	32,01	33,56	36,53	34,42	37,58	39,39	33,24
" white . .	11	15,81	15,35	12,68	12,32	13 61	13,60	20,55	12,05	14,16
" coloured . .	10	17,65	16,06	9,89	13,97	18,23	14,62	17,87	16,70	[illegible]
Other goods . .	20	12,60	1,42	1,15	1,31	2,21	2,01	2,31	1,87	3,00
Metals and Manufactures of—										
Silver, bullion and coin . . .	25,36	23,83	22,85	30,51	24,84	17,77	8,95	21,05	29,57	28,87
Other metals and manufactures of metals . . .	14,42	17,20	15,63	16,26	14,69	11,86	15,72	16,96	22,18	23,80
Oils (excluding petroleum) . .	42	56	1,14	1,94	1,39	97	1,13	1,46	1,14	68
Manufactured articles	44,85	39,63	40,68	32,99	36,09	41,36	42,79	46,73	45,60	53,12
Raw materials and unmanufactured articles . . .		9,03	7,21	6,81	6,34	4,30	7,69	6,83	6,71	6,57
TOTAL IMPORTS .	1,80 11	2,97,01	2,71,51	2,67,07	2,62,64	2,67,85	2,82,78	3,28,19	3,33,04	3,23,19
EXCISE DUTY ON COTTON GOODS .	—	5,23	8,16	7,61	9,66	9,86	8,60	12,48	12,92	14,18
EXPORT DUTIES—										
Rice and rice-flour .	54,32	52,89	40,98	33,65	62,10	53,88	51,05	54,28	71,00	66,66
LAND CUSTOMS AND MISCELLANEOUS	3,90*	4,08	4,66	5,28	5,00	5,18	5,75	6,13	6,09	6,64
GRAND TOTAL .	2,38,33	3 59,21	3,25,31	3,13,61	3,39,40	3,36,77	3,48,18	4,01,08	4,23,05	4,10,67
Provincial distribution of Imports and Exports										
Bengal . . Imports	51,62	1,15,01	1,02,75	95,61	99,76	1,09,59	1,14,45	1,22,07	1,22,92	1,11,96
Bengal . . Exports	11,52	14,23	9,02	6,31	13,32	13,45	14,80	10,01	10,08	10,77
Bombay . . Imports	88,95	1,16,06	1,12,29	1,09,16	1,03,08	94,53	94,66	1,20,42	1,28,13	1,24,64
Bombay . . Exports	2,44	1,96	1,82	1,90	2,46	1,73	2,13	1,72	2,56	1,72
Sind . . Imports	10,00	16,77	17,60	17,21	16,13	19,70	25,16	31,86	30,12	24,13
Sind . . Exports	53	48	38	53	1,10	80	65	1,60	1,01	93
Madras . . Imports	16,71	26,66	20,13	24,18	20,38	22,76	23,72	28,98	27,99	30,36
Madras . . Exports	4,27	3,02	5,28	6,46	3,18	4,55	1,86	4,29	5,01	7,43
Burma . . Imports	12,83	22,51	18,74	20,91	23,29	21,27	24,79	24,86	23,88	32,10
Burma . . Exports	35,56	33,20	24,48	18,45	42,04	33,35	31,61	36,66	52,34	45,81

* Estimated

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
January 6, 1904

E. N. BAKER
tary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 a.m. on Thursday, the 7th January 1904, based on the India Daily Weather Reports of the period.

There has been no change in the general weather conditions during the week under review and unsettled conditions have prevailed at different times over North-Western and South-Eastern India, while over the whole of the intervening area the weather has been fine

At the close of the last week the storm on the south was filling up and the rainfall decreasing, but on the 1st January showers were still very prevalent over the south of the Peninsula, Nellore reporting a rainfall of 3 32" and Madras of 1 24". The reports of the 2nd showed that rain in the south had increased both in amount and extent, Negapatam reporting 5·12", Wellington 2·05", Kodaikanal 2·33" and Trichinopoly 1 85". On the following day, the 3rd, the weather was clearing and though showers were still reported from several stations the amounts were small During this day the rainfall in this area ceased and the weather remained fine till the close of the week

Light snow and rain were reported from the Western and Kashmir Himalayas on the 1st and 2nd, but on the 3rd the weather cleared and the light precipitation ceased. On the 4th a storm was shown at the foot of the Punjab Himalayas and the barometer was falling fast at the hill stations. Rain had fallen in Baluchistan and the North-West Dry Area, and snow in Kashmir, the principal amounts having been 0 51" at Quetta, 0·50" at Murree, 0·33" at Rawalpindi, 0 28" at Peshawar and 0·24" at Jacobabad. Snow continued in Kashmir during this day and rain extended eastward and was reported from all stations in the West Sub-Himalayas on the morning of the 5th. On the 6th the weather was again clear, but the reports of the 7th showed that fresh snow was falling over Kashmir.

At the close of the week there was still no change in the general conditions in the Madras Coast districts, and over the south of the Bay the weather was unsettled and promised further rain, while in the north-west the barometer was falling and apparently further disturbed weather was advancing into North-West India from the westward

The rainfall table shows that light rain has fallen over Baluchistan and North-West India, very light rain in the north division of the East Coast and parts of the Deccan and South India, and moderate to heavy rain in the south division of the East Coast and the Madura sub-division of South India, in both of which areas the normal rainfall has been considerably exceeded

The winter rains up to date have been heavier than usual in the Simla sub-division and normal in the North-West Dry Area, but have been lighter than usual elsewhere, while abnormally heavy rain has been received over the more southern divisions of India.

RAINFALL DIVISION WITH REPRESENTATIVE STATION	Rainfall sub-division named after representative station.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING ON 7TH JANUARY 1904.			RAINFALL DATA FROM 4TH DECEMBER 1903 TO 7TH JANUARY 1904			SEASONAL PERCENTAGE VARIATION.	
		Average actual rainfall.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall	Excess or defect in inches.	This week.	Last week.
		Inches.	Inch.	Inches	Inches.	Inches.			
1. Burma Coast (Rangoon)	...	0	0·03	—0·03	0·24	0·33	— 0·09	— 27	— 20
2. Burma Wet (Bhamo)	..	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·38	— 0·38	—100	—100
3. Burma Dry (Mandalay)	...	0	0	0	0	0·39	— 0·39	—100	—100
4. Delta of Bengal	Narayanganj	0	0·06	—0·06	0	0·48	— 0·48	—100	—100
	Calcutta	0	0·05	—0·05	0	0·22	— 0·22	—100	—100
5. Brahmaputra Valley (Sibsagar)	...	0	0·11	—0·11	0·06	0·47	— 0·41	— 87	— 83
6. Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya, East.	Dinajpur	0	0·06	—0·06	0	0·17	— 0·17	—100	—100
	Darbhanga	0	0·07	—0·07	0	0·18	— 0·18	—100	—100
	Bahraich	0	0·22	—0·22	0	0·56	— 0·56	—100	—100
7. Indo-Gangetic Plain, East	Burdwan	0	0·03	—0·03	0	0·13	— 0·13	—100	—100
	Patna	0	0·06	—0·06	0	0·22	— 0·22	—100	—100
8. Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya, West	Simla	0·31	0·51	—0·20	1·73	1·55	+ 0·18	+ 12	+ 37
	Ludhiana	0·15	0·37	—0·22	0·73	1·06	— 0·33	— 31	— 16
9. Indo-Gangetic Plain, West	Cawnpore	0	0·18	—0·18	0	0·50	— 0·50	—100	—100
	Lahore	0·08	0·18	—0·10	0·24	0·63	— 0·39	— 62	— 64
10. N.-W. Dry Area (Bikaner)	...	0·10	0·09	+0·01	0·33	0·38	— 0·05	— 13	— 21
11. Baluchistan (Quetta)	...	0·34	0·24	+0·10	0·54	0·98	— 0·44	— 45	— 73
12. East Coast, North	Waltair	0·05	0·03	+0·02	0·09	0·89	— 0·80	— 90	— 95
	Cuttack	0·02	0	+0·02	0·02	0·35	— 0·33	— 94	—100
13. East Satpuras	Ranchi	0	0·07	—0·07	0	0·23	— 0·23	—100	—100
	Raipur	0	0·10	—0·10	0	0·41	— 0·41	—100	—100
	Jubbulpore	0	0·16	—0·16	0	0·62	— 0·62	—100	—100
14. Central India Plateau	Jhansi	0	0·12	—0·12	0	0·59	— 0·59	—100	—100
	Jaipur	0	0·07	—0·07	0	0·34	— 0·34	—100	—100
	Indore	0	0·03	—0·03	0	0·25	— 0·25	—100	—100
15. West Coast	Calicut	0·80	0·19	+0·61	1·65	2·05	— 0·40	— 20	— 54
	Bombay	0	0·08	—0·08	0	0·13	— 0·13	—100	—100
16. Gujarat	Ahmedabad	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·07	— 0·07	—100	—100
	Rajkot	0	0·01	—0·01	0	0·08	— 0·08	—100	—100
17. West Satpuras (Akola)	...	0	0·17	—0·17	0	0·67	— 0·67	—100	—100
18. Deccan	Bellary	0·14	0·06	+0·08	0·46	0·42	+ 0·04	+ 10	— 11
	Bijapur	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·26	— 0·26	—100	—100
	Hyderabad	0·04	0	+0·04	0·04	0·08	— 0·04	— 50	—100
19. South India	Mysore	0·02	0·02	0	0·48	0·18	+ 0·30	+167	+188
	Madura	1·27	0·21	+1·06	5·04	2·34	+ 2·70	+115	+ 77
20. East Coast South (Madras)	...	2·47	0·66	+1·81	14·38	8·48	+ 5·90	+ 70	+ 52

W. L. DALLAS,
for Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India and Director General of Indian Observatories.

J. WILSON,
Secretary to the Government of India

SIMLA:
The 7th January 1904.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 2nd January 1904.

Madras.—The rainfall of the week was heavy in the Carnatic and in parts of the central districts and light to fair elsewhere. Irrigation supplies are sufficient. Ploughing sowing, and transplanting are in progress in parts The standing crops are generally good. The harvest continues with fair outturn. Pasture is sufficient Fodder is procurable. The condition of cattle is good Prices are almost stationary

Bombay.—There was very slight rain during the week in parts of the Upper Sindh Frontier, Bijapur, and Dharwar. The rainfall has been generally sufficient, but more rain, is needed for the spring crops in parts of Nasik and Poona The standing crops have been damaged by locusts in parts of Karachi, Ratnagiri, Nasik, Poona, and Satara, by rats in parts of Nasik, Sholapur, and Bijapur, by frost in parts of Karachi, Larkana, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, the Panch Mahals, and Baroda, and by blight in parts of the Carnatic. They are also suffering from insufficient moisture in parts of Poona and Sholapur and are generally in good condition elsewhere. The harvesting of autumn crops continues in parts of Broach, Nasik, Sholapur, Satara, the Carnatic, and Baroda. Threshing is almost over in Thana and Colaba, and continues in parts of Larkana, the Upper Sindh Frontier, Thar and Parkar, Surat, Ahmednagar, Poona, Satara, and Belgaum. Cotton is slightly damaged by frost in parts of Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Ahmedabad, and Broach, and by blight, cloudy weather, or rats in parts of Bijapur and Dharwar The crop is in fair condition in Surat and is generally in good condition in Sholapur, Wadhwan, and Baroda. Picking continues in parts of Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Ahmedabad, Ahmednagar, Poona, Rajkot, and Baroda Sowing of spring crops has been completed in Ratnagiri and continues in parts of Sukkur. The fodder supply is sufficient Agricultural stock is generally sufficient and in good condition The water supply is generally adequate Prices of food grains have fallen in one district; risen in one district; and are stationary elsewhere.

Bengal.—Scanty showers are reported from parts of the 24-Parganas, Cuttack, and Balasore Rain is needed for the spring crops in the Banka Sub-Division of the Bhagalpore District, and also for the poppy crop in Hazaribagh. In Palamau, the standing crops are reported to be slightly damaged by frost, and are in need of rain. Prospects are otherwise good. Harvesting of winter rice and pressing of sugarcane continue. Fodder and water are sufficient The price of common rice has risen in nine districts, has fallen in twelve, and is stationary in the remainder.

United Provinces.—Slight rain fell during the week in Dehra Dun, Garhwal, Almora, Naini Tal, Saharanpur, Bijnor, Moradabad, Shahjahanpur, and Pilibhit, but it will not be beneficial to the crops In Bijnor, Moradabad, Muzaffarnagar, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Pilibhit, Cawnpore, and Benares the crops are in good condition, but in Shahjahanpur and Pilibhit arhar (*Cajanus indicus*) has been slightly damaged by frost. The spring crops and poppy are being irrigated. The pressing of sugarcane continues. Supplies and fodder are sufficient. Prices are stationary.

Punjab.—Rain has fallen in Umballa, Jullundur, Amritsar, Sialkot, Shahpur, and in parts of Rawalpindi and Mooltan A slight shower is also reported from Ferozepur The price of wheat is falling in Amritsar and rising in Shahpur and Rawalpindi, the prices of other food grains are fluctuating Pressing of sugarcane, picking of cotton, and harvesting of other autumn crops are in progress in some districts Sowing of spring crops continues in Sialkot and Shahpur. The condition of the spring crops is generally good except in parts of Hissar, Delhi, and Ferozepur The recent rain has benefited the standing crops, but more rain is required in most districts The outturn of autumn crops is average in Sialkot and Shahpur. Rapeseed has been damaged by caterpillars in parts of Ferozepur. Cattle are generally in good condition except in Sialkot, where they are being overworked Fodder is sufficient in all districts.

North-West Frontier Province.—The rainfall of the week was half an inch in Peshawar and Hazara, and quarter of an inch in Dera Ismail Khan The rain has benefited the standing crops. Wheat and barley are being sown. The canal supply is much improved. Stocks of food grains and fodder are ample. Prices are stationary in Peshawar, but are rising in Dera Ismail Khan.

Burma.—There was no rain during the week. Reaping of paddy has been completed in some districts and is nearly over in others. The cotton harvest is completed in Sagaing The standing crops are the same as reported last week. With the arrival of the new crop prices fell in Rangoon, Mandalay, Thayetmyo, Toungoo, and in three other districts, but rose in Shwebo.

Central Provinces —The weather has been occasionally cloudy, but no rain has fallen. The harvesting of the autumn crops has generally been completed, the yield being a bumper crop of rice, yields below normal of *juar* (Sorghum vulgare) and cotton, and normal yields of other crops Cotton picking continues Tur (*Cajanus indicus*) promises a very good crop. The spring crops are at present in excellent condition, wheat, gram, and linseed promise good outturns, but a little rain will greatly improve the prospects. The standing crops are generally in good condition Slight damage has been caused by insects to tur (*Cajanus indicus*) and linseed in parts of Nagpur; to linseed and other minor spring crops in Chanda, and to wheat in the Ellichpur district. Prices of rice show a slight tendency to rise.

Assam. - There was no rain during the week. The winter rice is being gathered and the outturn is good. Mustard and linseed are being sown. Tea pruning sugarcane pressing, and the gathering of pulse are in progress All crops are doing well. Fodder is insufficient in parts of Cachar and in the hills. Water is insufficient in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills. Prices—common rice, Silchar, 19, Sylhet, 17, Nowgong, 16, Gauhati, 15, Tezpur, 13, Dhubri and Sibsagar, 12, and Dibrugarh, 11 seers per rupee

Mysore.—There was good rain in Kolar Prices are slightly fluctuating. The standing crops are in good condition. Paddy and ragi (*Eleusine coracana*) are being harvested. The prospects of the season are good. Water and fodder are abundant.

Coorg.—Reaping of rice and picking of coffee are in progress Prices of food grains are stationary. Water and fodder are ample.

Hyderabad.—There was no rain during the week The early rice harvest continues in parts The spring crops are in good condition. Late rice sowings are in progress and more lands are being prepared in parts Prospects are good. Prices:—Wheat, 10¾, rice, 11; and *juar*, 34¼ seers per halli rupee

Rajputana —The harvesting of autumn crops has been completed and the sowing of the spring crops is practically over. The autumn outturn is generally satisfactory Agricultural operations are progressing and the standing crops in fair condition. Cattle are generally in good condition Fodder is ample. Prices are favourable

Central India —No rain during the week. Agricultural operations are in progress everywhere The crops are good in Gwalior, Bhopal, Baghelkhand, Bundelkhand, and Bhopawar; and fair in Indore and Malwa, but have been slightly damaged by frost and cold in parts of Malwa and Bhopawar Agricultural stock and pasturage are generally good. Prices are normal in Gwalior, Indore, Bhopal, and Baghelkhand and steady in Bundelkhand, Malwa, and Bhopawar Opium is good in parts of Gwalior and in Bhopal and Malwa

Kashmir.—The weather is snowy and very frosty and extremely cold. Prices are stationary. JAMMU — Rain good. Prices are fluctuating. Wheat sells from 18 to 26 seers and maize 24 to 40 seers per rupee. The condition of the standing crops is good. Fodder is sufficient Land is being prepared for sowings of the spring crops. The recent rain was beneficial to the standing crops

Nepal —There was no rain during the week The weather is frosty and very cold The price of rice is 6½ seers for the rupee

J. WILSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
HOME DEPARTMENT.

SANITARY.
PLAGUE.

Calcutta, the 4th January, 1904.

The following statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 2nd January 904 is published for general information.—

esidency or 'rovince.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants	Traversed by what railways	Plague seizures	Plague deaths
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Northern.	Bombay City	B, B & C I & G I. P	104	98
		Dholera Port		...	...
		Ahmedabad City	B, B & C I	2	2
		Ahmedabad District	" " & B. G. J P	33	18
		Broach Port	B, B & C. I.	9	9
		Broach District	" "	59	50
		Panch Mahals District	" "	58	43
		Mahikantha State	" "	3	3
		Kaira District	" "	284	210
		Palanpur State	" "	2	1
		Rewakantha State	" "	25	15
		Bulsar Port	" "	2	2
		Surat Town and Port	" "	1	1
		Surat District	" "	36	26
		JharaPort		...	...
		Bandra Port	B. B. & C I.	...	...
		Utan "		...	...
		Vesava-Port		...	...
		Kelva "		.	...
		Trombay "		...	...
		Tarapur "	B, B. & C. I	...	..
		Manori "		...	...
		Mahim "	B., B. & C I	...	...
		Dhanu "		...	..
		Bhiwndi "		...	...
		Agashi "	B., B. & C I	...	...
		Shirgaon "	" "	...	...
		Bassein "	" "	...	...
		Kalyan "	G. I. P.	...	1
		Thana "	"	2	2
		Umbergaon Port		...	...
		Kon "		...	...
		Thana District	G. I. P & B., B & C. I.	10	10
	Central.	Ahmednagar District	Dhond and Manmad (G I. P.)	411	280
		Khandesh "	B., B & C I & G. I P.	303	282
		Nasik	G I. P. & N. G.	332	248
		Poona City	S M & G. I. P.	176	153
		Poona District	" "	199	165
		Satara "	S M.	560	419
		Sholapur Town	G. I. P.	136	133
		Sholapur District	" S. M. & Barsi	642	445
	Southern.	Alibag Port		...	...
		Panvel "		11	5
		Eshot "		...	...
		Roha "		..	
		Revdanda "		...	...
		Kolaba District	G. I. P.	9	5
		Ratnagiri Port		...	...
		Vizedrug "		...	...
		Harnai "		...	...
		Rajapur "		..	..
		Vengurla "		.	...
		Jaitapur "		.	...
		Dabhal "		...	...
		Joigad "		...	...
		Deogad "		..	...
		Ratnagiri District		16	16
		Belgaum "	S. M.	585	418
		Hubli Town	"	45	45
		Dharwar District	"	1,130	807
		Karwar Port		...	...
		Akola Port		...	...
		Kumta Port		...	...
		Kanara District	S. M.	16	13
		Savantvadi State		...	...
		Bijapur District	S. M. & G. I. P.	8,3	639
	Sind.	Karachi Town and Port	N. W.	7	8
		Karachi District	"	...	...
		Hyderabad Town	N. W. & J. B.	30	25
		Hyderabad District	" "	...	...
		Thar and Parkar District	J. B.	...	...
		Larkhana "	N. W.	...	...
		Sukkar District	"	...	..
		Khairpur State	"	...	...
	Political charges.	Akalkot State		38	47
		Aundh "		76	51
		Tuna Port		...	...
		Mandvi "		8	8
		Mundra "		26	26

Presidency or Province	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50 000 inhabitants	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind	Political charges.	Cutch State		30	26
		Cambay State	B B. & C I.	5	9
		Savanur "		64	52
		Bhor "			...
		Porbandar Port	B G J P	...	...
		Bhavnagar Town and Port	B G J. P.	5	5
		Mongrol Port		...	.
		Jodia "		4	4
		Jafrabad "		...	...
		Vawania "		...	...
		Kathiawar State	B, B & C. I., Morvi & B. G. J. P.	276	201
		Kolhapur Town	S M.	133	113
		Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country	"	1,708	1,289
		Sachin State	B, B. & C. I.		...
		Dharampur State		...	..
		Srivardhan Port		...	
		Murud "		..	..
		Barimandla "		...	.
		Nandgaon "		...	...
		Janjira "		..	...
		Janjira State		...	...
		Velan Port		...	...
		Kodinar "	B, B & C I.	5	3
		Billimora "	" "	...	.
		Baroda City	" "		...
		Baroda State	" "	275	230
		Jath "			..
		Bijapur "		39	20
		Surat "		.	.
		Aden		.	..
			Total	8,889	6,736
Madras Presidency.	...	Salem Town	Madras	...	...
		Salem District		11 (g)	8 (g)
		Bellary Cantonment	S M	...	
		Bellary Town	"	124	122
		Bellary District	S M & Madras	289 (b)	249 (b)
		Coimbatore Town	Madras	194	161
		Coimbatore District	Madras, S I & Nilgiri	75 (c)	61 (c)
		Nilgiris "	Madras	8 (b)	8 (b)
		North Arcot "	S. I & Madras	37 (e)	33 (e)
		South Arcot District	S I & Madras		..
		Cuddalore Port	"	.	..
		Tinnevelly District	S I	..	...
		Malabar "	Madras	1 (f)	3 (f)
		Cuddapah "	S. I. & Madras	2 (f)	2 (f)
		Mangalore Port		8	6
		Ermala "		.	
		South Canara District		2 (f)	2 (f)
		Madras City	Madras & S I.		
		Chingleput District	S I & Madras	1 (f)	1 (f)
		Kurnool "	S. M & Madras	28 (d)	16
		Godaveri "	Morvi & Madras	..	...
		Tanjore "	S I	..	..
		Anantapur "	Madras & S. M	52 (a)	37 (a)
		Madura "		...	.
			Total	832	709
Bengal	Presidency. Burdwan	Calcutta	E I, F B S & B N	18	18
		Nadia District	E B S & B C. & R K	...	...
		Howrah District	" B N & H. A	...	..
	Patna	Champaran District		...	..
		Chapra Town	B. & N W.	..	...
		Saran District	"	312	261
		Gaya Town	E. I.	39	39
		Gaya District	"	41	41
		Muzaffarpur District	B & N. W.	23	23
		Darbhanga Town	"	65	37
		Darbhanga District	E I	22	14
		Shahabad "	"	491	419
		Patna City	"	1	1
		Patna District	"	338	317
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr District		129	101
		Bhagalpur Town	"	34	23
		Sonthal Parganas District		1	1
	Chota Nagpur.	Palamau District	"	...	...
			Total	1,514	1,295

(a) Including 3 imported seizures and 2 imported deaths.
(b) " 6 " " " 4 " deaths.
(c) " 16 " " " 14 " deaths.
(d) " 1 " siezure.
(e) Including 9 imported seizures and 7 imported deaths.
(f) Imported.
(g) Including 3 imported seizures and 4 imported deaths.

Presidency or Province	Division	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures	Plague deaths.
United Provinces	Allahabad	Allahabad City	E I.		...
		Allahabad District	"		...
		Cawnpore City	E I., O. & R., B., B. & C. I. & G. I P (I. M. Sec.)	171	170
		Cawnpore District	" " " "	67	51
		Fatehpur "	E. I.	43	26
		Banda "	G. I P (I M. Sec.)	...	...
		Jhansi City	G. I. P.	...	...
		Jhansi District	"	11	11
		Hamirpur "	"	..	1
	Benares	Benares Cantonment	B. & N. W & O. & R.	...	...
		Benares City	"	7	5
		Benares District	B & N W & E. I.	3	3
		Ballia "	B & N W.	291	246
		Jaunpur City	O & R.	...	...
		Jaunpur District	"	110	104
		Ghazipur "	E. I. & B. & N. W.	18	16
		Mirzapur City	F. I.	...	...
		Mirzapur District	"	22	22
	Fyzabad	Bahraich District		...	...
		Gonda "	B. & N. W.	140	91
		Partabgarh "	O & R	46	42
		Sultanpur "	"	16	14
		Ajodhia	O. & R.	..	..
		Fyzabad City	"	...	...
		Fyzabad District	"	110	83
		Bara Banki Town	B & N W. & O. & R	.	...
		Bara Banki District	" "	387	375
	Gorakhpur	Azamgarh City	B & N. W. & O. & R.		.
		Azamgarh District	" "	477	410
		Gorakhpur City	B & N. W.	79	73
		Gorakhpur District	"	190	188
		Basti "	"	31	26
	Meerut	Meerut City	N W.	..	...
		Meerut Cantonment	"	.	..
		Meerut District	" O. & R. & E. I.		...
		Muzaffarnagar City	"	...	..
		Muzaffarnagar District	"	47	47
		Aligarh "	E. I.	...	...
		Saharanpur "	O & R & N W.	77	66
		Hardwar Union	O. & R.	..	.
		Roorkee Town	"	...	...
		Bulandshahr District		.	...
	Lucknow	Unao District	O & R.	63	63
		Lucknow City	O. & R., B. & N. W. & R. K.	39	31
		Lucknow District	" "	70	74
		Hardoi "	O & R.	28	31
		Rae Bareli "	"	24	26
		Sitapur "	R. K	200	244
		Kheri "		2	2
	Agra	Etawah City	E. I	.	...
		Etawah District	"	51	48
		Fatehgarh	B., B. & C. I.	..	...
		Farrukhabad Town	" "	14	12
		Farrukhabad District	" "	23	11
		Mainpuri "		1	1
		Agra City	B., B. & C I., G. I. P. & E I.	...	...
		Agra District	" " "		..
	Rohilkhand	Bareilly City	R & K	...	...
		Bareilly District	R. & K.	..	..
		Shahjahanpur "	" & O. & R.	...	...
		Shahjahanpur City		.	
		Bijnor District		...	
	Kumaun	Naini Tal	R & K.	..	...
			Total	2,924	2,613
Panjab	Jullundur	Jullundur District	N. W.	119	91
		Hoshiarpur "		38	28
		Ferozepur "	N. W. & B., B. & C. I.	53	33
		Kangra "		...	...
	Lahore	Amritsar City	N. W.	...	...
		Amritsar District	"	14	13
		Gurdaspur "	"	175	143
		Lahore "	"	(a)7	(a)5

(a) Figures for 2 weeks.

Presidency or Province	Division	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures	Plague deaths.
Punjab	Rawalpindi	Rawalpindi District	N. W.	1	1
		Gujrat ,,	,,	79	62
		Gujranwala ,,	,,	96	72
		Sialkot ,,	,,	251	175
		Shahpur ,,	,,	33	19
		Jhelum ,,	,,	16	13
	Multan	Jhang ,,	,,	12	11
		Multan ,,	,,	...	...
		Montgomery ,,	,,	...	...
		Mianwali ,,	,,	...	...
	Delhi	Gurgaon ,,	B., B. & C. I.	65	64
		Delhi ,,	E. I., O. & R., B., B. & C. I., N. W. & S. P.	...	...
		Hissar ,,	B., B. & C. I.	48	32
		Karnal ,,	E. I.	61	32
		Simla District		...	...
		Ludhiana ,,	N. W.	(a)508	(a)412
		Umballa ,,	N. W. & E. I.	235	158
		Rohtak ,,	S. P.	2	2
	...	Patiala City	Rajpura-Bhatinda (N. W. Ry.)	..	...
		Patiala State	N. W., E. I., B., B. & C. I. & J. B.	87	41
		Kapurthala State	N. W.	47	31
		Kalsia ,,	E. I.	(a)23	(a)6
		Maler Kotla ,,		(a)18	(a)15
			Total	1,989	1,459
Central Provinces (including Berar)	Nerbudda	Nimar District	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	14(f)	8(f)
		Hoshangabad ,,	G. I. P.	61(f)	71(f)
		Narsingpur Town	,,	27	23
		Narsingpur District	,,	274	193
		Chhindwara ,,		..	[illegible]
		Khandwa Town	B. B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	22	17
		Betul District			...
	Nagpur	Nagpur City	B. N. & G. I. P.	493	439
		Nagpur District	,,	210(b)	192(b)
		Wardha Town		39	39
		Wardha District	G. I. P.	6(d)	9(d)
		Chanda ,,		8	8
		Bhandara ,,	B. N.	50(c)	40(c)
		Balaghat ,,		16	10
	Jubbulpur	Jubbulpore Town	E. I. & G. I. P.	6(e)	4(e)
		Jubbulpore District	E. I. & G. I. P.	100	68
		Damoh ,,	,, ,,	..	...
		Saugor Cantonment		...	...
		Saugor Town	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	..	.
		Saugor District	,, ,,	.	...
		Seoni ,,		2(h)	2(h)
		Mandla ,,		...	...
	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur ,,	B. N.	...	...
		Raipur ,,	B. N.	..	...
		Sambalpur ,,		...	...
		Akola ,,	G. I. P.	96(f)	71(f)
		Buldana ,,	,,	24	17
		Wun ,,		13(g)	11
		Basim ,,		27(f)	22(f)
		Amraoti ,,	G. I. P.	168(f)	142(f)
		Ellichpur ,,		66	54
		Yeotmal ,,			...
			Total	1,744	1,446
Assam	Assam Valley	Dibrugarh Town (Lakhimpur District)	D. S.	...	...
			Total	...	...
Coorg	..			8	2
			Total	8	2
Mysore State	..	Bangalore City	S. M. & Madras	111	92
		Bangalore Civil and Military Station	,, ,,	150	112
		Bangalore District	,, ,,	90	58
		Mysore City	S. M.	46	38
		Mysore District	,,	163	129
		Kolar ,,	Madras & S. M.	33	15
		Kolar Gold Fields	,,	35	21
		Tumkur District	S. M.	55	45
		Shimoga ,,	,,	65	56
		Chitaldrug ,,	,,	59	41
		Kadur ,,	,,	17	20
		Hassan ,,	,,	41	32
			Total	865	662

(a) For two weeks.
(b) Including 5 imported seizures and 5 imported deaths.
(c) ,, 6 ,, ,, ,, 3 ,, ,,
(d) ,, 2 ,, ,, ,, 2 ,, ,,
(e) Including 5 imported seizures and 4 imported deaths.
(f) ,, 1 ,, seizure and 1 ,, death.
(g) ,, 1 ,, ,,
(h) Imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Hyderabad State.	...	Aurangabad District	N. G. S.	217 (a)	161 (a)
		Bir "	G. I. P. & Barsi	90	89
		Hyderabad "	N. G. S.	.	..
		Indur "	"	...	..
		Usmanabad "	G. I. P. & Barsi	166	144
		Lingsagur "	S M	117	121
		Parbhani "	G. I. P.	28	23
		Raichur "	.	16	10
		Gulburga "	G. I. P. & N. G. S.	78	61
		Nander "	N. G. S.	...	...
			Total	712	609
Central India.	...	Indore City	B., B. & C. I.	2 (b)	2 (b)
		Indore State	"	162	159
		Ujjain City	B., B. & C. I & G I P	95	95
		Gwalior State		22	14
		Dhar State		8	6
		Bhopal City	G.I. P	267	267
		Bhopal State	"	2.6	226
		Mhow Cantonment	B., B. & C I. (Rajputana Malwa)		
		Nimach "		2(b)	2(b)
		Indore Residency		.	.
		Rutlam City	B, B. & C. I		
		Rutlam State	"		
		Dewas Town		.	
		Dewas State		17	16
		Sehore "	G I. P.	3(b)	3 b)
		Sailana "		.	...
		Bagli "		.	.
		Jhabua "	B, B & C. I.	2 (b)	2 (b)
		Jaora "	"	49	31
		Jaora Town	"	4	5
		Agar Military Station		.	.
			Total	859	828
Rajputana	...	Ajmer District	B, B. & C. I.	1	...
		Mewar State		105	88
		Chitor (Udaipur State)			...
		Tonk State	B., B & C. I.	4	3
		Marwar "	"	..	...
		Jaipur "	"	28	15
		Kishengarh Town	"	..	...
		Bikanir State		..	...
		Jhalawar "		21	7
		Sirohi "		..	...
		Alwar "		20	20
			Total	179	133
Kashmir	...	Hamirpur-Sidhan (Akhnur Tahsil)		..	...
		Jammu City			...
		Jammu Province	N W	6	5
		Srinagar District		5	4
		Srinagar City		3	2
			Total	14	11
N.-W. F. Province	...	Abbottabad Town		...	...
		Hazara District		...	...
			Total	...	...
Baluchistan.	...	Sonmiani			
		Hirok	N. W.		
		Sibi		...	...
			Total	...	...
			GRAND TOTAL	20,529	16,503

(a) Figures from 22nd to 29th December 1903.
(b) Figures for week ending 26th December 1903.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACTS, 1861 AND 1892 (24 & 25 VICT., CAP. 67, AND 55 & 56 VICT., CAP. 14).

The Council met at Government House, Calcutta, on Friday, the 8th January, 1904.

PRESENT.

His Excellency Baron Curzon, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., Viceroy and Governor General of India, *presiding*.
His Honour Sir A. H. L. Fraser, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. Raleigh, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir E. FG. Law, K.C.M.G., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Major-General Sir E. R. Elles, K.C.B., K.C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir A. T. Arundel, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir Denzil Ibbetson, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Rai Sri Ram Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. W. Cruickshank, C.S.I.
His Highness Raja Sir Surindar Bikram Prakash Bahadur, K.C.S.I., of Sirmur.
His Highness Agha Sir Sultan Muhammad Shah, Agha Khan, G.C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. E. Cable.
The Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Muhammad Sahib Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mr. F. S. P. Lely, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. Adamson, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. Pedler, C.I.E., F.R.S.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. Morison.
The Hon'ble Dr. Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. B. Bilderbeck.
The Hon'ble Mr. D. M. Hamilton.
The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur B. K. Bose, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya, D.L., F.R.A.S., F.R.S.E.

NEW MEMBERS.

The Hon'ble RAI BAHADUR B. K. BOSE and the Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA took their seats as Additional Members of Council.

POISONS BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR DENZIL IBBETSON presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the regulation of the possession and sale of all poisons in certain local areas, and the importation, possession and sale of white arsenic generally. He said that he had no remarks to offer at the present stage of the Bill

TRANSFER OF PROPERTY (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR DENZIL IBBETSON moved that the Bill further to amend the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Raleigh, the Hon'ble Rai Sri Ram Bahadur, the Hon'ble Mr. Adamson, the Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya and the mover.

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA said:—"My Lord, I trust I may be permitted to offer a few observations upon the Bill which is now before the Council, for there can be no reasonable doubt as to its importance or far-reaching consequences, though it has not attracted much public attention, possibly because it has not been regarded as legislation of a sensational character

"The principle which lies at the foundation of the Bill involves a recognition of the doctrine that transfers of interests in land should be effected, as far as possible, by means of written and registered instruments If we examine the history of legislation in this country we shall find that the doctrine in question had always been steadily recognised, even before the Transfer of Property Act was passed I am entirely in favour of the principle which underlies the Bill, but I cannot conceal my regret that the Bill does not go far enough in two directions, at any rate so far as mortgages are concerned. Under the Transfer of Property Act, as it now stands, a mortgage can be effected only by a registered instrument if the principal secured is one hundred rupees or upwards; if the principal amount is less than one hundred rupees, registration is entirely optional, and if the mortgage is other than a simple mortgage the law goes further, and provides that no document of any kind is necessary, and the mortgage may be effected by delivery of the property. In the Bill which is now before us, it is proposed that, where the principal money is less than one hundred rupees, a mortgage may be effected by a registered instrument or, except in the case of a simple mortgage, by delivery of the property. To put the matter in another way, the only change which it is proposed to introduce into the law is that, whenever a mortgage is created by a written instrument, it must also be registered, but it is left open to people to create a mortgage, other than a simple mortgage, by mere delivery of the property and without any written instrument. To my mind this does not appear to be either satisfactory or defensible in principle. I venture to think that if we determine whether a particular mortgage transaction can be effected only by a registered instrument, with reference solely to the amount of the principal money secured, we may be rightly charged with taking a narrow and restricted view of things. The position will be made absolutely clear by means of a concrete illustration: A borrows Rs. 50 from B, whom he places in possession of the property, and agrees to pay compound interest at 3 per cent per month with quarterly rests; if he seeks to redeem the security, say, at the end of ten years, he has to pay to B Rs. 1,570 less the profits received by B during his occupation; such a mortgage as this may, if the Bill is passed as it stands, be effected without any document embodying the terms of the contract, if, however, A borrowed Rs. 340 from B and agreed to pay simple interest at 3 per cent per month, the law says that the terms of the transaction must be embodied in a registered instrument, although the amount upon payment of which the security can be redeemed at the end of ten years is practically the same as in the case of the previous illustration. In other words, the amount of the principal money secured by a mortgage, which is taken as the sole determining factor, may, and often does, prove to be the least important element in calculating the extent of the liability created by the transaction.

"I therefore venture to point out that the distinction drawn is not well founded in principle, nor do I think is it satisfactory in its working. I take it,

the object of all legislation is to minimise the possibility of speculative and mischievous litigation; there can hardly be room for any reasonable doubt that, if registration is made compulsory in the case of all mortgages, whatever be the amount secured, and whether accompanied by delivery of possession or not, a great deal of unnecessary litigation would be rendered impossible, as soon as the document is proved and the payment of the consideration established, the terms of the contract would be ascertained beyond the possibility of a doubt, and there would be left little scope for the manufacture and application of perjured evidence. Moreover, an exact description of the terms of agreement between the parties, when they are embodied in a registered instrument, is not only beneficial to the mortgagor and mortgagee, but is of the utmost importance to strangers who may have occasion to deal with the property or may acquire any interest therein. The only objection which may, with any plausibility, be urged against the compulsory registration of all mortgages, is that such a provision may, in practice, cause hardship to poor and ignorant borrowers; but I venture to observe that these are precisely the people who stand most in need of protection. They may find it cheap in the beginning to be relieved from the payment of the stamp duty and the registration fee, but in the end they may discover, when too late, that the advantage they have gained is of an unsubstantial character, and that the uncertainties of oral evidence and the costs of speculative litigation have proved ruinous to them.

"I would therefore submit that registration may, with advantage, be made compulsory in the case of all mortgages.

"The second point to which I desire to invite attention relates to what I may describe as legislation by notification. The Bill authorises the Local Government, by previous notification in the official Gazette, to direct that all or any mortgages, made within the territories under its administration or any part thereof, shall be effected only by registered instruments. This principle of legislation by notification is already, to some extent, recognised in the Transfer of Property Act, but I am unable to advocate its further extension. I am fortified in my views by the opinion of Mr. Justice Benson of the High Court of Madras, who has pointed out that the provisions of this branch of the law should be simple, widely known, easily ascertainable and little liable to alteration—conditions which can hardly be realised if we have recourse to legislation by notification. Indeed, if I may say so without impropriety, recourse to this process is an admission of ignorance on our part; it is in reality an attempt to throw upon the Local Government the responsibility which rightly attaches to us. If, at the present moment, we are not in possession of the necessary information, by all means let the materials requisite for our guidance be collected. If, at any future time, upon further enquiry and fuller materials, the law has to be changed as to the local extent of its application, let it be done after the fullest public discussion of the proposed changes in this Council.

"I am therefore unable to accept a further extension of the doctrine of legislation by notification."

The Hon'ble SIR DENZIL IBBETSON said:—"My Lord, I believe, although it is really a matter for lawyers rather than for Executive officers, that there is a good deal that is capable of improvement and amendment in the law of registration in India as contained in the Registration Act and in the Transfer of Property Act. But the Bill that is before us now is a Bill in which we are dealing with one specific point. That point alone has been referred to Local Governments and to the Secretary of State, and it was our desire to effect the particular change that we had in view with as little alteration in the existing law as possible. That is to say, we wished to remove the possibility of a registered document taking precedence of a previous unregistered document, but not to alter any other provisions of the substantive law. Of course, as the Hon'ble Member has just pointed out, a money criterion such as the present law provides is open to objections, but any hard and fast line that is drawn must be open to objections, and the only way to avoid them is to abolish all distinctions.

"But I am not quite sure that the Hon'ble Member is really quite in order in discussing this point at this present stage. He entirely approves of the principle on which the Bill is founded. He wishes even to carry it further, but the point on which he wishes to carry it further is a question of detail. He himself is on the Select Committee, and will therefore have the fullest oppor-

tunity of expressing his views, which I am quite sure will have the most careful consideration from the Committee."

The motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN UNIVERSITIES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. RALEIGH moved that the Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to the Universities of British India.

The motion was put and agreed to.

CENTRAL PROVINCES CIVIL COURTS BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR ARUNDEL ARUNDEL presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Civil Courts in the Central Provinces. He said :—"My Lord, in presenting the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate the law relating to Civil Courts in the Central Provinces, I may say that we have had the advantage of consulting the Chief Commissioner on the principal modifications made in the Bill, and of obtaining his approval thereto. As explained in paragraph 2 of the Report, the Bill now makes it clear that the Additional Judicial Commissioner will possess jurisdiction in criminal cases, and the Court of the Judicial Commissioner will be the highest Court of criminal appeal and revision as well as the highest Civil Court of appeal. The other alterations are of a minor character but add to the efficiency of the legal provisions.

"I trust that the Council may be able to consent to pass the Bill at an early date."

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 22nd January, 1904.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

CALCUTTA
The 11th January, 1904.



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CONTENTS

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS

PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 12th January 1904

No. 70.—His Excellency the Governor General is pleased to declare that the Consul for Liberia shall as such, whether permanently or temporarily in office, have the privilege of private entrée to Government House at Calcutta.

The 15th January 1904.

No. 111.—The following Rules regarding the use of uniform by officers in civil employ which have been approved by His Majesty the King, Emperor of India, are published for

general information, in supersession of those published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 2794, dated the 1st December 1899 :—

Rules regarding the use of uniform by officers in civil employ.

[These rules will not apply to officers holding purely political appointments, whose uniform will continue to be regulated by the orders issued in the Foreign Department.]

I—The uniform to be worn by officers in civil employ will be that shown in the schedule appended to these rules.

II—Civil officers who do not hold purely political appointments, but merely have some political work to do in addition to the ordinary duties of their office, are not entitled to wear political uniform.

III—An officer is not entitled to continue to wear the uniform of an office which he has ceased to hold.

IV—Military officers in civil employ will continue to wear uniform under the existing orders (Military Department No 2504-E, dated the 16th November 1887). But when a military officer is appointed substantively to any civil office for which uniform is prescribed, he shall wear the uniform of that office.

V—An officer appointed temporarily to an office, for which a uniform is prescribed, need not wear that uniform.

VI—Retired civil officers, who, when last on duty in India, were entitled to wear uniform, will be permitted to wear their uniform at the Court of His Majesty the King-Emperor

VII—Civil officers whose retirement is due to misconduct will not enjoy the privilege conferred by rule VI

SCHEDULE.

OFFICES AND APPOINTMENTS THE HOLDERS OF WHICH ARE ENTITLED TO WEAR UNIFORM

PART I.

Offices and appointments under the Government of India.

Offices and appointments	Uniform to be worn
1. Ordinary Members of the Council of the Governor General	The uniform prescribed for officers of the second class in the Lord Chamberlain's "Schedule of Civil Uniforms," page 10 (extract annexed).
2 Secretaries, Deputy Secretaries and Under Secretaries to the Government of India in the following Departments. —	First class, as shown in the "Description of Civil Uniform" appended.
Home	
Revenue and Agriculture	
Finance and Commerce	
Public Works.	
Legislative	
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy when not an officer of the Army	
3 Heads of Departments subordinate to the Government of India, viz —	
Comptroller and Auditor General	
Director General of the Post Office	
Director General of Telegraphs	
Director General of Education.	
Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue	
Inspector General of Forests	
Director, Geological Survey	
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.	
Inspector General of Agriculture in India.	
Director General of Archæology.	

PART II.

Heads of Local Governments and Administrations and officers holding appointments subordinate to them.

Offices and appointments.	Uniform to be worn.
1. The Governors of Madras and Bombay	The uniform prescribed for officers of the first class in the Lord Chamberlain's "Schedule of Civil Uniforms," page 10 (extract annexed).
2. Lieutenant-Governors	The uniform prescribed for officers of the second lass in the Lord Chamberlain's "Schedule of Civil Uniforms," page 10 (extract annexed)
3. Ordinary Members of the Councils of the Governors of Madras and Bombay.	The uniform prescribed for officers of the third class in the Lord Chamberlain's "Schedule of Civil Uniforms," page 10 (extract annexed).
4. Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces and Assam.	First class, as shown in the "Description of Civil Uniform" appended.
5. Secretaries Heads of the principal Departments Commissioners of Divisions and Revenue Officers superior to them. The Superintendent of Port Blair Settlement Commissioners under Local Governments Private Secretaries to Governors when not officers of the Army.	First class " " " " "
6. Private Secretaries to Lieutenant-Governors when not officers of the Army. Under Secretaries in the Political Department Personal Assistants to the Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces and Assam when not officers of the Army.	Second class " " " " "

NOTE.—Lieutenant-Governors and Ordinary Members of the Council of the Governor-General, or of the Governors of Madras and Bombay, may wear the evening dress prescribed in the "Description of Civil Uniform" and at open air functions the undress helmet

Description of Civil Uniform

First Class.

FULL DRESS.

Coat.—Blue cloth, with lining of black silk; black velvet collar and cuffs, the coat embroidered in gold according to the pattern of third class English Civil Levée uniform; embroidery to be three inches in width.

Trousers.—Blue cloth, with gold oak-lace, two inches wide.

Hat.—Beaver cocked hat, with black silk cockade, black ostrich border feather; double gold bullion loop and plain gold tassel.

Sword.—English pattern, with black scabbard and gilt mountings, sword-knot gold lace with bullion tassel.

Sword Belt.—Silk shoulder, blue cloth frog for sword.

Stock.—White.

Buttons.—Royal Arms, English pattern.

Boots.—Patent leather, Wellington.

UNDRESS—(*Morning*).

Coat.—Blue cloth (frock), with black silk lining, black velvet collar and cuffs, and gilt buttons with Royal Arms, waistcoat white marsala, single-breasted, with buttons as above.

Hat.—Helmet, white felt, rim edged with gold, peak and neck-shade braided with gold, white silk puggree with gold fringe, according to sealed pattern.

Trousers.—Blue cloth, or white, according to circumstances, with gold oak-leaf one inch wide, straps and gilt swan-necked spurs.

Sword.—Mameluke pattern. Brass scabbard.

Sword Belt.—One and-a-half inches wide. Lining of red Morocco leather. Sling Russia leather one inch wide on red Morocco leather, covered with gold oak-leaf lace.

Forage Cap.—Blue cloth with gold embroidered peak on black patent leather, and band of gold oak-leaf lace two inches wide round the cap.

Great Coat and Cape.—Blue milled cloth; double-breasted, two rows of gilt buttons down front, six in each row; stand and fall collar of black velvet, four inches deep, with fly to cover band of cape. Loose round cuffs six inches deep, pockets at sides with flaps. Two openings at side-seams, with pointed flap 11 inches long, and three gilt buttons. Sword slit on left side. Opening behind about 25 inches long, and a gusset extending to bottom with a tab and button to close it when worn on foot. Cloth back strap with guilt buckle, two inches wide, to confine the coat at waist. Cape of same cloth as coat. Four small gilt buttons down front to fasten at neck with small strap and buckle, lined black.

Boots.—Plain Wellington.

Spurs.—Box, brass, swan-necked.

EVENING DRESS

Coat.—Blue cloth evening coat, black lining, velvet collar and cuffs, facings plain black silk, waistcoat white marsala, single-breasted, buttons as in morning undress.

Trousers.—Plain black cloth.

Second Class

FULL DRESS

Coat.—Blue cloth, with black silk lining, black velvet collar and cuffs, the coat embroidered in gold according to the pattern of the 5th class English Civil Levée uniform.

Trousers.—Blue cloth, with gold oak-lace one inch wide.

Hat.—
Sword.—
Sword Belt.—
Stock.—
Buttons.—
Boots.—
} Same as for class I.

UNDRESS—(*Morning*).

Coat.—Blue cloth (frock), with black silk lining, velvet collar and cuffs and gilt buttons with Royal Arms, waistcoat white marsala, single-breasted, with buttons, as above.

Hat.—Helmet, white felt, rim edged with gold, with white silk puggree according to sealed pattern.

Trousers.—Blue cloth or white, according to circumstances, with gold oak-leaf half inch wide, straps and gilt swan-necked spurs.

Sword.—Mameluke pattern. Steel scabbard.

Sword Belt.—
Forage Cap.—
Great Coat and Cape.—
Boots.—
Spurs.—
} Same as for class I.

EVENING DRESS.

Coat.—
Trousers.—
} Same as for class I.

N B.—The helmet may be worn with full dress when the officer is exposed to the sun. Officers need not, unless they so desire, provide themselves with the great coat and cape described in these Regulations.

Extract from the Lord Chamberlain's "Schedule of Civil Uniforms," page 10.

FULL DRESS

COAT.—Blue Cloth, lined with Black Silk, Black Velvet Collar and Cuffs, Gold Embroidery.

	1st	Class,	5	inches wide.
	2nd	"	4	" "
Same coat, both for Full and Undress.	3rd	"	3	" "
	4th	"	2	" "
	5th	"	⅞	inch "

BREECHES—White Kerseymere, with Covered Buttons at the Knees.

STOCKINGS—White Silk.

SHOES—With Gilt Buckles.

HAT.—1st Class—Black Beaver Cocked Hat, Black Silk Cockade, White Ostrich Border Feather, Treble Gold Bullion Loop, with Tassels and Hangers.

2nd Class—Same, but with Double Gold Bullion Loop, plain Gold Tassels without Hangers

3rd, 4th and 5th Class—Same, but with Black Ostrich Border Feather and Plaited Gold Bullion Loop—no Tassels.

SWORD.—Black Scabbard with Gilt Mountings, the Sword Knot Gold Lace Bullion Tassel

SWORD BELT—Silk Shoulder, with white Cloth Frog for Sword.

STOCK—White.

BUTTONS—1st and 2nd Class—With Supporters

3rd, 4th and 5th Class—Without Supporters.

For the Ambassadors, the Full Dress have the addition of Embroidered Sleeves, and also the Black Seams

UNDRESS

COAT.—Same with Embroidery as Full Dress, but only on Collar, Cuffs, and Pocket Flaps.

TROUSERS.—Blue Cloth, with Gold Oak Lace

1st and 2nd	Class,	2¼ inches wide.
3rd and 4th	,,	2 ,, ,,
5th	,,	1 inch ,,

BOOTS—Are worn with undress.

SWORD BELT—Silk Shoulder, with blue Cloth Frog

EXAMINATION.

The 15th January 1904.

No. 27.—It is notified that Mr. C. N. Seddon, of the Indian Civil Service, Bombay Presidency, has obtained a degree of Honour in Persian in the First Division and has been awarded the authorized donation of R4,000.

MEDICAL.

The 14th January 1904

No. 33.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed permanently at the disposal of the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces:—

Captain N. R. J Rainier, I M S (Bengal)

Captain A M Fleming, M B, I M S.

No. 35.—Captain A E. Walter, I.M.S, is placed on special duty under the orders of the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, with effect from the date of his arrival at Bombay.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE

The 14th January 1904.

No. 29.—The following notice of the Board of Trade is published for general information.—

Board of Trade (Harbour Department)

London, December 18th, 1903.

H. 17625.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of the following telegram, dated December 17th, from His Majesty's Representative at Athens:—

"Free pratique granted to arrivals from Arabian coast, Bombay, Calcutta and Syrian coast."

The 15th January 1904.

No. 40.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is statisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Kumbakonam and Nirathanallur in the Tanjore district of the Madras Presidency, if persons from the Mysore State are permitted to assemble at those places on the occasion of the ensuing Makhamand floating festival and the cattle fair.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Kumbakonam, Tiruvadamarudur, Aduturai, Narasinganpettai, Kuttalam, Mayavaram, Darasuram, Sundaraperumalkoyil, Papanasam, Pandaravadai and Ayyampettai on the South Indian Railway shall be sold from the 15th February to the 12th March 1904 (both days inclusive) within the Mysore State to any person intending or believed to be intending to proceed to the Makham and floating festivals at Kumbakonam and the cattle fair at Nirathanallur.

JAILS.

The 13th January 1904.

No. 21.—In the Home Department Notification No. 778-Jails, dated the 16th December 1903, replacing the services of Mr. E W. Payne, at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, *for* "the 1cth January 1904" *substitute* "the 1st December 1903"

JUDICIAL.

The 12th January 1904.

No. 50.—The services of Captain A L. Tarver, Officiating Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, Quetta, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 12th January 1904.

No 15—The Reverend Frederick Walter Martin has been appointed a Chaplain on probation, on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Establishment to fill an existing vacancy.

The 15th January 1904

No 22—The services of the Reverend J. H Parry, a Junior Chaplain on the Ecclesiastical Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for permanent employment in the Lahore Diocese.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS

METEOROLOGY.

Calcutta, the 11th January 1904.

No. 36—2.—Mr Gilbert T. Walker, M.A, Special Assistant to the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India and Director General of Indian Observatories, is appointed Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India and Director General of Indian Observatories, with effect from the 1st January 1904, *vice* Sir John Eliot, M.A., F.R.S., K.C.I.E., retired.

FORESTS.

The 13th January 1904.

No. 36-*F*.—244-14.—Mr. H. Jackson, Deputy Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade, Burma, is appointed to officiate as Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, with effect from the 11th December 1903, until further orders, but to remain *seconded* as Deputy Director, Imperial Forest School, Dehra Dun.

J. WILSON,

Secretary to the Government of India

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 11th January 1904.

No. 96-*E. C.*—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 1063-G, dated the 16th June 1903, Mr. F. Feetz, Consul for Sweden and Norway at Akyab, resumed charge of his office on the 12th December 1903.

The 12th January 1904

No. 65-*G.*—Mr. A Williams, of the Indian Civil Service, a Resident of the 2nd class is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 4th January 1904, and is also granted furlough for one year, under articles 233 and 308 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, in continuation of the privilege leave.

No. 67-*G.*—The Hon'ble Colonel C. E. Yate, C.S.I., C M G., a Resident of the 1st class and Governor-General's Agent in Baluchistan, is granted privilege leave for three months, under articles 246 and 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 7th January 1904.

No. 68-*G.*—Major J. Ramsay, C.I.E., a Resident of the 2nd class, substantive *pro tempore*, and Revenue and Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan, is appointed to officiate as a Resident of the 1st class and Governor-General's Agent in Baluchistan, with effect from the 7th January 1904, and during the absence on privilege leave of Colonel C. E. Yate, C.S.I., C.M.G., or until further orders.

No. 69-*G.*—Major C. Archer, a Political Agent of the 2nd class, is appointed to be a Resident of the 2nd class substantive *pro tempore*, and Revenue and Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Major J. Ramsay, C.I.E.

The 13th January 1904.

No. 122-*E. C.*—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No 1069 G, dated the 17th June 1903, Mr F Feetz, Consul for Germany at Akyab, resumed charge of his office on the 12th December 1903.

The 14th January 1904.

No. 126-*I. B.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr E L L. Hammond, I C.S., Superintendent of the Cooch Behar State, being a European British subject, to be a Justice of the Peace within the State of Cooch Behar

The 15th January 1904.

No. 147-*E C.*—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 1872-G., dated the 4th December 1890, Mr. J. Tintner, Honorary Vice-Consul for Spain at Bombay, has vacated his office.

No. 91-*G.*—Major W. M. Cubitt, on being relieved of his duties as Officiating Superintendent of the Dholpur State, reverted to his substantive grade of Political Agent of the 3rd class, with effect from the forenoon of the 9th December 1903. Major Cubitt is posted temporarily as Political Agent in Haraoti and Tonk.

L. W. DANE,

Secretary to the Government of India

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.

CUSTOMS.

Calcutta, the 12th January 1904.

No 251-S.R.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 23 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt from the import duty leviable thereon under Item No 41 of the fourth schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), as amended by the Indian Tariff Act (1894) Amendment Act, 1896 (III of 1896), all military band instruments (other than stringed instruments), and such accessories thereto as are specified in the annexed list, when such instruments or accessories are imported by a regiment of His Majesty's regular forces in India and certified by the officer commanding the regiment to be for the *bonâ fide* exclusive use of the regimental band.

List of Accessories.

Silver buckles for drums	Cardholders
Silver buttons for drums	Carriages (brown or black)
Green broadcloth for drums	Crooks
Green silk ribbon for drums	Cases (leather or wooden)
Ropes for drums	Fingertops
Bags for bagpipes	Mouthpieces and caps therefor
Cord for bagpipes	Reeds
Drones for bagpipes	Springs
Ribbons for bagpipes	Snares
Pipe tassels for bagpipes	Valve tops and needles

SEPARATE REVENUE.

STAMPS.

The 13th January 1904

No. 274-S R.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9, clause (*a*), of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt bills-of-lading issued by Inland Steamer Companies from the stamp duty to which they are liable under Article No 14 of Schedule I of the said Act

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 14th January 1904.

No. 326-P.—Mr G. R. Clarke, I C S., is appointed to officiate as Postmaster General, Madras, and in the 2nd grade of Postmasters General, with effect from the 5th of January 1904.

No. 334-P—The following substantive *pro tempore* appointments are made in the Postal Department, with effect from the 9th of November 1903 —

Mr F B O'Shea to the 2nd grade, and
Mr Knox Homan to the 3rd grade, of Deputy Postmasters General.

No. 271-P.

RESOLUTION.

Calcutta, the 14th January 1904.

READ—

Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 9 Financial (Funds), dated the 25th October 1900

Despatch to His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 172, dated the 30th May 1901.

Despatch from His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 7 Financial (Funds), dated the 26th July 1901

Despatch to His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 245, dated the 21st August 1902.

Despatch to His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 55, dated the 12th March 1903.

Despatch from His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 2 Financial (Funds), dated the 1st May 1903

RESOLUTION—The Government of India and the Secretary of State have had under consideration the question of the measure and form of assistance that may suitably be given,

in respect of their family pensions, to those Government servants who have been eligible to subscribe to the Bengal and Bombay Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Funds and whose subscriptions are not entitled to the privileged rate of interest, *viz*, 6 per cent, formerly allowed.

2. The Secretary of State was of opinion that it would probably tend to efficiency and economy if a single Fund were established, to embrace all eligible Government servants throughout India, especially if its management were entrusted to a single Board established at Calcutta. This plan has, however, been found impossible of attainment The Managers of the Bombay Fund considered that there were strong objections to the formation of a new Fund and the closing of their Fund to new subscribers. The Directors of the Bengal Fund, on the other hand, were unwilling to admit new subscribers to their Fund under its altered conditions or to co-operate in the management of a new Fund.

3. It has, therefore, been necessary to abandon the idea of forming a single new Fund. In the Bombay Presidency sufficient provision is made for new subscribers, who are permitted to join the existing Fund as a separate class But the Bengal Fund has been closed to new subscribers for more than two years, and there are now upwards of 150 candidates awaiting admission. It is urgently necessary to make some provision for them and for fresh applicants without further delay

4. The Governor General in Council has accordingly come to the conclusion that the only practical step will be to start a new Fund which, at the outset, must be under Government management It is contemplated that this arrangement shall only be temporary As soon as a body of subscribers shall have grown up sufficiently strong to undertake the management, Government proposes to surrender the business to them, leaving the conduct of and responsibility for the affairs of the new Fund in the hands of its owners, as is the case with the two existing Funds The Rules of the new Fund will be framed with a view to facilitate and lead up to this intended transfer, which will, it is hoped, be capable of being effected at no very remote date.

Having regard to the circumstances which have led to the formation of the new Fund, it is considered desirable to conform as nearly as possible to the constitution of the present Bengal Fund. The classes of officers eligible to subscribe will therefore be the same except that non-Christians will be eligible to subscribe the benefits to be secured will be of similar character, subject to what is stated in paragraph 6 below and the Bengal tables of subscriptions will be provisionally adopted. Any modifications that experience may show to be necessary or desirable will be introduced from time to time.

5. The Rules regulating the constitution of the new Fund are attached herewith. The main features of the scheme are that the Comptroller, India Treasuries, who is *ex-officio* Examiner of Funds, will be entrusted with the management of the Fund. He will conduct all detailed work in connection therewith, subject to the general control and supervision of the Comptroller General. He will be assisted by a Committee of three selected subscribers to the Fund and will attend their periodical meetings The duties of this Committee will be purely consultative, and the decision of the Comptroller General will be final on all matters coming before them. After the first year the consultative members of the Committee will be selected by the general body of the subscribers. Government will advance the money required to meet preliminary expenses and claims in excess of available assets during the early years of the existence of the Fund But Government management will be limited only to such a term of years as may be necessary for the repayment of the advances and for the accumulation of a reserve calculated to meet contingent claims then subsisting

6. The rate of interest allowed on the balances of the new Fund will be 4 per cent for the present. It should be clearly understood that this rate is not guaranteed permanently, or for any fixed number of years The Secretary of State reserves to himself the right to alter the rate at any future time, should circumstances (such as a decline in the market rate of interest) so require. The 4 per cent rate is, however, guaranteed to all who enter the new Fund while it is in force and should the rate be altered hereafter at any time, the alteration will apply only to those entrants who join the Fund thereafter.

7. Pending the receipt of the necessary actuarial calculations it will be necessary to fix provisional rates of subscriptions. The existing rates of the Bengal Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund have been adopted, the corresponding benefits being reduced by 25 per cent. The Government of India undertake to increase all pensions secured by these payments by 25 per cent pending the preparation of new tables. These rates of subscription are only provisional and will be liable to revision when the new tables have been framed, but no recovery will be made of any amounts by which the provisional rates actually paid may fall below the rates finally fixed. The Government of India also reserve to themselves the right to reduce the addition of 25 per cent referred to above, either when the new tables are introduced or at any subsequent time for new entrants, and in no case will an addition be made more than sufficient to raise the pensionary benefits to the full amount of those secured by the old Fund.

8. At present Government servants in Madras, not belonging to an Imperial Department, are not eligible for admission to any Family Pension Fund. They have been admitted to the advantages of the new Fund on the condition that the management of the Fund shall remain at Calcutta

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Ordered that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

E. N. BAKER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

RULES.

Designation. 1. The Fund shall be designated THE BENGAL AND MADRAS SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

Object and conditions. 2. The object of the Fund is to provide for the maintenance of the widows and children of those who shall subscribe to it, upon the terms and conditions specified below.

Persons eligible. 3. All men in the Services of the Imperial and Provincial Government in India, between the ages of 18 and 70, whose services qualify for pension from the General Revenues shall be eligible as subscribers, with the following exceptions —

Persons not eligible.

(1) Officers of the Indian Civil Service, and of the Army, and Officers and Engineers of the Royal Indian Marine.

(2) Officers serving in Bombay who are not liable under the conditions of their service to transfer beyond the jurisdiction of the Government of Bombay.

(3) Officers who already subscribe to the Bengal or Bombay Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Funds.

NOTE.—Subscribers transferred to Foreign Service under Chapter XXXIX of the Civil Service Regulations, or whose connection with the service of Government has ceased in any other way than by retirement on pension, shall be eligible to continue as subscribers, on condition that they pay to the Fund an additional subscription fixed for the present at one-fourth of the ordinary subscription, and officers in the Public Service who are paid from any Local Fund but whose service qualifies for pension from General Revenues may also subscribe subject to the same condition.

RULES FOR MANAGEMENT.

Management. 4. The management of the Fund shall, for the present, be vested in the Comptroller, India Treasuries, subject to the general control of the Comptroller and Auditor-General. The Comptroller, India Treasuries, shall be assisted by, and shall attend the periodical meetings of, a Committee of three selected subscribers to the Fund.

Disposal of business. 5. The duties of the Committee shall be purely consultative, and the decision of the Comptroller and Auditor-General shall be final; but, except in cases of emergency, or in mere matters of form, no question shall be considered to have been disposed of without the advice of the Consultative Committee.

Election of Committee. 6. After the first year of management, the Consultative Committee shall be elected by the general body of the subscribers annually at each of the Annual General Meetings. The retiring members shall be eligible for re-election. Subscribers shall have the right to vote at such annual elections, and to enable them to exercise this right the Comptroller, India Treasuries, shall publish, four weeks before the date of election, in the principal newspapers, the names of such subscribers as are willing to serve on the Committee, and shall register votes in favour of any three of them which may be received two clear days before that date. Not more than one vote shall be given to one person. Any vacancies that may occur in the Committee between the annual elections shall be filled up by the Comptroller, India Treasuries, with the approval of the Comptroller General.

Meetings. 7. The Consultative Committee shall meet for the despatch of business once a month, and also on such occasions as the Comptroller, India Treasuries, may notify to them not less than 7 days beforehand. Any member absenting himself from five consecutive meetings shall be considered to have vacated his seat on the Committee, unless, having notified his intended absence, he has been exempted by the Comptroller General from the operation of this Rule.

Inspection of Accounts. 8. The Accounts of the Fund shall be open to the inspection of subscribers *at all times during business hours*, on application to the Comptroller, India Treasuries, but no documents or copies of documents, may be taken away without the written permission of the Comptroller, India Treasuries.

Authorized expenditure. 9. The following shall be considered authorized charges against the assets of the Fund which the Comptroller General is competent to incur without further special sanction:—

Office establishment.

Consulting Physician's salary.

Actuary's fees.

Commission to London Agents.

Office rent, inclusive of rates and taxes.

Medical fees.

Any necessary charges for—

Advertising, printing and stationery.

Postage and stamps.

Remittances to incumbents in Europe, and of money orders.

Legal advice.

10. It shall be open to Government at any time to declare any other expenditure or share of expenditure which it may be necessary to incur for the benefit of the Fund to be an authorised charge against the assets of the Fund, and such decision shall not be open to dispute by the subscribers. Additional expenditure.

11. The Comptroller, India Treasuries, with the approval of the Comptroller General, and after he has consulted the Committee, shall be authorized to enact Bye-laws for regulating the procedure in accounts and matters of form not provided for by, and not opposed to the spirit of, the Rules. Bye laws.

12. A valuation of the assets and liabilities of the Fund, both in the widows' and the children's branches, shall be made annually by a competent actuary. Of the surplus capital in each Branch arrived at as the result of the annual valuation, a portion, which shall not be less than 10 per cent. of the net liabilities of the Branch, shall be retained as a Reserve Fund. Reserve Fund.

13. The Comptroller, India Treasuries, shall submit under his signature an annual statement through the Comptroller General to the Government of India of the Income and Expenditure of the Fund during the year and a Balance Sheet showing its assets and liabilities and shall have them published in the next Government Gazette. Annual Report.

RULES FOR ADMISSION.

14. Every intending subscriber shall, in the first instance, apply to the Comptroller, India Treasuries, for the necessary application papers, and shall be supplied with a preliminary Form A to be filled up and returned with particulars from the Head of his office or his pension disbursing officer of his personal description as given in his Service Book or Pension Roll in Form B accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 17 The Comptroller, India Treasuries, shall then forward (a) to the applicant an application statement in Form C, and (b) direct to the applicant's friend to be filled up, a reference in Form E, and (c) to the Civil Surgeon of the District or where such an officer is not available a commissioned medical officer or officer in medical charge of the Station or District, Form D for medical report accompanied, for purposes of identification, with the personal description of the applicant [in Form B] Preliminary Form

15. The officer making the Medical Report shall be entitled to receive a fee of Rs. 16, for the payment of which the Fund will be responsible. This fee shall be a charge against the Fund in every case except when a previous application has been rejected, in which case the fee shall be payable by the applicant When an applicant after having been medically examined withdraws his application, the deposit of Rs. 17 made under Rule 14 shall be forfeited to the Fund. Medical fee.

16 Wilful omission or misrepresentation of any facts relating to the name, age, health, or constitution of the applicant, or to the name and age of the nominee, shall involve the forfeiture of all claims on the Fund. Forfeiture of claim

17. On receipt of the necessary papers, the application for admission shall be decided upon by the Comptroller, India Treasuries, with the advice of the Consultative Committee which may be obtained at one of its meetings or by circulation of the papers to the members. He shall, subject to the approval of the Comptroller General, whose decision shall be final, be at liberty to refuse admission to an applicant without assigning any reasons for doing so. Admission of application.

18 The admission of the application shall be intimated in Form F by the Comptroller, India Treasuries. Within a month of the date of the letter, one month's subscription, less the deposit of Rs. 17 (except in the case named in Rule 15), shall be paid to the Comptroller, India Treasuries, when an Entrance Certificate in Form G will be issued to the subscriber. The Fund accepts no liability in case of death prior to the receipt, by the Comptroller, India Treasuries, of the first month's entrance subscription. Intimation of admission.

NOTE.—An application for admission as a subscriber to the Widows' Fund, submitted before marriage, shall be valid only if the marriage of the applicant with the nominee, entered in Form C, take place within three months of the date of application The liability of the Fund shall commence from the date of such marriage, and on production of the certificate of marriage Payment of subscription shall be regulated from the date of admission under Rule 18.

19. A Certificate by a Public Registrar, or other competent authority, of marriage having been duly solemnised, shall be considered sufficient evidence of the marriage for the purposes of the Fund. Marriage Certificate.

20. A subscriber wishing to increase the recorded provision for his family, or to provide for his wife or any children not already on the Fund, shall, in all respects, conform to the Rules and comply with the Forms prescribed for observance in cases of original application for admission An intimation of such increase shall be given in Forms H and I. Increase of provision.

21. A subscriber shall be at liberty, on application, to decrease or cancel the recorded provision for his family. An intimation of such decrease shall be given in Forms J and K. Decrease of provision

22 A fresh Entrance Certificate shall be granted to a subscriber applying to enter the Fund upon re-marriage, the former Certificate being valid in regard to the children who may have been already admitted. Re entry

Subscribers leaving Government service

23. If the connection of a subscriber with the service of Government shall cease, he shall nevertheless, subject to the provisions of note to rule 3, be considered a member of the Fund, and be entitled to increase or decrease the recorded provision for his family, and otherwise to extend or renew his interest in the Fund at any subsequent period, subject to the rules and conditions prescribed for observance in cases of original application for admission.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

First class risks.

24. Pending the receipt of actuarial calculations and the preparation and promulgation of new tables, the payments for securing annuities shall be regulated according to the rates laid down in Tables A, B and C, the corresponding benefits being reduced by 25 per cent These rates of subscription shall be liable to revision when the new tables have been framed, but no recovery shall be made of any amounts by which the provisional rates actually paid may fall below the rates finally fixed.

Benefits

25 All pensions secured by these payments shall be increased by Government by 25 per cent., pending the preparation of new tables But Government reserve to themselves the absolute right to reduce the addition of 25 per cent., either when the new tables are introduced or for new entrants at any subsequent time, and in no case shall an addition be made more than sufficient to raise the pensionary benefits to the full amounts of those secured by the Bengal Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund

Risks not first class

26 Risks which are declared to be not first-class, but nevertheless considered by the Management to be reasonably insurable, may be admitted on payment of an addition not exceeding 50 per cent. upon the rates of subscription laid down in the tables Risks not considered by the management to be reasonably insurable shall be rejected.

Extraordinary risks.

27 When application is made for the admission of a life exposed to more than ordinary hazard, but otherwise good, and in cases where a subscriber shall enter into or engage in, any hazardous service or employment, an augmented rate of subscription shall be charged in proportion to the increased risk, which shall be regulated by the Management with reference to the circumstances of each case.

Maximum Insurances.

28. A subscriber shall be allowed to insure up to a maximum aggregate limit of Rs. 400 per mensem for his wife and children, provided that not more than Rs. 200 per mensem be insured for his wife or for his daughters, and not more than Rs 100 per mensem for a son, nor more than Rs 80 per mensem for a daughter.

Special provision for children in certain cases

29. Subject to the limits fixed in Rule 48, subscribers shall be allowed to subscribe for annuities for their widowed daughters, who may not already be incumbents on the Fund, and for their sons who may be labouring under such mental or bodily infirmity as incapacitates them from earning their livelihood, on the same terms and conditions, and at the same rates of subscription, as laid down in Table A for a wife of the same age, the charge for a nominee under the age of 15 being taken at the rate for a wife of 15, which is the lowest age shown in the Table A In the case of daughters who are subscribed for when above the age of 35, the rates fixed for wives shall also apply.

Reckoning of age

30. In calculating the rate of subscription, the ages of the subscriber and of his nominee shall be taken at the birthday following the date of payment, after admission, of the first subscription to the Comptroller, India Treasuries.

Commencement of subscription.

31 In every case of admission or of increased provision, the subscription shall be computed from the date on which such entrance or increase shall be effected All reductions in the recorded provision shall take effect from the first day of the month following that in which the application may be made.

RULES FOR PAYMENTS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Date of subscription

32 All subscriptions shall be paid in advance on the first day of every month for that month

Penalty for non payment.

33. When the subscription for any month is not paid within that month, a fine of ten per cent of the monthly amount of subscription originally registered shall be charged. Upon the expiry of three months after the last day up to which his subscription has been paid, a subscriber shall cease to be a member of the Fund, and he and his representatives shall forfeit all past payments, and all benefits subscribed for

Default incurred

Example —If the subscription of A has not been paid for any later date than 31st August, he shall, on 1st December, cease to be a member of the Fund and shall forefeit all claims. If his subscription has not been paid for any later day than 20th August the same result occurs on the 21st November

Conditions of re-admission within twelve months

34. When a subscriber, owing to loss of appointment or reduction of pay, becomes unable to pay his subscription and either voluntarily withdraws, or, under Rule 33, ceases to be a member of the Fund, he or any person on his behalf shall, at any time within twelve months from the last day for which his subscription has been paid, be allowed to revive his interest in

the Fund on payment of subscription in full to date, with interest at six per cent. No evidence of health shall be required in connection with such revivals.

Example.—F loses his appointment, or is degraded, or goes on leave, and therefore receives less than full pay; he thereby becomes unable to pay his subscription for December 1902 before the end of Feburary 1903, and ceases, under rule 33, to be a member of the Fund. Subsequently, at any time before the 1st December 1903, he may regain his interest in the Fund on payment of subscription from 1st December 1902 with interest at 6 per cent. From the end of Feburary 1903, so long as he has not paid up subscription and interest in full, his family has, in the event of his death, no claim on the Fund, and payment of subscription and interest after his death will not be accepted.

35. In any case in which a subscriber satisfies the Comptroller General of his inability to continue his subscription, or to revive his interest under Rule 34, it shall be competent to the Comptroller General to allow any female nominee of such subscriber, at the time of his death, a pension which shall be calculated by multiplying the original pension subscribed for by a fraction of which the difference between his age at the time of insurance and 85 years shall form the denominator, and the number of complete years during which subscriptions have been paid by him shall form the numerator. Pensions of female nominees, commutable in case of inability to continue subscription

Provided, (1) that such pensions shall in no case be sanctioned for the nominee of any subscriber of less than five years' standing; and (2) that any subscriber to whom any concession is made under this rule, shall furnish a certificate annually of the existence of his nominee or nominees. Proviso

36. If at the time of a subscriber's death, there be less than three months' subscription due from him, his family shall receive the benefits subscribed for after the subscription due has been realized therefrom, or otherwise paid up to date of his decease; but if the arrears amount to or exceed three months' subscription, his family shall have no claim upon the Fund, and all his past payments shall be forfeited to the Fund. Benefit allowed in case of arrears less than three months Forfeiture

Examples —

Leaving subscription for July wholly unpaid.	B dies in September .. .	His family will, after deduction or payment of subscription up to the date of his death, in September, receive the pension or pensions subscribed for.
	C dies after September . ..	His family will have no claim on the Fund
Having paid subscription up to, and for, 12th July.	D dies on 12th October	His family will receive the pension, or pensions, subscribed for.
	E dies after 12th October . ..	His family will have no claim on the Fund.

37. Subscriptions received for any period beyond the date of decease of a subscriber shall be paid at his death to his representatives. On the death, marriage, maturity, or withdrawal of a nominee, subscriptions shall be charged only up to the date of termination of the risk, and any subscription received beyond that date shall be paid to the subscriber. Refund on deaths, etc

38. A subscriber who draws pay, pension, or leave allowance from Government shall, while resident in India, unless specially otherwise allowed by the Comptroller, India Treasuries, for special reasons, pay his subscription by deduction from his pay, pension, or leave allowance bill, and he shall be himself responsible for seeing that such a deduction is made before his bill is presented for payment at the Treasury. Such a subscriber shall not be considered in arrears of subscription for any month so long as he has not drawn pay, pension, or leave allowance for the month next before it. Rules 32 and 33 not applicable in certain cases.

Example —A subscriber is pensioned from 1st January, but the Treasury does not receive the authority to pay his pension for or from January until June He is not in arrears for February if he deducts his subscription for February from his pension bill for January paid in June.

39. Subscribers residing in Europe may make their payments to the recognized Agents of the Fund in London at the market rate of exchange, to be determined by the said Agents at the time of payment. Payment in England.

NOTE —So long as the Fund is managed by Government, the Accountant General, India Office, is the only authorised Agent of the Fund in London, and subscriptions under this rule shall be payable only to him

40. So long as subscription money shall continue to be paid, whether by a subscriber or any other person on his behalf, the interest of his nominees registered upon the books of the Fund shall be maintained. Payable by any person.

RULES FOR ADMITTING TO PENSION.

41. Before nominees can be admitted to the benefits of the Fund, the Entrance Certificate shall be surrendered to the Comptroller, India Treasuries, and certificates furnished of the subscriber's death and the cause of death, from his medical attendant or other competent authority, and of the identity and existence of the nominees. Documents required

42. To entitle nominees to the annuity or increased annuity subscribed for, full six months' subscription shall have been received In the event of a subscriber dying before he shall have paid up the full sum, the amount required to make up the deficiency shall be deducted from the annuity payable to his nominees. Six months' subscription leviable

Suicide

43. If a subscriber shall have committed suicide, any insurance effected within one year previous to the death of such subscriber shall be void, and the payments made in respect of the same shall be forfeited to the Fund.

Certificates for incumbents

44. In order to entitle incumbents on the Fund to draw their pensions, it shall be necessary to furnish the Comptroller, India Treasuries, half-yearly with a certificate of existence, in the Form L for widows, and the Form M for children, signed by any competent local authority, or by two subscribers to the Fund. A solemn declaration shall also be made by the incumbent, if a widow, that she continues the widow of the deceased subscriber, and by a female child, if above the age of 14, that she is unmarried. In the case of children below that age, their guardian shall obtain the prescribed certificate of their existence, and also furnish his own solemn declaration that they are alive.

NOTE.—In the case of non-christians a certificate of non-marriage is required for all female children.

Hypothecation of pension

45. It shall not be competent to any incumbent on this Fund, male or female, to hypothecate his or her pension before it becomes due, or to assign it for any purpose other than the maintenance of such pensioner. And the Management shall not undertake to give effect to any such hypothecation or assignment, or recognize it in any way.

Guardianship of minors

46. The annuities of children under the age of 18 shall be paid to their natural or constituted guardians. In cases where there may be no guardians, or where there may be uncertainty who are the proper guardians, the Management shall not be compelled to pay the provision secured to any person until the right of such person shall have been settled by a competent Court of Law. Such arrangements as the Comptroller General shall deem necessary and proper shall be made meanwhile to secure the Fund from loss, and to provide that the annuity shall be applied to the benefit of the nominees, and the costs incurred in taking such steps shall be realized from the amount payable to them.

Payment of pensions

47. Annuities shall be paid to incumbents residing in India, in full, and to incumbents residing in Europe, or in any country in which gold is the standard currency and the Indian Government rupee is not legal tender, at the market rate of exchange.

Re-marriage of widows

48. The pension to the widow of a deceased subscriber shall cease on her re-marriage, but from the date of her again becoming a widow, she shall be re-admitted to her former pension. If on re-marriage her husband shall be qualified to become a subscriber, he may subscribe for her as if she had had no previous connection with the Fund; and, in the event of his death, she will be entitled to the pensions subscribed for by her husbands. Provided, however, that the total amount of the annuities payable to any widow shall not exceed the maximum of Rs. 200 per month.

Reversion to pension

Notice of re-marriage

49. For the purpose of identification, a widow shall, within six months after her re-marriage, furnish the name, age, occupation, and address of her second husband, if he be not, or does not himself become, a subscriber, and she shall keep the Comptroller, India Treasuries, informed of every change of her residence.

THE BENGAL AND MADRAS SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

FORM A.

To be filled up and returned to the Comptroller, India Treasuries, together with a deposit of Rs. 17.

1. State the name and address of an intimate Personal Friend (preferably a member of the Fund), whose reference you propose to offer.	
2. State if you are employed permanently in the service of Government, and if your service qualifies for pension from the General Revenues under the Civil Service Regulations. *See foot-note.**	
3. See Rule 3 and state.	
(a) Whether you are employed under the Government of Bombay, and if you are not liable under the conditions of your service to transfer outside the limits of that Government	(a)
(b) Whether you are a subscriber to the Bengal or Bombay Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Funds.	(b)
(c) Whether you are an officer of the Indian Civil Service, or of the Army, or an Officer or Engineer of the Royal Indian Marine	(c)

Signature of Applicant
Official or other designation
ADDRESS

Dated at
190 .

* NOTE —If on reference to the Comptroller General it is found that the above conditions are not fulfilled, and the applicant is not eligible to subscribe to the Fund, the medical fee for his examination and stamp duty on form D will be recovered from the applicant

FORM B.

To be filled up by Head of the Office or Pension Disbursing Officer

Personal description of

1. Height.
2. Colour of hair.
3. Complexion
4. Colour of eyes.
5. Figure.
6. Personal marks or (in the case of Gazetted Officer) signature
7. Thumb impression, right hand left hand

Signature of Head of the Office or Pension Disbursing Officer

FORM C.

To the Comptroller, India Treasuries,

(Bengal and Madras Service Family Pension Fund.)

Treasury Buildings, Calcutta.

SIR,

I REQUEST to be admitted a Subscriber to the Bengal and Madras Service Family Pension Fund for the benefit of my as per Statement enclosed, and I hereby promise and engage to submit to, and abide by, the Rules and Bye-Laws of the Fund.

I am, SIR,
Yours obediently,

Dated the 190 . *(Applicant's Signature.)*

(Designation or Profession.)

Address—

The Medical Report and the personal affirmation shall bear the date of the examination The application shall be transmitted to the Comptroller, India Treasuries, not later than one week after the date of the Medical Report.

Application Statement of Mr. to be admitted a Subscriber to the Bengal and Madras Service Family Pension Fund.

Name of the applicant, and names of the nominees in full	Place and date of birth		Age of each		Monthly pension intended to be secured for each nominee	Proposed mode of paying Monthly Subscription either through a Government Treasury, Pay Department, or otherwise	REMARKS
	Place.	Date.	Years.	Months.			
					Vide Rules 24 to 31	*Vide Rules* 32 to 40	*Vide Rules* 18 to 23
Applicant							
Wife							
Daughters							
Sons							

Dated 190 . *(Applicant's Signature.)*

(Designation or Profession.)

FORM D.

MEDICAL REPORT.

This report shall be furnished by the Civil Surgeon, or (where such an Officer is not available) by a Commissioned Medical Officer, or the Officer in Medical Charge of a District. It should be filled up and signed, and returned, under a sealed cover, to the Comptroller, India Treasuries, Treasury Buildings, Calcutta The replies and any other information contained in the report will be considered strictly private and confidential.

QUERIES	REPLIES.
1. What is his figure generally and make of chest? What is his height? Weight? Age? Does he look older than the avowed age?	 Feet Inches Stones lbs
2. Is he of temperate habits as to eating and drinking? Have you noticed any peculiarity of the eyes, or any tremor of the hands, fingers, or tongue, to induce the belief that he is of intemperate habits?	
3. Is he of sedentary habits, or used to exercise?	
4. Is he addicted to any habit tending to impair health or shorten life?	
5. Have you examined the heart and lungs with the stethoscope? Is the action of the heart quite natural, both in force and frequency of the beat? Are the lungs free from abnormal sounds? If not, to what extent are they now affected?	
6. Are the spleen and liver natural in size, and the function of the liver natural?	
7 Is there any indication of disease of the urinary organs? State the result of your examination of the urine.	*a* Specific gravity *e* Deposit or sediment. *b*. Reaction *f*. Microscopic examination (if deemed necessary). *c*. Albumen *d*. Sugar.
8. Has he, to the best of your knowledge, information, or belief, at any time, been afflicted with Rupture, Rheumatism, Rheumatic Fever, Asthma, Habitual Cough, Dropsy, Jaundice, Hemorrhoids, Hernia, Disease of Kidneys, Vertigo, Dysentery, Chronic Diarrhœa, or Anæmia, or any disease or infirmity whereby his constitution has been impaired?	
9. Has he ever been subject to any disease ascribable to a morbid condition of the head, chest, or abdomen, or to any other disease tending to shorten life?	
10. Has he, or any of his near relatives, suffered from Epilepsy, Paralysis, Apoplexy, Palsy, Insanity, or other mental affection, Neuralgic affection or headache, Phthisis or other form of Consumption, Gout, Gravel, Cancer, Scrofula, or any other hereditary disorder? Have you reason to suppose that he is predisposed to any such disease?	
11. Has he had any severe attack of illness within the last two years? If so, of what nature, and is there any predisposition to a return of such attack?	
12. Do you believe, after careful examination of Mr.———, and minute inquiry on all the points contained in the foregoing queries, that he now possesses an unimpaired and healthy constitution?	
13. Is there any other circumstance known or suspected by you with which the Manage-	

FORM D—(*continued*).

Queries.	Replies
ment ought to be made acquainted to enable them to form a just estimate of the risk proposed ?	
14. On the whole, do you believe that Mr ———has a fair prospect of attaining the usual limit of human life ? If not, state the circumstances which, in your opinion, increase the risk	

REMARKS —(*The Certifying Officer will here enter any information that may not come within the scope of the above queries*)

Dated at *this* *day of* 190 *Surgeon.*

PERSONAL AFFIRMATION

Of the person whose life is proposed for insurance to be signed and acknowledged in the presence of the Medical Certifying Officer

Questions	Answers.
1 How long have you resided continuously in India or other tropical climate ? Have you been compelled to leave India, or to reside in the Hills for the benefit of your health ? If so, for what disease ?	
2 Have you suffered from any of the diseases peculiar to the tropics ? If so, when ? And did you recover speedily and without any consecutive chronic organic disease ?	
3. Have you at any time been afflicted with Insanity, Fits, Rupture, Gout, Rheumatism, Rheumatic Fever, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Habitual Cough, Scrofula, Dropsy, Jaundice, Hemorrhoids, Hernia, Gravel, Disease of Kidneys, Vertigo, Palsy, Delirium Tremens, Dysentery, Chronic Diarrhœa, or Anæmia ?	
4. Have you ever experienced any injury from accident or otherwise, or have you ever required a surgical operation.	
5 Are you of sober, temperate, free, or intemperate habits ? Have you always been so ?	
6. Are your father and mother alive ? If dead, at what age, and of what disease did they die, and when ?	If alive { **Father is aged years** / **Mother is aged years** } If dead { **Father died at of** / **Mother died at of** }
7. How many of your brothers and sisters have died, and of what diseases and at what ages did they die ?	
8. Is there hereditary disease in your family Insanity, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Apoplexy, Palsy, Gout, Asthma, Consumption, Gravel, Scrofula, or Cancer, on either the paternal or maternal side ?	
9 What is the name of your usual Medical Attendant, and how long has he been so ?	
10 When was he last in attendance professionally ?	
11. Has any other Medical Attendant been employed, and when and for how long ?	
12 Has assurance on your life ever been declined, or effected at higher than the ordinary rates ? If so, please state by what office (including the Bengal or Bombay Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund Offices), and when ?	

FORM D—(*concluded*).

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
13. Are you now absent from duty or applying for leave on Medical Certificate? If so, will you send a copy of the official statement of your case to this office?	

I DECLARE the above answers to be strictly correct and true, and that on the ____day of_____190 , I truly and faithfully disclosed all I knew of my constitution, health, and habits of life to Dr._______, and that I have not wilfully or designedly concealed or misrepresented any circumstances that should be known in connection with my present application.

Signature of applicant.

Dated at
this *day of* 19

Declared before me
at _____ this_____day of_______19

Medical Officer.

RULE 16—Wilful omission or misrepresentation of any facts relating to the names, age, health, or constitution of the applicant, or to the name and age of the nominee, shall involve the forfeiture of all claims on the Fund.

FORM E

REFERENCE TO A FRIEND.

Replies to the following queries should be furnished by a friend who is intimately acquainted with the applicant, a Subscriber to the Fund would be preferred. It is also requested that the document, when filled up and signed, be returned, under a sealed cover, to the Comptroller, India Treasuries, Treasury Buildings, Calcutta. The replies, and any other information contained in this Report, will be considered strictly private and confidential.

QUERIES.	REPLIES
1. How long have you been acquainted with Mr.______?	
2. When did you see him last? Are you in the habit of seeing him frequently?	
3. Has Mr.___________at any time been afflicted with Insanity, Fits, Rupture, Gout, Rheumatism, Rheumatic Fever, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Habitual Cough or other disease of the Lungs, Scrofula, Dropsy, Jaundice, Hemorrhoids, Hernia, Gravel, Disease of Kidneys, Dysentery, Chronic Diarrhœa, Anæmia, Vertigo, Palsy, or any other serious malady?	
4. What is your opinion of his constitution, and what has been his general state of health?	
5. Do you consider him liable, by hereditary predisposition, to any disease likely to shorten life?	
6. Is he temperate, and has he always been so?	
7. Is he active or sedentary, or addicted to any habit tending to impair health or shorten life?	
8. Has he ever experienced any injury from accident or otherwise, and, if so, of what nature?	
9. Is there any other circumstance with which the Management ought to be made acquainted, to enable them to form a just estimate of the risk proposed?	

Dated at
This *day of* *190* .

Signature of the Friend,
a Subscriber to the Fund or not
(*Designation or Profession*)
(*Address.*)

N.B.—It is discretionary with the Comptroller General, in a case in which he may deem such a course necessary, to make a direct reference, or to call for a report from any other person acquainted with the Applicant

FORM F.

To ______________________

SIR,

I have the pleasure to acquaint you, in reply to your letter of the , that the management of the Bengal and Madras Service Family Pension Fund have admitted you to be a Member of the Fund. Your Entrance Certificate will be forwarded to you on your paying within a month a month's subscription in advance, as required by the Rules. Please note that the liability of the Fund will not commence prior to the date of receipt of this subscription

The amount of your subscription is Rupees monthly.

A copy of the Rules of the Fund is enclosed

I am,

SIR,

Your obedient Servant,

Comptroller, India Treasuries.

FORM G.

BENGAL AND MADRAS SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND

ENTRANCE CERTIFICATE.

*Calcutta,*______________*19* .

CERTIFIED that Mr ______________ has this day been admitted a Member of the Bengal and Madras Service Family Pension Fund, under the terms and conditions thereof, for the eventual benefit of the undermentioned nominees, and that his Entrance Subscription for the month of ________ amounting to Rs ____ has been duly received by

Comptroller, India Treasuries.

Class	Names	Date of Birth	Age: Years	Age: Months.	Where born	Where resident.	Provision for Nominees: Per Mensem	Provision for Nominees: Per Annum	Registered monthly subscription.
Subscriber . .									
Nominee . .									

Registered as No.

Comptroller, India Treasuries.

Members of the Consultative Committee. } ______________

____

____

All casualties, as well as marriage of nominees, must be communicated to the Comptroller, India Treasuries, as they occur.

FORM H.

Dated ________

CERTIFIED that an increased provision of Rs. ________ per month has this day been subscribed for his [wife or children] ____ within-named, by the within-named ________ under the Rules and Conditions of the Fund.

Class	Names	Date of birth	Age		Where born	Where resident	Increased Provision for Nominees		Registered monthly subscription
			Years	Months			Per mensem	Per annum	
Subscriber . .									
Nominee . .									

Comptroller, India Treasuries.

Members of the Consultative Committee } ________
____
____

FORM I.

[ADDITIONAL] child [or children] registered since issue of this Certificate, for whom provision is made according to the Rules of the Fund.

Class	Names.	Date of birth	Age		Where born.	Where resident.	Provision for Children		Registered monthly subscription.
			Years	Months.			Per mensem	Per annum.	
Subscriber									
Nominee . .									

Comptroller, India Treasuries.

Members of the Consultative Committee. } ________
____
____

FORM J.

Dated ____________

CERTIFIED that the provision [or increased provision] of Rs ______ per month subscribed for by the within-named ________ for his [wife or children] ____ within [or above] named, has, at his request, been reduced from this date to Rs ________ per month.

Comptroller, India Treasuries

Members of the Consultative Committee. } ________________

FORM K.

Dated ____________

CERTIFIED that the provision [or increased provision] of Rs ________ per month subscribed for the within [or above] named ________ has been cancelled from this date, at the request of the within-named ____

Comptroller, India Treasuries

Members of the Consultative Committee } ________________

FORM L.

FORM OF HALF-YEARLY CERTIFICATE FOR WIDOWS

Half-yearly Certificate to be furnished on the 1st May and 1st November of each year

CERTIFIED that Mrs ____________, widow of the late Mr ____________ is in existence, that she is in a state of widowhood, that I have seen her this day.

Signature (*a*) ____________

(*Place*) ____________

Date ____________ 190

Designation or Profession. } ____________

(*a*) To be signed either by a Magistrate, Gazetted Government Officer, Doctor, Banker, Clergyman, or two Subscribers to the Fund

FORM M.

FORM OF HALF-YEARLY CERTIFICATE FOR CHILDREN.

Half-yearly Certificate to be furnished on the 1st May and 1st November of each year.

CERTIFIED that the children named above are alive and have been seen by me this day, and that the Misses ____________ are still unmarried

(*Place*) ____________ Signature (*a*) ____________

Date ____________ 190 Designation or Profession } ____________

(*a*) To be signed either by a Magistrate, Gazetted Government Officer, Doctor, Banker, Clergyman, or two Subscribers to the Fund

FORM N.

FORM OF RECEIPT FOR WIDOWS ONLY.

Address { ____________(Street or House.)
____________(Station or Town.)

Dated (a) ______ ______190 .

To the Comptroller, India Treasuries (Bengal and Madras Service Family Pension Fund), Treasury Buildings, Calcutta.

SIR,—I hereby most solemnly declare that I am in a state of widowhood and entitled, on my own account, to a pension of R______for the month of______ ____ 190 , agreeably to Entrance Certificate No dated 19 , and I hereby acknowledge to have received the said sum of R____________

WITNESS.

Signature (c) ____________ Signature (b)

Designation or Profession. } ____________

One anna Stamp for sums exceeding Rs. 20.

(a) May be signed on the last day of the month for which the pension is drawn
(b) Any instructions regarding payment should be entered above this signature
(c) To be signed by a Magistrate, Gazetted Government Officer, Doctor, Banker, Clergyman, or Subscriber to the Fund

RULE 45.—"It shall not be competent to any incumbent on this Fund, male or female, to hypothecate his or her pension before it becomes due, or to assign it for any purpose other than the maintenance of such pensioner. And the Management shall not undertake to give effect to any such hypothecation or assignment, or recognize it in any way."

FORM O.

FORM OF RECEIPT FOR WIDOWS AND ORPHANS.

Address { ____________(Street or House.)
____________(Station or Town.)

*Dated (a)*____________ 190 .

To the Comptroller, India Treasuries (Bengal and Madras Service Family Pension Fund), Treasury Buildings, Calcutta.

SIR,—I hereby most solemnly declare that I am in a state of widowhood and entitled to a pension of R______on my own account and of R______on account of my Child/Children named in the margin for the month of______190 , agreeably to Entrance Certificate No.______dated______190 , and I hereby acknowledge to have received the said sums of R______on my own account and R______on account of my children (Total R______).

Name of Child	Date of Birth.	Amount of Pension	
		R	a
	Total R		

WITNESS.

Signature (c)____________ Signature (b)

Designation or Profession. } ____________

One anna Stamp for sums exceeding Rs. 20.

(a) May be signed on the last day of the month for which the pension is drawn.
(b) Any instructions regarding payment should be entered above this signature
(c) To be signed either by a Magistrate, Gazetted Government Officer, Doctor, Banker, Clergyman, or Subscriber to the Fund

RULE 45.—"It shall not be competent to any incumbent on this Fund, male or female, to hypothecate his or her pension before it becomes due, or to assign it for any purpose other than the maintenance of such pensioner. And the Management shall not undertake to give effect to any such hypothecation or assignment, or recognize it in any way."

FORM P.

FORM OF RECEIPT FOR ORPHANS BY THEIR GUARDIAN.

Address { ______________ (Street or House.)
______________ (Station or Town.)

Dated (*a*) ______________ 190 .

I do hereby acknowledge to have received from the Comptroller, India Treasuries (Bengal and Madras Service Family Pension Fund), Treasury Buildings, Calcutta, the sum of Rs ____ being the amount of pensions for the month of ______ 190 , of the Orphan/Orphans named in the margin, for which their late father, Mr ________ subscribed for their benefit agreeably, to Entrance Certificate No. ____ dated ______ 190 .

Name of Child	Date of Birth	Amount of pension Rs	As
	Total Rs		

WITNESS

Signature (*c*) ______________ Signature (*b*)
Designation or Profession. } ______________

One anna Stamp for sums exceeding Rs 20.

(*a*) May be signed on the last day of the month for which the pension is drawn
(*b*) Any instructions regarding payment should be entered above this signature.
(*c*) To be signed either by a Magistrate, Gazetted Government Officer, Doctor, Banker, Clergyman, or Subscriber to the Fund

RULE 45.—"It shall not be competent to any incumbent on this Fund, male or female, to hypothecate his or her pension before it becomes due, or to assign it for any purpose other than the maintenance of such pensioner. And the Management shall not undertake to give effect to any such hypothecation or assignment, or recognize it in any way."

FORM Q.

FORM OF RECEIPT FOR ORPHANS BY THEMSELVES.

Address { ______________ (Street or House)
______________ (Station or Town)

Dated (*a*) ______________ 190 .

I do here by acknowledge to have received from the Comptroller, India Treasuries (Bengal and Madras Service Family Pension Fund), Treasury Buildings, Calcutta, the sum of Rs ______ being the amount of my pension for the month of ______ 190 , for which my late father, Mr. ______________ subscribed for my benefit, agreeably to Entrance Certificate No ______ dated ______ 19 .

WITNESS.

Signature (*c*) ______________ Signature (*b*)
Designation or Profession. } ______________

One anna Stamp for sums exceeding Rs 20.

(*a*) May be signed on the last day of the month for which the pension is drawn
(*b*) Any instructions regarding payment should be entered above this signature.
(*c*) To be signed either by a Magistrate, Gazetted Government Officer, Doctor, Banker, Clergyman, or Subscriber to the Fund.

RULE 45—"It shall not be competent to any incumbent on this Fund, male or female, to hypothecate his or her pension before it becomes due, or to assign it for any purpose other than the maintenance of such pensioner. And the Management shell not undertake to give effect to any such hypothecation or assignment, or recognize it in any way."

FORMS TO BE USED FOR INCUMBENTS DRAWING PENSIONS IN EUROPE THROUGH THE LONDON AGENTS

N.B.—These Pensions are payable quarterly on and after 1st January, 1st April, 1st July, and 1st October, in each year.

FORM R.

FOR WIDOWS AND ORPHANS.

I HEREBY certify that Mrs.
widow of the late Mr.
is alive; that I have personally seen her this day, and that she is still a widow.

I also certify that

[Here insert names of children, and dates of birth, at full length.]

1. born.
2. „
3. „
&c. „

Children of the said Mr.——— are alive, and that I have personally seen them this day. I further certify that the said daughters (if any) are still unmarried.

*

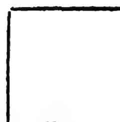
———

Dated——— *190* .

* To be signed by a Magistrate, Banker, or Clergyman, on or after the 1st January, 1st April, 1st July, and 1st October, in each year.

RECEIVED from the Comptroller, India Treasuries (BENGAL AND MADRAS SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND), by payment of the Accountant-General, India Office, Rupees——— or £——— (less Tax) for——— months' Pension to——— last for myself and children.

£———

Signature  *Pensioner.* *across a Receipt Stamp.*

Address———

Dated——— *190* .

FORM S.

FOR ORPHANS BY THEIR GUARDIANS.

I HEREBY certify that

[Here insert names of children, and dates of birth, at full length]

1. born
2. „
3. „
&c. „

are at this time alive, and that I have personally seen them this day.

I also certify that all the said daughters (if any) are unmarried

*

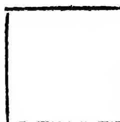
———

Dated——— *190* .

* To be signed by a Magistrate, Banker, or Clergyman, on or after the 1st January, 1st April, 1st July and 1st October, in each year.

RECEIVED from the Comptroller, India Treasuries (BENGAL AND MADRAS SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND), by payment of the Accountant-General, India Office, Rupees——— ——— or £——— (less income-tax) for——— months' Pension to ——— last due to the above-mentioned children of the late Mr.———

£———

Signature  *Guardian.* *across a Receipt Stamp.*

Address———

Dated——— *190* .

FORM T.

FOR ORPHANS.

I do hereby certify that Miss_________________ daughter of the late_________________ is alive, that I have personally seen her this day, and that she is unmarried.

*

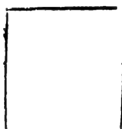
____

Date_________________

* To be signed by a Magistrate, Banker, or Clergyman, on or after the 1st January, 1st April, 1st July, and 1st October, in each year.

RECEIVED from the Comptroller, India Treasuries (BENGAL AND MADRAS SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND), by payment of the Accountant-General, India Office, Rupees_________ or £ _________ (less Tax) for _________ months' Pension to _________last.

£_________

Signature  *Pensioner.*

across a Receipt Stamp.

*Address*_________________

*Dated*_________________190 .

TABLE A.

Shewing the Monthly Payments required to be made by a Husband to secure a Monthly Pension of One Hundred Rupees to his wife, in the event of her becoming a Widow.

Husband's Age.

Age of the Wife.

	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	
18	27 059	26 890	26.722	26-553	26 398	26 241	26.069	25 935	25 780	25 602	25.425	25 247	25 070	24.892					18
19	27.336	27 194	27 052	26.910	26.664	26 528	26 393	26 257	26 122	25 864	25 703	25 541	25 379	25 217	24 933				19
20	27 614	27 498	37 383	2 267	27 068	26 797	26 686	26 5 5	26 164	26 255	25 965	25 824	25 683	25 542	25 304	25 000			20
21	28 094	27 804	27 714	27 624	27 4 2	27 260	26 988	26 897	26 805	26 646	26.409	26 119	25 993	25 866	25 675	25.424	25 086		21
22	28 574	28 345	28 637	27 981	27 877	27 723	27 508	27 217	27 147	27 038	26 853	26 622	26 300	26 191	26.047	25 848	25.566	25 214	22
23	29 053	28 886	28 643	28 338	28 281	28 186	28 028	27 803	27 489	27 429	27 296	2 125	26 866	26,516	26 418	26 2,1	26.046	25 754	23
24	29 533	29 428	29 219	29 017	28 685	28 649	28 518	28 390	28 146	27 820	27 740	27 628	2 433	37 152	26 789	26.695	26 526	26 294	24
25	30.013	29 969	29 856	29 696	29 441	29 112	29 068	28 976	28 803	28 553	28 184	28.131	27 999	27 789	27 495	27 119	27 006	26.835	25
26	30.872	30 510	30 462	30 375	30 198	29 945	29 588	29 563	29 460	29 285	28.997	28 634	28 566	28 425	28.201	27 902	27 486	27 375	26
27	31 730	31 454	31 068	31 054	30 954	30 784	30 511	30 149	30 117	30 018	29 811	29 528	29 132	29 062	28 907	28 686	28 352	27.915	27
28	32 589	32.399	32 106	31 733	31 710	31 619	31 436	31 163	30 774	30 750	30 624	30 422	30 119	29 698	29 613	29 469	29 218	28.867	28
29	33 447	33 343	33 144	32 866	32 466	32 455	32 358	32 177	31 886	31 483	31 438	31 317	31 105	30 775	30 319	30 253	30 085	29 819	29
30	34.306	34 288	34 183	33.999	33 698	33 291	33 282	33 192	32 997	32 690	32 251	32.211	32 092	31 852	31 490	31 036	30 951	30 772	30
31	35 659	35,252	35.221	35 133	34 950	34.623	34 205	34.200	34 109	33 897	33 555	33 105	33 0 8	32 930	32.662	32.303	31 817	31 724	31
32	37 013	36 688	36 259	36.206	36 163	35,955	35 632	35 220	35 200	35 105	34 859	34.502	34 065	34 007	33 833	33.570	33 172	32 676	32
33	38 366	38 123	37 790	37 399	37 385	37 287	37 059	36.730	36 332	36 312	36 164	35 899	35 543	35 084	35 005	34.838	34.527	34.107	33
34	39 720	39 569	39 321	38.997	38 627	38 619	38 486	38 241	37 910	37 519	37 468	37 295	37 022	36 632	36 176	36.105	35.882	35.538	34
35	41 073	41.014	40 851	40 596	40 275	39 951	39 913	39 751	39 488	39 146	38.772	38 692	38 500	38.179	37 773	37 372	37 237	36.970	35
36	42 773	42 460	42.382	42 194	41 922	41 622	41 340	41 262	41 067	40 774	40 125	40 089	39 979	39 727	39 370	38 987	38 592	38.401	36
37	44.473	44.154	43 913	43 793	43 570	43 293	43 006	42 772	42 645	42 401	42 077	41 741	41 457	41 274	40 966	40 602	40 204	39 832	37
38	46 172	45 848	45.571	45 391	45 217	44 964	44 672	44 410	44.223	44 029	43 730	43 393	43 079	42 822	42 563	42.217	41.816	41 415	38
39	47 872	47 542	47.230	46.992	46 865	46.635	46 338	46 047	45 807	45 656	45 382	45 044	44 700	44.389	44.160	43.832	43 429	42 999	39
40	49 572	49 236	48 886	48.593	48 402	48 306	48 004	47 635	47 391	47 178	47 035	46 696	46 322	15 956	45 665	45.447	45.041	44.582	40
41	51 094	50 930	50 547	50.194	49 941	49.797	49 670	49 322	48.976	48.700	48 512	48.348	47.945	47 522	47 169	46.912	46.653	46 166	41
42	52 595	52 430	52 205	51 795	51 477	51.288	51 152	50 96	50 560	50.222	49 989	49 818	49 565	49 089	48 674	48.377	48.110	47 749	42
43	54 107	53.929	53 742	53.346	53 015	52 778	52 634	52.492	52 144	51 744	51 466	51 288	51.074	50 656	50 178	49841	49 566	49 246	43
44	55 618	55 429	55 279	55 018	54.552	54 269	54.116	54.004	53 754	53 266	52.913	52 758	52 582	52 255	51 683	51 306	51 023	50.744	44
45	57 130	56.928	56 816	56.639	56 297	55 760	55 598	55 526	55 364	55 000	54 420	54.228	54 091	53 854	53 408	52.771	52 479	52.241	45
46		58 446	58 353	58.261	58 043	57.638	57 030	57 048	56.974	56.733	56.291	55 698	55 599	55 454	55 133	54.629	53 936	53 739	46
47			59 890	59 883	59 788	59 516	59 094	58.570	58 544	58.467	58.162	57 693	57 108	57 053	56 859	56 486	55 920	55 236	47
48				61 504	61 134	61 394	61 088	60 681	60 194	60 100	60 034	59 689	59 217	58 652	58 584	58 344	57 904	57.337	48
49					63 279	63 212	63 034	62 792	62 414	61 934	61 905	61 684	61 327	60 8,0	60 309	60 201	59 887	59 437	49
50						65 150	65 096	64 904	64.635	64.276	63 776	63 680	63 436	63 087	62 653	62.059	61 871	61 538	50
51							67 100	67.016	66 855	66 619	66 269	65 675	65 546	65 305	64 996	64.579	63 855	63 638	51
52								69 126	69 076	68.961	68 762	68 373	67 655	67 522	67 340	67 099	66 567	65.739	52
53									71.296	70 985	70 674	70 362	70 051	69 740	69 683	69 620	69 279	68 702	53
54										73.646	73 322	72 998	72 6 5	72 351	72 027	72.140	71 991	71 665	54
55											76 240	75 924	75 608	75 292	74.976	74.660	74.703	74.629	55
56												79 167	78 817	78 460	78 116	77 765	77 415	77 592	56
57													82 377	82 013	81 649	81 284	80 919	80 555	57
58														85 784	85 408	85 032	84 656	84.280	58
59															89 331	89 171	88.685	88 253	59
60																92 799	92 442	92 102	60
61																	96 199	95 951	61
62																		99 800	62
63																			63
64																			64
65																			65
66																			66
67																			67
68																			68
69																			69
70																			70

Husband's Age.

TABLE A—*continued*

Shewing the Monthly Payments required to be made by a Husband to secure a Monthly Pension of One Hundred Rupees to his Wife, in the event of her becoming a Widow.

Husband's Age

Age of the Wife—*continued*.

Husband's Age	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	Husband's Age
18				.						.	.	...		..	...		18
19			...						...	.	.		...	..	.	.	19
20										.	...	.				.	20
21			.							.	...	...		...			21
22	..								...	..		...				.	22
23	25 360		...		.		.		...	.	...	.				...	23
24	25 967	25 558							...	..	..		...		.		24
25	26.574	26 234	25 800	.						...							25
26	27 182	26 910	26.550	26 092					..	...							26
27	27 789	27 585	27 299	26 917	26 421			...	...			..			.	..	27
28	28.396	28 261	28 049	27 743	27 328	26 791			.	.		.					28
29	29 437	28 937	28.798	28.568	28.234	27 785	27.234		.	...						...	29
30	30 478	30 071	29 548	29 394	29 141	28 779	28 313	27 703									30
31	31 520	31 205	30 769	30.219	30 047	29 772	29.392	28 865	28 237	...				...			31
32	32.561	32 338	31 990	31 525	30 954	30 766	30 470	30 026	29 479	28 831			...	...		...	32
33	33 602	33 472	33 212	32 832	32.337	31 760	31 549	31 188	30 721	30 142	29 463					...	33
34	35.097	34.606	34.433	34.198	33 720	33 201	32 628	32 349	31 963	31 453	30 824	30 161		...	...		34
35	36.592	36.144	35.654	35 445	35 103	34 641	34 103	33 511	33 205	32 764	32 184	31 552	30 873		..		35
36	38.086	37 683	37 213	36 751	36 486	36 082	35 5[illegible]9	34.998	34.447	34.075	33 545	32 943	32 268	31 620			36
37	39.581	39 221	38 773	38.298	37 869	37 522	37 054	36 486	35.920	35 386	34.906	34.333	33 664	32.990	32 330		37
38	41 076	40 760	40 332	39.845	39 377	38 963	38 5[illegible]0	37 973	37 393	36.812	36 266	35 724	35 059	34.360	33 652	33 029	38
39	42.609	42 298	41.892	41.391	40 885	40 408	40 005	39 461	38.867	38.238	37.628	37 115	36 455	35 731	34.975	34.281	39
40	44.130	43 760	43 451	42 938	42.394	41 854	41 384	40 948	40.340	39 665	38.991	38 399	37 850	37 101	36 297	35.532	40
41	45 656	45 223	44.868	44.485	43 902	43 299	42 [illegible]63	42 275	41 813	41 091	40 353	39 684	39 074	38.471	37 620	36 784	41
42	47 183	46 685	46.284	45 890	45.410	44.745	44 141	43 602	43 119	42 517	41 716	40.968	40 299	39 666	38.942	38 035	42
43	48.710	48.148	47 701	47 296	46.853	46 190	45 520	44.928	44.425	43 850	43 078	42 253	41 523	40 861	40 151	39 287	43
44	50.296	49.610	49 117	48.701	48 295	47 717	46 899	46 255	45.782	45 183	44.476	43 537	42.748	42 056	41 359	40 548	44
45	51 881	51 323	50 534	50 107	49 788	49 244	48 510	47 582	47 038	46 515	45 873	44.889	43 972	43 251	42 568	41.808	45
46	53 467	53 036	52.350	51 512	51 180	50 770	50 182	49.347	48.344	47.848	47 271	46.421	45 571	44.446	43.776	43 069	46
47	55.052	54.750	54.226	53 489	52.623	52.297	51 823	51 111	50.221	49 181	48 668	4[illegible].953	47 170	46.147	44.985	44.329	47
48	56 638	56.463	56.073	55 465	54.712	53 824	53 465	52.876	52 098	51 160	50 066	49 485	48 770	47.848	46 762	45 590	48
49	58.854	58.176	57 919	57 442	56 801	56.028	55 106	54.640	53 976	53 140	52 149	51 017	50 369	49 549	48 538	47 443	49
50	61 069	60 520	59 765	59 418	58.890	58 232	57 437	56 405	55 853	55 119	54.233	53 216	51 968	51 250	50 315	49 296	50
51	63.285	62.863	62.269	61 395	60 979	60 436	59 769	58 900	57 730	57 099	56 316	55 415	54.311	52 951	52 091	51 150	51
52	65.500	65.207	64.773	64.109	63 068	62 640	62.100	61 396	60 434	59 078	58 400	57 613	56.654	55 476	53 868	53 003	52
53	67 716	67 550	67.276	66 823	66.038	64.844	64.432	63.891	63 138	62 041	60.483	59 812	58 997	58 000	56 622	54.856	53
54	70.954	69.594	69 780	69.538	69 008	68.094	66 763	66.387	65.843	65 004	63 723	62 011	61 340	60 525	59 377	57 863	54
55	74.191	70.394	72.284	72.252	71.978	71 344	70 281	68 862	68.547	67 967	66 963	65 5[illegible]	63 683	63 049	62 131	60 871	55
56	77.429	76.894	75.985	74.966	74.948	74.593	73 799	72 609	71 251	70.930	70 204	69 035	67 414	65 574	64.886	63 878	56
57	80.666	80.395	79 686	78.802	77 918	77 843	77.316	76.336	75 135	73 893	73 444	[illegible]2 547	71 145	69 469	67 640	66 886	57
58	83.904	83.895	83.388	82.638	81 872	81.093	80 834	80 064	79 019	77 915	76 684	76 059	74 876	73 363	71 698	69 893	58
59	87.833	87.395	87.089	86 475	85.827	85 164	84.352	83 791	82 904	81 937	80 858	79 571	78 607	77 258	75 756	74.114	59
60	91.762	91.407	90.790	90.311	89 781	89.236	88.554	87 518	86 [illegible]88	85 960	85 032	83 901	82 338	81 152	79 815	78.335	60
61	95.691	95.420	94.924	94.147	93.736	93.307	92 756	91 902	90 672	89 982	89 205	88.231	86.892	85.047	83 873	82.556	61
62	99 620	99.432	99.057	98.433	97 690	97.379	96.958	96.286	95.269	94.004	93 379	92 560	91 447	89 884	87 931	86 777	62
63	103.549	103.445	103.191	102.719	102.356	101 450	101 160	100.671	99 866	98.918	97 553	96 890	96 001	94 721	93 998	90 998	63
64		107.457	107.038	106.619	106.200	105 781	105 362	105 055	104.463	103 833	102 774	101 220	100 556	99 558	98 065	96 267	64
65		...	111.458	111 054	110.650	110.247	109 841	109 439	109 060	108.747	107 996	106.728	105 110	104.395	103 131	101 536	65
66	...	...	...	115.577	115.193	114.809	114.425	114.041	113 657	113.662	113.217	112.235	110 856	109.232	108.198	106.804	66
67	...	.	.	..	121 022	120 533	120.044	119 554	119 065	118.576	118.439	117 743	116 601	114.933	113.265	112.073	67
68		.	.			126.[illegible]88	126.162	125.587	124.911	124.286	123.660	123.250	122.347	120 678	119 010	117.342	68
69	...		..			...	132.658	131 878	131 098	130 318	129.537	128.[illegible]58	128.092	126.431	124.770	123 109	69
70	...	...		.			.	138.635	137.876	136.716	135.757	134.797	133.838	132.120	130.402	128.683	70

Husband's Age.

TABLE A—*concluded.*

Shewing the Monthly Payments required to be made by a Husband to secure a Monthly Pension of One Hundred Rupees to his Wife, in the event of her becoming a Widow.

Husband's Age.

Age of the Wife—concluded

Husband's Age	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	Husband's Age
18																							18
19																							19
20																							20
21																							21
22																							22
23																							23
24																							24
25																							25
26																							26
27																							27
28																							28
29																							29
30																							30
31																							31
32																							32
33																							33
34																							34
35																							35
36																							36
37																							37
38																							38
39	33 664																						39
40	34.827	34.181																					40
41	35.990	35 277	34 591																				41
42	37.152	36.372	35.650	34.848																			42
43	38.315	37.468	36.709	35.906	34 958																		43
44	39.4.8	38.563	37.768	36.965	36 058	34.958																	44
45	40.827	39 659	38.827	38.023	37 158	36.129	34.945																45
46	42.176	41.096	39 886	39 062	38.258	37.300	36.191	34.972															46
47	43.525	42.534	41 397	40.140	39 358	38.471	37 437	36.278	35.065														47
48	44.874	43.971	42.908	41 713	40 458	39 642	38.684	37 584	36.422	35.226													48
49	46.223	45.409	44.420	43.287	42 087	40.813	39 930	38 889	37 780	36.622	35.405												49
50	48.159	46.846	45.931	44.860	43.716	42.503	41.176	40 195	39 137	38.017	36.846	35.589											50
51	50 095	48.889	47.442	46.434	45 344	44.192	42.955	41 501	40 495	39 413	38.288	37.103	35 760										51
52	52.090	50 931	49 636	48.007	46 973	45.882	44.734	43 403	41 852	40.808	39 729	38.616	37 379	35.921									52
53	53 966	52.974	51.831	50.384	48 602	47 571	46 512	45.306	43 903	42.204	41 171	40.130	38.998	37 676	36 099								53
54	55.902	55.016	54.025	52 760	51 176	49.261	48 291	47.206	45 953	44.424	42 612	41.643	40 617	39.431	37 997	36 301							54
55	59 144	57 059	56.220	55 137	53 749	52.017	50.070	49.111	48 004	46 644	44.988	43.157	42.236	41 187	39 8 5	38 332	36 604						55
56	62.885	60 488	58.414	57 513	56.323	54 773	52 944	51 013	50 054	48.864	47.364	45.631	43 855	42 942	41 794	40 363	38.712	37 040					56
57	65 627	63.917	61.964	59.890	58 896	57 589	55 818	53 950	52 105	51 084	49 740	48.104	46 371	44 697	43 692	42 394	40 821	39 170	37 583				57
58	68.[illegible]68	67.346	65 513	63 558	61.470	60.285	58.692	56.886	55.090	53 304	52.116	50 5.8	48 888	47 230	45 590	44.425	42 929	41 300	36.710	38 213			58
59	72.110	70.775	69 063	67.226	65.370	63.041	61 566	59.823	58.075	56.331	54.492	53 051	51 101	49 763	48.137	46.456	45 038	43.431	41 838	40 321	38.825		59
60	76 531	74.204	72.612	70 895	69 070	67 018	64.440	62 759	61 061	59 359	57 569	55 525	53.921	52 296	50 685	49 017	47 146	45 561	43 965	42.429	40 930	39.306	60
61	80 952	78.900	76.162	74.563	72.871	70 995	68 596	65 696	64.046	62 3.6	60 646	58.699	56 437	54.829	53 232	51 578	49 753	47 691	46 093	44.536	43 036	41.433	61
62	85.374	82.596	81 194	78.231	76 671	74.973	72 752	70 132	67 031	65 414	63 722	61 874	59.736	57.362	55 ,80	54.140	52 360	50 372	48 220	46.646	45 141	43.560	62
63	89 795	88.293	86.226	83.366	80 471	78.950	76.909	74.568	71 468	68.441	66 799	65 048	63 035	60 700	58 327	56 701	54 966	53 053	50 948	48.754	47 247	45 687	63
64	84.216	92 989	91.259	88.501	85 644	82 927	81 065	79 003	75 904	72 847	69.876	68 223	66.334	64.038	61 756	59 262	5- 573	55.734	53 676	51 518	49 352	47 814	64
65	99.662	97.685	96.291	93.637	90.818	88 061	85.221	83.439	80 341	77.253	74.237	71 397	69.633	67.377	65 185	62 756	60 180	58.415	56 403	54.252	52.121	49 941	65
66	105 109	103 197	101 323	98.772	95 991	93 195	90.301	87.875	84.777	81 660	78.599	75.682	72.932	70.715	68.614	66.249	63.705	61.096	59 131	57 046	54.890	52.671	66
67	109.555	108.710	106.308	103.907	101 165	98 329	95.380	92.297	89.214	86.066	82.960	79 967	77 010	74.053	72.043	64.743	67.231	64 545	61 859	59.810	57.660	55.400	67
68	116.002	114.222	111 594	108.966	106.338	103 463	100 460	97 130	93 801	90 472	87 332	84.251	81 324	78.398	75.472	73.236	70.756	68.028	65 301	62.5 4	60 429	58.130	68
69	121.448	119 786	116.949	114.165	111 381	108.597	105.539	102.075	98.611	95 147	91 683	88.536	85 583	82.632	79 661	76 730	74.282	71 511	68.740	65.969	63.198	60.859	69
70	126.963	125.247	122.821	119.396	116.470	113.545	110.619	107.059	103 500	99 940	96 381	92.821	89.818	86.815	83 813	80.810	77 807	74.963	72.120	69.276	66 433	63.589	70

Husband's Age.

TABLE B.

Shewing the monthly payments to continue throughout the Temporary co-existence of Father and Son, during the Son's minority, which will provide a pension of Eighty Rupees per month to the Son, for that period of his Life under the age of 21 years, during which he may happen to survive his Father.

Age of the Father

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
20	12.878																					20
21	13 177	12.990																				21
22	13 476	13.250	12.881																			22
23	13 776	13 509	13 124	12 571																		23
24	14.075	13 769	13 368	12 821	12 102																	24
25	14.374	14.028	13 611	13.071	12.380	11.610																25
26	14.797	14.288	13 855	13 320	12 657	11 915	11 106															26
27	15.219	14 759	14.098	13 570	12 935	12 220	11 439	10 594														27
28	15 642	15 230	14.614	13 820	13 212	12 526	11 772	10 955	10 071													28
29	16.064	15 700	15 131	14 379	13 490	12 831	12 105	11 316	10 461	9 543												29
30	16 487	16 171	15 647	14.938	14.087	13 136	12.438	11 676	10 848	9 955	9 000											30
31	17.238	16.642	16.164	15 496	14.684	13 767	12 771	12 037	11 236	10 368	9 434	8 445										31
32	17 989	17 446	16 680	16 055	15.282	14 398	13.429	12 398	11 623	10 780	9 868	8 895	7 872									32
33	18 740	18 251	17 522	16 614	15 879	15 030	14 058	13 074	12 010	11 193	10 302	9 345	8 329	7 281								33
34	19 491	19 055	18 364	17 473	16 476	15 661	14.746	13 749	12 690	11 605	10 736	9 794	8 787	7 745	6 660							34
35	20.242	19 860	19 206	18.333	17 331	16 292	15 405	14.425	13 370	12 273	11 170	10 244	9 244	8 188	7 097	6 004						35
36	21 199	20 664	20 048	19 192	18 186	17 121	16 063	15 100	14 049	12.940	11 807	10 694	9 702	8 642	7 534	6 409	5 298					36
37	22.156	21 601	20 890	20 052	19 042	17 950	16 844	15 776	14.729	13 605	12 444	11 281	10 159	9 095	7 970	6 813	5 655	4 524				37
38	23 113	22 538	21 776	20 911	19 897	18 779	17 624	16 487	15 409	14 275	13 080	11 867	10 677	9 549	8 407	7.218	6 014	4 820	3 664			38
39	24.070	23 476	22.662	21 718	20 752	19 608	18 405	17 198	16 032	14 943	13 717	12 454	11 195	9 981	8 844	7 622	6 370	5 116	3 886	2 697		39
40	25 027	24.413	23 548	22 525	21 469	20 437	19 185	17.909	16 654	15 470	14 354	13 040	11 714	10 413	9 184	8 027	6 728	5 411	4 108	2 840	1 570	40
41	25.843	25 350	24 434	23 333	22 186	21 072	19 966	18 620	17 277	15 997	14 794	13 627	12 232	10 846	9 523	8 281	7 085	5 707	4 329	2 983	1 640	41
42	26.660	26 139	25 320	24 140	22 904	21 706	20 539	19 331	17 899	16 525	15 233	13 998	12 750	11 278	9 863	8 534	7 268	6 003	4 551	3 125	1 710	42
43	27 476	26 928	26 102	24.947	23 621	22 341	21 111	19 867	18 522	17 052	15 673	14.369	13 075	11 710	10 202	8 788	7 151	6 134	4 773	3 268	1 780	43
44	28.292	27 716	26.884	25 745	24.338	22.975	21.684	20 404	19 048	17 579	16 112	14 740	13 400	12 013	10 542	9 041	7 634	6 266	4 871	3 411	1 850	44
45	29 108	28.505	27 667	26 544	25 165	23 610	22 256	20 940	19 574	18 109	16 552	15 111	13 725	12 316	10 836	9 295	7 817	6 397	4 969	3 486	1 920	45
46	30 214	29 294	28.449	27 342	25 992	24 464	22 829	21 477	20 100	18 639	17 084	15 482	14 050	12 620	11 129	9 578	8 000	6 529	5 066	3 560	1 968	46
47	31.321	30 470	29 231	28.141	26 820	25 318	23 694	22 013	20 626	19 168	17 616	16 000	14 375	12 923	11 423	9 861	8 259	6 660	5 164	3 635	2 016	47
48	32 427	31 646	30 451	28 939	27 647	26 171	24.560	22 873	21 152	19 698	18.147	16 519	14 864	13 226	11 716	10 144	8 518	6 880	5 262	3 709	2 064	48
49	33 534	32 823	31 672	30 185	28.474	27 025	25 425	23 733	21 796	20 228	18.679	17 037	15 352	13 672	12 010	10 427	8 777	7 101	5 433	3 784	2 112	49
50	34.640	33 999	32 892	31 431	29 740	27 879	26 291	24.594	22 441	21 054	19211	17 556	15 841	14 119	12 411	10 710	9 036	7 321	5 604	3 900	2 160	50
51	36 261	35 175	34 113	32 677	31 005	29 173	27 156	25 454	23 085	21 881	20028	18 074	16 329	14 565	12 811	11 068	9 295	7 542	5 775	4 017	2 221	51
52	37 882	36 935	35 333	33 923	32 271	30 467	28 498	26 314	23 730	22 707	20844	18 897	16 818	15 012	13 212	11 427	9 623	7 762	5 946	4 133	2 282	52
53	39 502	38.695	37 289	35 169	33 536	31 761	29 840	27 719	24 374	23 534	21661	19 720	17 658	15 458	13 612	11 785	9 951	8·066	6 117	4 250	2 343	53
54	41 123	40.454	39 145	37 106	34.802	33 055	31 182	29 124	26 040	24 360	22477	20 542	18.499	16 315	14 013	12 144	10 278	8 371	6 394	4 366	2 404	54
55	42 744	42.214	41.050	39 044	36.941	34.349	32 524	30 529	27 707	25 863	23294	21 365	19 339	17 172	14 864	12 502	10 606	8 675	6 672	4 598	2 465	55
56	45.264	43 974	42 956	40 981	39 079	36 527	33 866	31 934	29 373	27 36[illegible]	24.783	22 188	20 180	18 028	15 715	13 302	10 934	8 980	6 949	4 830	2 6[illegible]3	56
57	47 783	46.601	44 862	42 919	41 218	38 705	36 026	33 339	31 040	28 870	26272	23 609	21 020	18 885	16 566	14 102	11 638	9 284	7 227	5 062	2 761	57
58	50 303	49 228	47 544	44 856	43 356	40.883	38 186	35 456	32 [illegible]06	30 374	27 760	25 029	22 349	19 742	17 417	14.903	12 342	9 870	7 504	5 294	2 908	58
59	52 822	51 854	50.226	47 653	45 495	43 061	40 346	37 572	34.762	31 8[illegible]7	29249	26 450	23 678	20 961	18 268	15 703	13 045	10 456	7 957	5 526	3 056	59
60	55.342	54.481	52.909	50 450	48.185	45.293	42 506	39 689	36 817	33 867	30738	27 870	25 006	22 180	19 372	16 503	13 749	11 043	8 410	5 838	3 204	60
61		57.108	55 591	53 247	50 874	47 932	44.666	41 805	38.8[illegible]3	35 857	32 676	29 291	26 335	23 400	20 475	17 501	14 453	11 629	8 864	6 149	3 376	61
62			58.273	56 044	53 564	50 626	47 369	43 922	40 928	37 848	34 615	31 185	27 664	24 619	21 579	18 499	15 350	12 215	9 317	6 461	3 547	62
63				58 841	56 253	53 319	50 072	46 603	42 984	39 838	36 553	33 079	29.486	25 838	22 682	19 498	16 246	12 988	9 770	6 772	3 719	63
64					58.943	56 012	52.774	49 283	45 610	41 828	38 492	34 973	31 307	27 561	23 786	20 496	17 143	13 761	10 399	7 084	3 890	64
65						58 706	55 477	51 964	48.236	44.359	40 430	36 867	33 129	29 284	25 382	21 494	18 039	14 535	11 028	7 547	4 062	65
66							58.180	54 644	50 861	46 890	42.813	38 761	34.950	31 008	26.978	22 926	18 936	15 308	11 657	8 011	4 330	66
67								57 325	53 487	49 422	45 196	40 930	35.772	32 731	28 574	24 358	20 161	16 081	12 286	8.474	4.599	67
68									56 113	51 953	47 580	43 099	38.608	34.454	30 170	25 791	21 386	17 063	12 915	8 938	4.867	68
69										51.484	49 963	45 267	40 564	36.035	31 766	27 223	22 612	18.044	13 632	9 401	5 136	69
70											52 346	47 436	42.460	37 616	33 019	28 655	23 837	19 026	14 349	9 852	5 404	70
71												49 605	44.356	39 197	34 272	29 611	25 062	20 007	15 065	10 303	5 616	71
72													46 252	40 778	35 324	30 566	25 792	20 989	15 [illegible]82	10 754	5 829	72
73														42 359	36 777	31 522	26 521	21 556	16 499	11.205	6.041	73
74															38 030	32.477	27 251	22 122	16.961	11 656	6 254	74
75																33.433	27 980	22 689	17 422	12 044	6.466	75

Age of the Father.

TABLE C.

Table of Monthly Premiums in Rupees and Annas payable during the Joint Life of Father and Daughter, or until the Daughter's Marriage, which will provide, at the death of the Parent, a pension to the Child of 80 Rupees per month, ceasing with her Life or on her Marriage.

Age of the Father. (rows) — **Age of the daughter.** (columns)

Age of the Father	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Age of the Father
20	15.11	...	...	...	...	...	...				...	...	...		...	...		...	...	20
21	16.1	16.0	...	...	...	...					...		...	...	...	...		...	...	21
22	16.7	16.6	16.3	...	...	...	...			...	...	...		...	...		...			22
23	16.13	16.11	16.8	16.2	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	23
24	17.2	17 1	16.13	16.7	15.15	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...		24
25	17.8	17.6	17 2	16.13	16.5	15.11	...			...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...		25
26	18.0	17.11	17.8	17.2	16.11	16.2	15.8	...		...	...		...				...			26
27	18.8	18.4	17.13	17 8	17.1	16.9	16.0	15 6	...	...	...	...	...				...	...	...	27
28	19 0	18.13	18.7	17.13	17.7	16.15	16.7	15 14	15.4	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...		28
29	19.8	19.6	19.1	18.8	17.13	17.6	16.14	16.6	15.13	15 8	...	...	...	...		...			...	29
30	20.0	19.15	19.11	19.3	18.8	17 13	17.6	16.14	16.5	15 12	15 2	...	...	...		...				30
31	20.14	20.8	20.4	19.13	19.4	18 9	17 13	17 6	16.14	16.5	15 12	15 8			...					31
32	21.12	21.7	20 14	20.8	19.15	19 5	18.10	17.14	17 7	16 15	16 6	15.14			...			...	...	32
33	22.9	22.5	21.14	21.3	20.11	20.2	19 7	18.11	17 15	17-8	17 0	16 8	16 0	15 9		...			...	33
34	23.7	23.4	22.13	22.3	21.7	20.14	20.4	19.9	18.13	18.2	17 11	17.8	16 12	16 5	16 0	...	...	...	...	34
35	24.5	24.3	23.13	23 3	22.7	21.10	21.1	20.6	19 11	18.15	18.5	17 14	17.7	17 0	16 12	16 9				35
36	25.6	25 2	24.12	24.3	23 7	22.10	21.13	21.4	20 9	19 13	19.2	18 9	18.2	17 12	17 7	17 5	17 5		...	36
37	26.7	26 3	25.12	25.3	24.7	23.10	22 13	22.1	21.6	20 11	20 0	19 5	18.13	18 8	18 3	18.1	18.1	18.5		37
38	27.5	27 4	26.12	26.3	25 7	24.10	23 12	22.15	22 4	21.9	20 13	20 3	19 9	19 3	18 15	18.13	18.13	19 0	19 7	38
39	28.10	28.5	27 13	27.2	26.8	25.9	24.11	23.14	23.1	22.7	21.11	21 0	20 6	19 15	19 11	19.9	19 9	19 12	20 2	39
40	29.11	29 6	28.13	28.2	27 5	26.9	25.11	24.12	23.14	23.2	22 8	21 13	21 2	20 10	20 5	20 5	20.5	20 7	20.13	40
41	30 10	30.8	29.14	29.1	28.3	27 7	26.10	25.10	24.11	23 14	23.3	22 10	21 14	21 5	20 15	20 14	21 0	21.3	21 8	41
42	31 10	31.6	30.14	30 1	29 2	28.4	27 6	26.9	25.9	24.10	23 14	23.4	22 11	22 0	21 9	21 7	21 9	21 14	22 3	42
43	32.9	32.5	31 13	31 0	30 0	29.1	28.3	27 5	26 6	25 6	24.9	23.14	23 4	22 11	22 3	22 0	22.2	22.7	22.14	43
44	33 8	33 4	32.12	32 0	30 14	29 14	28.15	28.1	27 2	26.2	25 3	24.8	23 14	23 5	22 13	22 9	22 9	23 0	23.8	44
45	34.8	34.3	33 12	32.15	31 15	30 11	29.12	28.13	27.15	26 15	25.14	25 2	24.8	23 15	23 8	23 3	23.4	23 9	24.2	45
46	35.12	35.2	34.11	33 15	32.15	31 12	30.8	29 9	28.11	27 12	26 12	25 12	25.1	24.9	24 3	23 14	23 12	24.2	24.11	46
47	36 15	36.7	35 9	34.14	33 15	32.13	31 10	30 5	29 7	28.9	27 9	26.9	25 11	25.3	24.13	24.10	24.9	24.11	25 5	47
48	38.3	37 13	37 0	35 14	35 0	33 15	32 11	31.8	30 4	29.5	28.7	27 7	26 9	25 13	25 8	25 5	25 5	25 8	25.14	48
49	39.7	39.2	38-7	37 5	36.0	35.0	33 13	32.10	31 6	30.2	29.4	28.5	27.7	26 12	26 3	26 0	26 1	26 5	26 12	49
50	40 10	40.8	39 13	38.12	37.8	36.1	34.15	33 12	32.8	31.5	30 2	29 3	28 6	27 10	27 1	26.12	26 13	27.2	27.10	50
51	42 7	41.13	41 4	40 4	39 0	37 10	36.1	34.14	33 11	32.5	31 5	30 1	29 4	28 8	28 0	27 12	27 10	27 15	28 8	51
52	44.3	43 12	42 10	41 11	40 8	39 3	37 11	36 0	34 13	33 11	32 5	31 5	30 2	29 7	28 15	28 11	28 11	28.12	29 5	52
53	45.15	45 11	44.12	43 2	42 0	40.12	39 5	37 12	36 0	34 13	33 11	32 10	31 8	30 5	29 14	29 11	29 12	29 15	30 3	53
54	47.12	47 10	46 14	45 7	43 8	42 5	41 0	39.8	37 13	36 0	34.15	33 14	32.13	31 13	30 13	30 10	30 13	31 2	31 9	54
55	49 8	49 9	49 0	47 11	45 15	43 13	42.10	41 4	39 11	37.15	36 2	35 2	34.3	33.4	32.5	31 10	31 13	32 5	32 14	55
56	52.4	51.8	51 2	50 0	48.5	46 5	44.4	43 0	41 9	39 14	38.2	36.7	35 9	34.11	33 14	33 4	32 15	33 8	34.3	56
57	55.0	54.7	53 3	52.4	50 12	48.13	46 12	44.12	43 7	41 14	40 2	38.7	36.14	36 3	35.7	34.14	34.9	34 11	35 9	57
58	57 12	57 5	56.3	54 9	53.3	51 5	49 5	47.4	45 4	43 13	42.2	40 6	38 14	37 10	37 0	36.8	36 4	36 6	36.14	58
59	60 8	60 3	59 3	57 10	55.9	53 13	51 13	49 12	47 12	45.12	44.2	42 6	40 14	39.9	38 9	38 2	37 14	38.1	38.10	59
60	63 4	63 2	62.3	60 10	58 11	56.5	54.5	52 4	50 4	48.4	46.2	44.6	42 13	41 5	40 8	39 12	39 9	39.13	40 7	60
61	...	66.0	65 3	63 11	61 12	57 7	56 13	54.13	52 12	50 11	48.9	46.16	44.13	43 8	42 7	41 12	41 4	41 8	42.3	61
62	...		68.3	66 12	64.13	61 2	60 1	57 5	55 4	53 3	51 2	48 14	46.12	45 7	44.7	43 11	43 5	43 3	43 15	62
63	...	...		69 13	67 15	64.12	63 4	60 9	57 12	55 11	53 9	51.7	49 5	47 6	46 5	45 11	45 6	45 6	45 11	63
64					71 0	68.6	66 8	63 13	61 1	58 3	56.1	53 15	51 14	49 15	48 5	47 11	47 7	47 9	48 0	64
65				...		72.1	69 11	67 2	64.5	61 7	58 9	56 8	54.7	52 8	50 14	49 11	49 9	49 12	50.4	65
66	...	...		...			72.15	70 6	67 10	64.12	61 13	59 0	57 0	55 1	53 7	52 4	51 10	51 14	52 9	66
67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73 10	70 15	68 1	65 2	62.6	59 9	57 10	56 1	54 14	54.8	54 1	54.13	67
68	...	...	...	...	...				74.4	71 6	68 6	65 12	63 0	60 3	58.10	57 7	57 6	57 5	57 2	68
69	...	...	...	...						74.11	71 11	69 2	66 8	63 14	61 3	60 1	60 5	60.9	60.12	69
70		...	...	...				...	...	...	74.15	72.8	70.0	67 9	65.3	62.10	63.3	63 12	64.5	70

Age of the Father.

TABLE C—*continued*

Table of Monthly Premiums in Rupees and Annas payable during the Joint Life of Father and Daughter, or until the Daughter's Marriage, which will provide, at the death of the Parent, a pension to the Child of 80 Rupees per month, ceasing with her Life or on her Marriage.

Age of the daughter—continued.

Age of the Father	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	Age of the Father
20																		20
21																		21
22																		22
23																		23
24																		24
25																		25
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27																		27
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31																		31
32																		32
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34																		34
35																		35
36																		36
37																		37
38																		38
39	20 13																	39
40	21 8	22·6																40
41	22.2	23 1	24 3															41
42	22 13	23 11	24 13	6 3														42
43	23 7	24 5	25 8	6 13	28 5													43
44	24.2	24 15	26 2	7 9	29 1	30 9												44
45	24 12	25 9	26 12	28.3	29 13	31 7	32 14	...										45
46	25 7	26.5	27 6	28.15	30 10	32 5	33.14	35 4										46
47	26 2	27 1	28 4	29 9	31 6	33 4	34.15	36 7	37 13									47
48	26 12	27 13	29.2	30 9	32 3	34.2	35.15	37 10	39 2	40 7								48
49	27.7	28 9	29 15	31 8	33.3	35.0	37 0	38.13	40 7	41 14	43 1							49
50	28.6	29 6	30 13	32 7	34.4	36 3	38 0	39.15	41 12	43 5	44.10	45 12						50
51	29 5	30 6	31 10	33 6	35 5	37 6	39 6	41.2	43 0	44.12	46 2	47 8	48 5					51
52	30 4	31 7	32 13	34.5	36 6	38.9	40 12	42 11	44.5	46 3	47 10	49 5	50 5	50 12				52
53	31 3	32 8	34.0	35 12	37 7	39 12	42 1	44.4	46 2	47 11	49 3	51 2	52 5	53 0	53 2			53
54	32 2	33 8	35.4	37 2	39 2	40 15	43.7	45 12	47 15	49 12	50 11	52 14	54 5	55 4	55 5	55 6		54
55	33 10	34.9	36 7	38 8	40 12	42 14	44.12	47 5	49 12	51 13	53 2	54 11	56 5	57 7	57 8	57 9	57 10	55
56	35 2	36 3	37 10	39 15	42 6	44.13	46 15	48 11	51 8	53 14	55 9	57 4	58 5	59 12	60 0	60 5	60 9	56
57	36.10	37 13	39 6	41 5	44.1	46 12	49 2	51 5	53 5	55 15	58 0	59 13	61 1	62 0	62 8	63 0	63 8	57
58	38.2	39 8	41 3	43 4	45 11	48 11	51 5	53 11	56 0	58 0	60 7	62 7	63 13	64 15	65 11	66 1	66 7	58
59	39 10	41 2	42 15	45 3	47 13	50 9	53 8	56 2	58 10	60 15	62 14	65 0	66 10	67 13	68 11	69 3	69 7	59
60	41 7	42 13	44 12	47 2	49 14	52 14	55 11	58 8	61 4	63 13	66 0	67 9	69 6	70 12	71 12	72 2	72 6	60
61	43 5	44.12	46.8	49 0	52 0	55 3	58 4	60 15	63 15	66 11	69 3	71 2	72 2	73 11	74.12	75 3	75 10	61
62	45 2	46 12	48.11	50 15	54.1	57 8	60 13	63 13	66 9	69 10	72 6	74.10	76 1	76 9	77 13	78 6	78 15	62
63	47 0	48 12	50,14	53 6	56.3	59 13	63 7	66 12	69 13	72 8	75 9	78 2	79 15	80 6	80 14	81 9	82 3	63
64	48 13	50 11	53 1	55 13	58 14	62 2	66 0	69 10	73 1	76 2	78 12	81 10	83 13	84.3	84 9	84 15	85 8	64
65	51.4	52 11	55 4	58 3	61 9	65 2	68.9	72 8	76 5	79 12	82 12	85 2	87 12	88 0	88 4	88 8	88 12	65
66	53 10	55.4	57 7	60 10	64.4	68 2	71 14	75 7	79 8	83 5	86 11	89 8	91 10	92 4	92.14	93 9	94 3	66
67	56 1	57 13	60 7	63 0	66 15	71 2	75 4	78.15	82 12	86.15	90 11	93.14	95 15	98 0	98 9	99 1	99.9	67
68	58.9	60.6	63 7	66 8	69 10	74.2	78.9	82 8	86 8	90 9	94.11	98 4	100 3	102.3	104 3	104 10	105 0	68
69	60 14	62.15	66.7	69 15	73 8	77.2	81 14	86 1	90 3	94.7	98 11	102 11	104 8	106 6	108 4	110.3	110 6	69
70	64.14	65.8	69.7	73.6	77 5	81.4	85.3	89 9	93 15	98 5	102.11	107.1	108.13	110 9	112 5	114.1	115 13	70

Age of the Father.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 15th January 1904.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY REMOUNT DEPARTMENT.

No. 43.—Major C. H. H. Gough, 12th Cavalry, who has completed five years' service in the Army Remount Department on the 6th December 1903, is appointed permanently to that department with effect from the following date.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 44.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Army, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.—

Lieutenants—

Edmund Wilbraham Everard Milman, 1st Battalion, South Lancashire Regiment, attached as a supernumerary to the 1st Battalion, Cheshire Regiment; Double Company officer, 93rd Burma Infantry Dated 8th December 1903

Reginald William Hanson Harrison, 2nd Battalion, Manchester Regiment, attached as a supernumerary to the 1st Battalion, Middlesex Regiment, Double Company officer, 99th Infantry. Dated 6th December 1903.

John Philip Mitford, 1st Battalion, Dorsetshire Regiment, Double Company officer, 98th Infantry. Dated 15th December 1903.

Second-Lieutenants—

Robert Jim McCleverty, 1st Battalion, West Riding Regiment, attached as a supernumerary to the 1st Battalion, South Wales Borderers, Double Company officer, 36th Sikhs. Dated 12th December 1903

Evelyn Routh Udal, 1st Battalion, Welsh Regiment, attached as a supernumerary to the 1st Battalion, Durham Light Infantry, officiating Double Company officer, 66th Punjabis. Dated 7th December 1903

Robert Thelwall Gwilym Salusbury, 2nd Battalion, North Lancashire Regiment, attached as a supernumerary to the 2nd Battalion, East Lancashire Regiment, Double Company officer, 26th Punjabis. Dated 5th December 1903.

Hugh Berkeley Frederick Wilcox, 1st Battalion, Liverpool Regiment, Double Company officer, 91st Punjabis Dated 19th November 1903

Stanley Welch Beeman, 1st Battalion, Royal Scots, attached as a supernumerary to the 1st Battalion, Essex Regiment, Double Company officer, 95th Russell's Infantry. Dated 12th December 1903.

George Dodd Martin, 3rd Battalion, Manchester Regiment, attached as a supernumerary to the 2nd Battalion, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Double Company officer, 9th Bhopal Infantry Dated 10th December 1903.

Second-Lieutenants McCleverty and Udal are promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in the Indian Army, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 12th and 7th December 1903, respectively.

No. 45.—In Military Department Notification No. 877 of 1903, against the name of Lieutenant A O. Sutherland *for* "Double Company officer" *read* "officiating Double Company officer," 22nd Punjabis.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 46.—Lieutenant-Colonel H. K. McKay, C.I.E., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), is granted the temporary rank of Colonel with effect from the 22nd December 1903, whilst officiating as Principal Medical Officer, Presidency District, *vice* Colonel B. O'Brien, M.D., Indian Medical Service, transferred temporarily to the civil department.

NATIVE ARMY.

48th Pioneers.

No. 47.—Jemadar Hari Singh, appointed on probation in G. G. O. No. 1024 of 1901, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 12th December 1901

No. 48.—The following direct appointment is made with effect from the date of joining —

4th Lancers.

Jasmer Singh to be Jemadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 49.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated 18th December 1903, page 8339

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,
18th December 1903.

* * * * * * * * * * *

INDIAN ARMY.

The undermentioned Majors are granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel whilst serving as Regimental Commandants :—

Mark Antony Tuite. Dated 6th June 1903.

William Anesley Burton Dennys. Dated 4th August 1903.

"London Gazette," dated 25th December 1903, pages 8500-01.

INDIA OFFICE,
25th December 1903.

The King has approved of the following promotions among officers of the Indian Army, Indian Medical Service, and Indian Army Departments made by the Government of India :—

INDIAN ARMY.

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Dated 9th October 1903

Henry Augustus Carleton.

Dated 13th October 1903.

William James Knowles Dobbin.
Charles Fulford Grantham.

Dated 28th October 1903.

Louis Samuel Hyde Baker.
George Charles Atkinson

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Dated 10th October 1903.

Harold Adrian Holdich
Thomas Rose Caradoc Price
Marmaduke Henry Littledale Gale.
Charles de Joncourt Luxmoore
Charles Alban Greves Shoubridge.
Francis Taylor Duhan.
Norman Ruthven Anderson
Spencer Burton Watson
Robert Wynne Henderson.
Denzil Ibbetson Michael Macaulay.
Harry Norman Young.
Harry Ernest Browne
Thomas Sands Cox.
Lionel Stuart Logan.
Allan Gilbert Mayhew Hogg.
Claude Edward Bateman Champain.
Cecil William Carey.
George Augustus Hawks.
William Horsburgh Lane
Charles Eugene Barnes Robinson.

Montague Claude Nangle.
Percival Ernest Knapp.
William Archibald Small Walker.
Hugh Walter Davies.
Everard Graham Stanley Trotter.
Edward Richard Wetherall.

To be Lieutenant.

Lieutenant Cecil John Lyons Allanson, from the Royal Garrison Artillery. Dated the 21st March 1902, but to rank from 23rd March 1900. This cancels the notification in the *London Gazette* of 14th November 1902.

Second-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

John Harold Goodwyn Marriott. Dated 17th February 1903.
Richard John Clark. Dated 6th July 1903.
John Gordon Skene. Dated 3rd August 1903.

Dated 4th August 1903.

Philip Allan Raymond Pritchard.
Walter Gerald Paul Young.
John Francis Cecil Dalmahoy.
John Briscoe Watts.

Dated 6th August 1903.

Norman Eliott Howell.

Dated 8th August 1903.

William Francis Richmond Webb.
Clement James Boyce.
Gerald Alexander Gaselee Shepherd.
Cuthbert Gurney Hoare.

Dated 27th August 1903.

Frank Etheridge.

Dated 7th September 1903

Donald Elphinston Robertson.
Edward Patrick Alexander Melville.

Dated 8th September 1903

Edward Napier Turner
Rawdon James Macnabb.

Dated 26th September 1903.

Herbert John Mackenzie.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

James John Pratt.
Robert Shore, M.D

MADRAS ESTABLISHMENT.

William Burney Bannerman, M.D.
Henry Thomson, M.B.

BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENT.

Carrapiet John Sarkies, M.B.

INDIAN ARMY DEPARTMENTS.

MILITARY WORKS SERVICES.

Dated 18th September 1903.

Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Thomas Heney to be Deputy Commissary with the honorary rank of Captain.

Deputy Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Walter Perry to be Assistant Commissary.

Conductor Alfred Harris to be Deputy Assistant Commissary with the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Dated 16th September 1903.

Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Lieutenant Andrew Lyon Mercado to be Senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Captain.

The King has also approved of the transfer to the temporary half-pay list of the undermentioned officer —

Major Charles Edwards Halkett Connell, Indian Army. Dated 10th December 1903.

The King has also approved of the transfer to the half-pay list of the undermentioned officers —

Captain Bertram Strachey, Indian Army. Dated 7th December 1903.

Captain Robert Charles Hilliard Chalmers, Indian Army. Dated 23rd September 1903.

The King has also approved of the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officers —

INDIAN ARMY.

Major Charles Edward Lloyd. Dated 10th December 1903.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Augustus Fitzroy Nailer, M B. Dated 20th October 1903

Lieutenant-Colonel William Keith Hatch, M B, F R C.S. Dated 15th November 1903.

Lieutenant-Colonel Daniel Francis Barry, M.D Dated 10th December 1903

INDIAN ARMY DEPARTMENTS.

Honorary Lieutenant James Walker. Dated 9th August 1903.

* * * * * * * * * * *

ORGANISATION.

ARMY RESERVES.

No. 50.—Second-Lieutenant Otway Fortescue Luke Wheeler Cuffe, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, is promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval.

PROMOTIONS.

NATIVE ARMY

No. 51.—The following promotion is made in the undermentioned regiment —

128th Pioneers.

Lance Naik Mushtaq Ahmad to be Jemadar on probation, *vice* Gunga Singh, promoted, with effect from the 14th November 1903.

RETIREMENTS

No. 52 —Major-General William Campbell Black, Indian Army, is permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 12th January 1904.

No. 53.—Colonel (Honorary Major-General) Lorn Robert Henry Dick Campbell, C.B., Indian Army, Unemployed Supernumerary List, is permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the 1st January 1904.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, AND RESIGNATIONS.

Allahabad Light Horse.

No. 54.—Second-Lieutenant Guy Ponsonby Boys to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 20th October 1903, *vice* Baillie, transferred to the Ghazipur Light Horse

Surma Valley Light Horse.

No. 55—Lieutenant Gerald Edward Pierson Thesiger resigns his commission; with effect from the 1st December 1903.

Madras Artillery Volunteers

(Electrical Engineer Company)

No. 56.—Captain William Carew Smyth, Royal Engineers, to be Captain.
Montague Brown, Gentleman, to be Lieutenant.

Rangoon Volunteer Engineers.

(Sub-Marine Mining.)

No. 57—Lieutenant John James Bowman to be Commandant with the rank of Captain, *vice* Macdonald, transferred to the supernumerary list.

1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles.

No. 58—George James Dalton, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Leedham, transferred to the supernumerary list.

3rd (Cadet) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 59.—George Arbert Blackburn, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 14th September 1903, *vice* Greene, promoted

Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Rifles

No. 60—Frederick Arthur Hince, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 12th July 1903, *vice* Chase, promoted.

Malabar Volunteer Rifles.

No. 61.—Lieutenant Robert Erskine Holland resigns his commission, with effect from the 5th December 1903

2nd (Presidency) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 62.—Charles Engel, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant; with effect from the 28th November 1903, *vice* Gibson.

E. DEBRATH, *Colonel*,
for *Secretary to the Government of India*

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 15th January 1904.

Under clause 53 of the regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that a report of the death of the undermentioned commissioned officer on the date specified was received in the Military Department between the 9th and the 15th January 1904.—

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of decease.	Place of decease	Tested or Intestate	REMARKS
Royal Army Medical Corps	Captain Robert Dalkeith Jephson.	9th January 1904.	Rawal Pindi.	...	.

Statement of deposits on account of estates between the 19th December 1903 and 15th January 1904

On whose account	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Date to which claims will be received.
					R a. p.	
Sydney Knox Hamilton Little (a).	2nd-Lieutenant	25th Bombay Rifles	20th September 1903.	No will found	1,162 7 2	14th March 1904.

(a) *Next-of-kin* —
Mother—Mrs E M Little,
Address—2?, Merton Hall Road, Wimbledon, England.

E. DE BRATH, *Colonel*,
for *Secretary to the Government of India*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

RAILWAYS.

Calcutta, the 11th January 1904.

No 10.—Mr J H Chase, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, is promoted from class III, grade 4, to class III, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 7th December 1903

No. 11.—Mr. J E Dallas, Executive Engineer, 1st grade (now Officiating Superintending Engineer), State Railways, was, on return from leave, attached temporarily to Public Works Department Secretariat, for special duty, from the 15th to the 17th December 1903, both dates inclusive.

The 13th January 1904.

No. 13—Mr. C. D. D. Wilson, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, State Railways, and Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Madras, was placed in charge of the current duties of the office of Consulting Engineer, Madras, in addition to his own, during the absence of Mr. E I. Shadbolt, on deputation, from the 9th to the 28th November 1903, both days inclusive

No. 16—Lieutenant G F F Osborne, R.E., is appointed to the Public Works Department as Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, and is posted to the Nagda Mutra Railways Survey

No. 17.—Public Works Department Notification No. 447, dated 2nd December 1902, correcting Notification No. 399 Railways of 30th October 1902 regarding the commutation of special leave granted to Mr R. N. Hodges, Superintending Engineer, State Railways, into furlough on private affairs, is hereby cancelled.

No. 18—Mr C W Hodson, Director of Railway Construction and Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, is appointed to officiate as Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Railways, during the absence on special duty in England of Mr. A Brereton, C.S.I.

No. 19—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 18, dated the 13th January 1904, Mr E I Shadbolt, Chief Engineer, 3rd class, sub. *pro tem.*, Officiating Secretary to the Government of Madras, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, is appointed to officiate as Director of Railway Construction and Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Railway Branch.

The 14th January 1904.

No. 20.—Messrs. A. C. Crighton and W. F. Harnett, Assistant Locomotive Superintendents in class III, grade 1, and officiating District Locomotive Superintendents, are permanently promoted to class II, grade 4, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 1st January 1904.

No. 22.—Messrs. H. B. Holmes and T. G. Acres, District Traffic Superintendents in class II, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, are appointed to officiate as Deputy Traffic Superintendents of the Eastern Bengal State Railway in class I, grade 3, of that Establishment, with effect from the 16th November and 10th December 1903, respectively, and until further orders.

No. 23.—Mr. F. J. E. Spring, C I E., Chief Engineer, 1st class, State Railways, is permitted to retire from the service of Government, with effect from the 20th January 1904, under the provisions of Article 650 of the Civil Service Regulations.

The 15th January 1904

No. 24.—Mr T. P. Farrell, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, is transferred from the office of the Examiner of Accounts, Eastern Bengal State Railway, to that of the Government Examiner of Railway Accounts, Calcutta.

A. BRERETON,
Secretary to the Government of India

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

IRRIGATION, ROADS AND BUILDINGS.

Calcutta, the 11th January 1904.

No 12.—Babu Manindro Nath Deb, passed student, Sibpur Civil Engineering College, is appointed to the Provincial Service of the Engineer Branch of the Public Works Department as an apprentice, and is posted to Bengal.

The 13th January 1904.

No. 14.—Mr. V. C. French, Examiner of Accounts, is, on return from leave, posted to the office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bombay.

No. 15.—Mr. W. C. Davis, Examiner of Accounts, is transferred from the office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bombay, to that of the Examiner of Accounts, Eastern Bengal State Railway.

The 14th January 1904.

No. 21.—Mr F. Hodgkins, Supervisor, 2nd grade, Assam, and District Engineer, Lushai Hills, is appointed to the Provincial Service of the Engineer Branch of the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, supernumerary.

SIDNEY PRESTON,
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1904

☞ **Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.**

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 26th October 1903.

From the 21st November next till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta After the 14th November all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta

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Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August, 1901 —

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's Gazette, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No 777—79, dated 9th February, 1870, the Government of India directed that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's Gazette The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next Gazette."

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

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W. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 14th January 1904.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 213 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 9th January 1904 —

No 10 of 1904 —Illius Augustus Timmis, civil engineer, of 2, Great George street, Westminster, London, S. W., England, at present care of Messrs. Remfry & Son, solicitors and patent agents, Hastings street, Calcutta. *Improvements in couplers for railway and other vehicles*

No 11 of 1904 —Arthur Mende, manufacturer, a citizen of the United States, of 117, Walker street, in the city, county and state of New York, one of the United States of America. *Improvements in vapour lamps.*

No. 12 of 1904 —The Consolidated Engineering Company, Limited, engineers, of Gotha iron works, Slough, in the county of Bucks. *Improvements in or connected with vacuum brake cylinders.*

No. 13 of 1904 —William Morgan Moylan, civil and mechanical engineer, of 17, Collingham place, South Kensington, in the county of Middlesex, England. *A hand-worked rock drill*

No. 14 of 1904.– James Robinson Hatmaker, gentleman, of No. 4, Down street. London, England *Improvements in drying and preserving milk and milk like products.*

No. 15 of 1904 — The Frictionless Engine Packing Company, Limited, engine packing manufacturers, and George William Parkes, director, both of the Hendham Vale works, Harpurhey, Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, England. *Improvements in and relating to driving belts or the like*

No. 16 of 1904.—The Morgan Crucible Company, Limited, manufacturers, of Battersea works, Battersea, London, England. *Improvements in crucible furnaces.*

No. 17 of 1904 —Bhugwandass Tapidass, mechanic No. 3, Carpenter street, Mazagaon, Bombay. *An improved method of moulding special pipes of varying shapes and sizes or other similar articles.*

No. 18 of 1904.—Montague Moore, mining agent, of No. 408, Collins street, Melbourne, in the state of Victoria, and Commonwealth of Australia and Thomas James Heskett, engineer, of No. 86, Donald street, Brunswick in the said state. *An improved process of and apparatus for treating ferruginous ore for the manufacture of iron or steel therefrom.*

No. 214 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 71 of 1903.—Gulam Hyder Gunmaker, electrician and mechanic, of 387, Parel road, Bhendi Bazar, Bombay. *Improvements in and pertaining to apparatus for producing powerful light by combustion of petroleum using mantles.* (Specification filed 6 November 1903.)

No. 174 of 1903.—John Bickers Blair, accountant, of Station road, Indooroopilly, in the state of Queensland, Commonwealth of Australia. *Means for turning or swinging a ship when not under way by power of main engines, applicable also as auxiliary or emergency steering gear.* (Specification filed 4 January 1904.)

No. 180 of 1903.—George Armstrong Peters, physician, of 102, College street, in the city of Toronto, in the county of York, in the province of Ontario, Canada. *Improvements in self-registering electrically operated sectional targets.* (Specification filed 4 January 1904.)

No. 205 of 1903.—Illius Augustus Timmis, civil engineer, of 2, Great George street, Westminster, England. *Improvements in means for getting more perfect combustion of fuel in the fire chambers of boilers and also for the prevention of smoke and sparks.* (Specification filed 23 December 1903.)

No. 214 of 1903.—James Wright Macfarlane, engineer, of the firm of Watson, Laidlaw & Co., 98, Dundas street, South Glasgow Scotland. *Improvements in and connected with centrifugal machines.* (Specification filed 4 January 1904.)

No. 218 of 1903.—Alfred Henry Martin, assistant of Messrs. Steuart & Co., coach-builders, Calcutta. *A special roller for sliding doors of carriages, to be known as Martin's Patent sliding door rollers.* (Specification filed 6 January 1904.)

No. 224 of 1903.—William Bowie Stevenson, engineer, residing on the property of the Nourse Deep Gold Mining Company, Limited, Witwatesrand Gold Fields, Transvaal. *Improvements in safety gear for mine skips, cages and the like.* (Specification filed 4 January 1904.)

No. 326 of 1903.—Dhunjishaw Ardeshir Bharucha, engineer, Malabar Cotton Mills, Kallai, Calicut. *Improvements in suspending hooks for punkahs.* (Specification filed 2 January 1904.)

No. 425 of 1903.—Robert William Thompson, civil engineer, at present municipal engineer of Lucknow in Oudh. *A self-acting sluice to be fixed in drains and sewers to enable them to flush themselves with their own sullage.* (Specification filed 2 January 1904.)

No. 485 of 1903.—William McGregor Smith, gentleman, of 25, Earls Court square, London, England. *Improvements in or relating to machinery for scutching or decorticating fibrous stems such as ramie, hemp, jute or the like.* (Specification filed 4 January 1904.)

No. 215 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the under-mentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

No. 332 of 1893.—Marshall Burns Lloyd. *Improvements in machines for making coiled wire fabric.* (From 9 January 1904 to 9 January 1905.)

No. 181 of 1894.—Jean Reuse. *A new or improved machine for the manufacture of cigars.* (From 10 January 1904 to 10 January 1905.)

No. 315 of 1894.—Henry Livingstone Sulman and Frank Litherland Teed. *Improvements in or relating to the extraction of precious metals from their ores.* (From 31 December 1903 to 31 December 1904.)

No. 187 of 1896.—James Burgess Readman. *Improvements in apparatus for obtaining cyanides.* (From 5 January 1904 to 5 January 1905.)

No. 362 of 1896.—Charles Frederick Cross. *Improvements in the manufacture of alkali cellulose.* (From 17 February 1904 to 17 February 1905.)

No. 365 of 1896.—Charles Frederick Cross. *Manufacture of soluble cellulose and of products therefrom.* (From 17 February 1904 to 17 February 1905.)

No. 387 of 1896.—Robert Henry Cave. *Improvements in the process of indigo manufacture whereby the deposit of indigo is increased and a better quality of dye obtainable.* (From 1 February 1904 to 1 February 1905.)

No. 208 of 1897.—William Thomas Owen and Thomas Thatcher. *An improved composition applied to the permanent way of railways to destroy vegetation, preserve the timber from decay, and the rails and fastenings from oxidation.* (From 19 January 1904 to 19 January 1905.)

No. 296 of 1897.—Frederick William Selly and William Holmes Nisbet. *Improvements in slack adjusters for brake gears of railway rolling stock* (From 24 February 1904 to 24 February 1905.)

No. 297 of 1897.—Frederick William Selly and William Holmes Nisbet *Improvements in slack adjusters for brake gears of railway rolling stock.* (From 24 February 1904 to 24 February 1905.)

No 313 of 1897.—Eliza Jessie Stewart *Improvements in dyeing* (From 25 January 1904 to 25 January 1905.)

No. 464 of 1897.—Charles Grey Hill and Rudolph Weiss. *Improvements in or relating to circular weaving apparatus.* (From 25 January 1904 to 25 January 1905.)

No. 30 of 1898 —Dugald Drummond *Improvements in locomotive boilers* (From 24 February 1904 to 24 February 1905.)

No 139 of 1898.—Ernest Harry Archer *Improvements in or connected with the attachment together of boards of built up veneer for the formation of boxes* (From 25 November 1903 to 25 November 1904.)

No. 199 of 1898 —The Linotype Company, Limited *Improvements in the distributing mechanism of linotype and analogous machines* (From 7 January 1904 to 7 January 1905.)

No 200 of 1898.—The Linotype Company, Limited. *Improvements in the ejector mechanism of linotype and analogous machines* (From 7 January 1904 to 7 January 1905.)

No. 207 of 1898.—The Linotype Company, Limited *Improvements in the trimming mechanism of linotype machines.* (From 7 January 1904 to 7 January 1905.)

No. 208 of 1898.—The Linotype Company, Limited *Improvements in the mould wheel controlling mechanism of linotype machines.* (From 7 January 1904 to 7 January 1905.)

No. 209 of 1898 —The Linotype Company, Limited *Improvements in the pump stops of linotype machines.* (From 7 January 1904 to 7 January 1905.)

No. 212 of 1898.—The Linotype Company, Limited. *Improvements in linotype matrices.* (From 7 January 1904 to 7 January 1905.)

No. 218 of 1898.—Robert Rickie *A direct acting steam pump* (From 30 December 1903 to 30 December 1904.)

No. 321 of 1898 —Alexander Weston. *Improvements in gun sights.* (From 28 December 1903 to 28 December 1904.)

No. 370 of 1898 —Auguste Collette Fils and Auguste Boidin. *Improvements in apparatus for the manufacture of alcohol by saccharification and fermentation by means of mucedineae* (From 14 April 1904 to 14 April 1905.)

No. 482 of 1898 —Uriah Dudley. *Improvements in clips or binders.* (From 11 April 1904 to 11 April 1905.)

No. 301 of 1899 —Robert Henry Cave *An improved process of indigo manufacture to be called the "Improved silicate process of indigo manufacture"* (From 9 May 1904 to 9 May 1905.)

No. 365 of 1899 —Allibhoy Valijee & Sons *An improved tin despatch box.* (From 28 April 1904 to 28 April 1905.)

No. 370 of 1899.—Isaac Shone and Edwin Ault. *Improvements in and relating to ejectors for raising sewage and other liquids* (From 23 March 1904 to 23 March 1905.)

No. 469 of 1899.—Benjamin Garver Lamme. *Improvements in systems of electrical distribution and regulation.* (From 8 February 1904 to 8 February 1905.)

No. 479 of 1899 —Benjamin Garver Lamme. *Improvements in dynamo-electric machines* (From 23 February 1904 to 23 February 1905.)

No. 12 of 1900.—Harry Phillips Davis and Gilbert Wright. *Improvements in electric circuit breakers.* (From 15 February 1904 to 15 February 1905.)

No. 13 of 1900.—Harry Phillips Davis *Improvements in fuse blocks for electric circuits.* (From 15 February 1904 to 15 February 1905.)

No. 216 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the under-mentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby

notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased —

No 61 of 1899.—William Franks *A pen holder* (Specification filed 5 October 1899.)

No. 82 of 1899.—Henry Tetlow *Improvements in machines for sizing yarns and threads* (Specification filed 25 September 1899.)

No. 126 of 1899.— James Baird. *An improved rotary engine.* (Specification filed 2 October 1899.)

No 137 of 1899.— John Christmas Chorley *Improvements in the method of and means for producing cellulose films for photographic and other purposes* (Specification filed 25 September 1899.)

No. 154 of 1899.—Max Gehre *Improvements in wave motors or devices for utilising the power of sea waves more particularly for the generation of electricity* (Specification filed 5 October 1899.)

No. 220 of 1899.—George Barnes and Arthur Stoughton Bloomfield. *Improved contrivances for counterbalancing window sashes, shutters, and the like, and for securing them in any desired position.* (Specification filed 2 October 1899)

No. 223 of 1899.—Rustom Hormasjee Printer and Narayen Balchrushnajee Pathare. *Improvements in continuous lubricators.* (Specification filed 25 September 1899)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

No. 275 of 1898—Edward William Coughlin *Improvements in and relating to railway switches* (Specification filed 27 September 1898.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*b*) After the expiration of the fourth year and before the expiration of the fifth year from the date of filing of the specification—

The sum of R50 for the above invention.

No. 230 of 1893—Leonard Roberts and Hedley George Roberts. *Improvements in ice cream freezers.* (Specification filed 23 September 1893.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*g*) After the expiration of the ninth year and before the expiration of the tenth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R100 for the above invention.

No. 9 of 1891—Michel John Paul *Improvements in discharging coal and similar cargo from lighters to ships or wharves.* (Specification filed 1 October 1891)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*i*) After the expiration of the eleventh year and before the expiration of the twelfth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R100 for the above invention.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, will in future be open for the transaction of business from 11 A M. to 3 P M on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Cheques and money orders will only be accepted if made payable *at Calcutta* to the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October 1895 in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications, and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitor's room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

C. R. WILSON,
Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 11th January 1904.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 7th January 1904.

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			RESERVE IN COIN AND BULLION.				
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL	Silver Coin	Gold Coin and Bullion	Silver held as security for notes under Act VIII of 1900	Gold in transit to England.	TOTAL.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Calcutta . .	56,03,700	13,24,20,545	13,80,24,245	1,31,13,350	9,67,01,730	11,20,500	.	11,09,35,580
Allahabad .	..	1,76,82,670	1,70,82,670	87,35,899	19,27,710	.	...	1 06,63,609
Lahore . .	.	2,51,20,795	2,51,20,795	53,63,312	7,53,023		.	61,16,335
Bombay . .	45,85,640	9,22,70,795	9,68,56,435	1,69,11,356	2,52,83,460	1,18,83,095	1,50,00,009	6,90,77,920
Karachi . .		91,31,705	91,31,705	12,92,340	11,61,840	.	...	24,54,180
Madras . .	9,52,780	3,98,05,490	4,07,58,270	54,07,730	1,31,50,815	...	.	1,86,18,545
Calicut . .		12,85,300	12,85,300	1,91,140	3,21,000		...	5,12,140
Rangoon . .	..	1,66,33,080	1,66,33,080	2,52,30,640	11,18,340		...	2,63,48,980
	1,11,42,120	33,43,51,040	34,54,93,160					
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			19,95,925					
TOTAL R .			34,34,97,235	7,63,05,767	14,04,17,918	1,30,03,595	1,50,00,009	24,47,27,289
Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one circle on another								12,30,000
NET TOTAL R .								24,34,97,289
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of R10,20,81,500 held under Section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act XX of 1882								9,99,99,946
GRAND TOTAL R .								34,34,97,235

O. T. BARROW,
Offg. Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE VICE CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

I. The undermentioned candidates have passed the B L. Examination :—

FIRST DIVISION.

(In order of merit.)

1	P. Lobo ...	... Morris College, Nagpur.
2	Damodar Marotee Bakre	... Ditto.
3	Biswas, Praphullachandra	... Ripon College.
4	Talukdar, Sureschandra	... Private Student.

SECOND DIVISION.

(In order of merit.)

1	Sen, Harendranath	... Bangabasi College.
2	Jha, Ramkrishna	... T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
3	Ray, Satischandra, I	... Ripon College
4	Nandakumar Sahay	... Bangabasi College
5	Sinha, Nemdhari	... Metropolitan Institution.
6	Chakrabarti, Harendrakisor	.. City College
7	Bandyopadhyay, Nagendranath, I	Ripon College.
8	Chandra, Bishnuprasad	... Ditto.
	Das, Nilambar	... Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	Sarkar, Birajkrishna	... Ripon College
11	Keshaw Balwant Rao Shanede	... Morris College, Nagpur.
12	Datta, Durgasankar	... Ripon College.
	Sengupta, Birendrachandra	... Ditto.
14	Guha, Abinaschandra	... Metropolitan Institution.
15	Basu, Dwarkanath	... Dacca College.
16	Ray, Dinescharan	... Ripon College.
17	Majumdar, Binodlal	.. Ditto.
18	Anand Venkatesh Zingarde	... Morris College, Nagpur.
	Guha, Satyaranjan	... Dacca College
20	Chattopadhyay, Kshirodbihari	... Ripon College.
	Ghosh, Jyotishchandra, I	... Ditto.
22	Bagchi, Mahendranath	. Metropolitan Institution.
	Chattopadhyay, Manmathakumar	Ripon College.
24	Bandyopadhyay, Amritalal	... Ripon College.
	Mukhopadhyay, Satchidananda	... Ditto.
26	Khaja Mohamed Noor	.. Ditto.
27	Datta, Jatindranath	City College.
	Maitra, Jatindrachandra	Ditto
29	Mitra, Phanindranath	... Ripon College
30	Bandyopadhyay, Ramanimohan	.. Ditto.
	Ghosh, Ramprasad	.. Ripon College
	Mahmed Ibrahim Hasan	Bangabasi College.
	Majumdar, Gokulchandra	.. Metropolitan Institution.
34	Bandyopadhyay, Upendranath	... City College.
	Datta, Bhabaniprasad	... Patna College.
36	Sil, Praphullakumar	... Ripon College.
37	Mukhopadhyay, Binodbihari	.. Dacca College.
	Sen, Akshaykumar	... Metropolitan Institution.
	Sengupta, Nalinikanta	... Ditto
40	Chakrabarti, Purnachandra	... City College.
	Chandrasekhar Prasad Singh	... Behar National College.
	Sen, Atulchandra	... City College.
43	Chattopadhyay, Ratneswar	.. Ditto.
	Sen, Saratkumar	... Metropolitan Institution.
45	Sil, Asutosh	... Ripon College.
46	Gupta, Kesabchandra	... Ditto
	Sen, Akshaychandra	... Dacca College.
48	Mukhopadhyay, Nandakisor	... Ripon College.
	Niyogi, Abaniprasad	... Ditto
50	Maitra, Hemprasad	... Ditto.
	Mukhopadhyay, Jitendranath	... Ditto.
	Sanyal, Hemchandra	... Ditto.

53	Bandyopadhyay, Gajanan	...	Ripon College.
54	" Lalitmohan	...	Ditto.
55	Pande, Murlimanohar	...	Patna College.
56	Mukhopadhyay, Radhaprasad	...	Berhampur Krishnath College.
57	Narayan Raghunath Bhide	...	Morris College, Nagpur.
58	Trimbak Govind Rao Vaidya		Ditto.
59	Das, Surendrachandra	..	Dacca College
	Mukhopadhyay, Gopalchandra	..	Ripon College
61	Bandyopadhyay, Saratkumar	.	Metropolitan Institution.
	Mustaphi, Jatindranath	...	Ditto.
63	Mitra, Jatindranath	.	Ripon College.
	Mukhopadhyay, Harendranath	..	Ditto
	Jagamnath Gadi Kathecar	...	Morris College, Nagpur.
66	Basu, Satischandra	..	T N Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	Ganpati Mal adeo Pendharkar	.	Morris College, Nagpur.
68	Maitra, Krishnakamal		Ripon College.
69	Chattopadhyay Krishnalal	...	Ditto
	Mukhopadhyay, Upendranath	...	Ditto.
	Pannalal Agarwala	..	Metropolitan Institution.
72	Ghosh, Kuladakanta		Bangabasi College
	Mitra, Sasadhar		Metropolitan Institution.
	Sen, Kiranchandra	...	Ripon College.
75	De, Goshthabihari		Morris College, Nagpur
	Mingail, E S.	...	Ripon College.
77	Chakrabarti, Akshaykumar	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Chattopadhyay, Madhusudan		Ditto.
	Datta, Amulyachandra	...	Victoria College, Cooch Behar
80	Sarkar, Satischandra	...	Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.
	Set, Goshthabihari	...	Metropolitan Institution
82	Ghosal Mahendranath	...	Ripon College.
	Palit, Gopalchandra	...	City College.
84	Datta, Kedarnath	..	Ripon College.
	Nilkanth Poojari	.	Morris College, Nagpur.
	Sen, Jaminikanta	.	Ripon College
	Shripat Govind Bapat		Morris College, Nagpur
88	Pal, Upendranath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
89	Acharyya, Tarakanta		Ripon College
	Sarkar, Hemantakumar	.	Ditto.
91	Sinha, Kalikumar		Patna College
	Mukhopadhyay, Srikanta		Ripon College.
93	Bandyopadhyay, Niharranjan		Metropolitan Institution
94	Bandyopadhyay, Sasankasekhar		Ripon College.
	Chattopadhyay, Sureshchandra	.	Ditto
	Madhocharan	..	Bihar National College.
	Mukhopadhyay, Pyarilal		Private Student
98	Das, Nripendranath	.	Bangabasi College.
	Gupta, Praphullachandra		Rajshahi College
100	Gogai, Kanakchandra		Ripon College
	Mitra, Saratkumar		Metropolitan Institution.
	Mukhopadhyay, Narendrakumar		City College.
	Rakshit, Rameschandra		Ripon College.
104	Abdul Hamid		Ditto.
	Kar, Upendrakumar	.	City College.
	Munsi, Dineschandra		Metropolitan Institution.
107	Dasgupta, Rajendranath	.	City College
	Ray, Nalinibihari	..	Ditto
	Sinha, Jatindraprasad	...	Ripon College
110	Bandyopadhyay, Manoranjan	...	City College.
	Das, Nabadwipchandra		Ripon College
	Ghosh, Bhubanmohan		Ditto.
113	Bandyopadhyay, Surendranath, I	.	Ripon College.
	Chattopadhyay, Annadaprasad	...	Hughli College.
	Sen, Surendranath	.	Ripon College.
116	Dasgupta, Debendranath	...	Rajshahi College.
	Manik Chand		Patna College.
	Mitra, Jnanendrachandra		Dacca College.
119	Ray, Sasadhar		Ripon College.
	Sen, Dhirendranath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
121	Majumdar, Haridas	...	Ripon College.
	Mukhopadhyay, Anukulchandra	...	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.

123	Bhaumik, Dwijendranath	...	Bangabasi College.
	Khasnabis, Jogeschandra	..	Ripon College.
	Maitra, Sasikamal	.	Ditto.
	Mitra, Kalidas	...	Ditto.
	Pal, Radhikaranjan	...	City College
128	Bhattacharyya, Taranganath	...	Ripon College
	Kasinath Gajanan Kothe	...	Morris College, Nagpur
	Raychaudhuri, Jogindranarayan		Ripon College
131	Bandyopadhyay, Bhupalchandra		Bangabasi College
	Chattopadhya, Dasarathi		Behar National College.
	Govind Chimnaji Bhagwat		Morris College, Nagpur
134	De, Chandranath		Hughli College
	Md Asghar Ali		Morris College, Nagpur.
136	Nandi, Jnanchandra		City College
137	Bandyopadhyay, Kshirodeswar	.	Metropolitan Institution
	Das, Mihirlal		Ditto
	Sengupta, Rajanikanta		Ripon College
140	Sen, Annadacharan	. .	Ditto.
141	Bandyopadhyay, Surendranath, II		Ditto
	Das, Mahendrakumar	...	Dacca College
	Mukhopadhyay, Nalinikanta		Metropolitan Institution
	Sarkar, Kiranchandra		Ripon College.
	Sur, Srischandra		Hughli College
146	Basu, Debendranath		Ripon College
	Mukhopadhyay, Makhanlal		City College.
	Nand Kisore	...	Behar National College
	Ray, Nisikanta		Dacca College.
150	Purushottam Keshao Palekar	...	Morris College, Nagpur.

II.—On the result of the Premchand Roychand Studentship Examination held in November 1903, the studentship and the Mouat Medal have been awarded to Babu Adityanath Mukhopadhay, M A, Duff College

III.—The Griffith Memorial Prize, 1902, has been divided as follows:—Two-thirds, or Rs 600, to Babu Krishnaprasad De, M A, the author of the Essays on "Reciprocation" and "Double Refraction," and of the remaining one-third or Rs. 300, half, or Rs 150, to Babu Gopal Chandra Chatterjee, M B, the author of the essay on "Parasites in Anopheles," and half, or Rs 150, to Babu Jatindranath Sen, M A, the author of the essay on the "Decomposition of Mercuramonium Salts under the influence of Heat"

K. C. BANURJI,
Registrar, Calcutta University.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 11th January 1904.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

It is notified for general information that a Convocation of the Senate of the University of Calcutta for conferring degrees will be held at the Senate House, College Square, on Saturday, the 13th February 1904, at 3 P M.

Graduates of the University in academic costume will be admitted to the Convocation on presenting themselves at the Senate House at 1 P M.

K. C. BANURJI,
Registrar, Calcutta University.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 11th January 1904.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

Specimens of Persian Manuscripts for the use of candidates for the degree of Honour and High Proficiency examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, under the authority of the Government of India, Price R6. Forwarded V.P P., on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 26, Mangoe Lane.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in oriental languages, the Board of Examiners will in future publish periodically a collection of specimen papers set for the examinations held by them. A collection of papers recently set is now ready for sale—price Rs. 3 per copy—and may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 26, Mangoe Lane.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 12th January 1904.

LIABILITIES	R	a	p	ASSETS	R	a	p
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	Government Securities	1,27,12,541	0	0
				Other authorised Investments	79,02,999	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,24,50,000	0	0	Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	3,26,61,626	2	2
Public Deposits at Head Office R 62,05,562 a 0 p 1; Public Deposits at Branches R 93,22,640 a 6 p 7	1,55,88,202	6	8	Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	1,77,96,751	15	11
				Bills discounted and purchased	2,86,53,679	8	0
				Balances with other Banks	21,05,623	13	6
				Bullion	16,756	6	0
				Dead Stock	17,72,074	9	1
				Stamps	13,853	8	3
				Sundries	12,22,049	6	7
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	9,47,65,144	2	3		10,48,57,955	5	6
Bank Post Bills, etc	7,79,941	8	7				
Sundries	15,66,434	10	9	Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office* R 1,41,71,486 a 1 p 11; Cash and Currency Notes at Branches† R 2,61,20,281 a 4 p 10	4,02,91,767	6	9
RUPEES	14,51,49,722	12	3	RUPEES	14,51,49,722	12	3

* Includes Sovs. and ½ Sovs value R 21,89,055 0 0
† Do do. do „ 2,60,572 8 0

R 24,49,627 8 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 14th January 1904

H F TRESHWAITER,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

W D CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 6 per cent.
Percentage 35 75.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Calcutta, the 8th January 1904.

A Branch of the Bank of Bengal styled "Burra Bazaar Branch" has been opened at 152, Harrison Road, Calcutta, under the charge of Mr. H. A. T. Treble as Acting Agent.

By order of the Directors,

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 11th January 1904

No. 320.—Mr F W Marten, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, was granted leave on medical certificate for four months from the 28th August 1903, under Article 336 of the Civil Service Regulations.

The 13th January 1904.

No. 321—Major G P Lenox-Conyngham, R E, Superintendent, 2nd grade, having on return from leave assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 14th December 1903, the following reversions are made with effect from the same date —

Captain C. H. D. Ryder, R E, Officiating Superintendent, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade.

Captain H. H Turner, R E, Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade

Lieutenant H McC. Cowie, R E, Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

Lieutenant C M Browne, R.E., Officiating Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.

The 14th January 1904

No. 322—The following promotions are made, with effect from the 1st December 1903, *vice* Mr T Shaw, promoted to the 1st grade of Extra Assistant Superintendents —

Mr W M Kelly, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade

Mr C S Kraal, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 4th grade, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade

Mr M Gastaud, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 5th grade, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 4th grade

Mr C H G Johnson, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 5th grade

Mr. P Williams, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade

Mr W. G. Jarbo, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, to be Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

Mr. P. Kennegy, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, to be Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade

ST. G GORE, Colonel, R.E.,
Surveyor General of India

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION

Quetta, the 5th January 1904.

No. 50.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 12 of the Baluchistan Agency Forest Law, 1890, the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General is hereby pleased to add the following clause to rule IV of Notification No. 2271, dated the 27th February 1901 —

(1) (C) Royalty on firewood of reserved trees imported to Quetta for sale from the Quetta District excepting from the area mentioned in clauses (1) (*a*) and (1) (*b*) shall be levied according to the following scale —

	Juniper wood			Hard wood		
	R	a	p.	R	a	p.
Per head load	0	0	9	0	1	0
Per donkey load	0	1	6	0	2	0
Per bullock or pony load . .	0	2	6	0	3	0
Per camel load	0	5	0	0	7	0
For firewood imported in any other manner per maund	0	1	0	0	1	6

By order,

DENYS DE S BRAY,
Second Assistant

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BRITISH BALUCHISTAN.

ADDENDUM.

Quetta, the 6th January 1904.

No. 86.—The following should be added to the list of the reserved trees given on the margin of Rule 1 of this office Notification No 2271, dated the 27th February 1901:—

Tagaz
Kotor

By order,

DENYS DE S. BRAY,
Second Assistant

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS

Quetta, the 6th January 1904

No. 94—At an examination in the Brahui language held at Quetta on the 29th December 1903, the undermentioned officers are declared to have passed the prescribed test:—

Mr Denys de S Bray, I C S, Second Assistant to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan

Lieutenant G H Anderson, I A, Assistant Political Agent, Quetta

The 7th January 1904.

No. 106.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Glanders and Farcy Act (XIII of 1899), as applied to the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, and in continuation of this office Notifications Nos 5100 and 5101, dated the 13th October 1903, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint—

(1) the Inspector-General, Army Remount Department, to be an Inspector under the Act,

(2) the Staff Veterinary Officer, Army Remount Department, to be both an Inspector and a practitioner under the Act,

within the territories administered by him

By order,

DENYS DE S BRAY,
Second Assistant.

THE HONOURABLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

APPOINTMENTS.

KOLAR GOLD FIELD VOLUNTEERS.

Bangalore, the 9th January 1904.

No. 125.—Major Richard Hancock, late of the Kolar Gold Fields Detachment, Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, to be Honorary Colonel, with effect from 29th June 1903.

By order,

R. M. KING,
First Assistant Resident.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 7th January 1904.

No. 31.—Second grade Civil Assistant Surgeon Purushotam Das, of the Imperial Establishment, attached to the Civil and Railway Hospital, Sibi (Baluchistan), is granted three months' privilege leave combined with nine months' furlough, with effect from the 16th December 1903.

J. T. W. LESLIE, M.B., Major, I.M.S.,
for Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

NOTIFICATION

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Bombay, the 23rd December 1903.

No. 33.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave out of India on medical certificate, under the leave rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II, the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing, the specified period to count from the date of leaving India.—

Engineer W. Mitchell, R. I. M., for one year.

S. GOODRIDGE,
Director, Royal Indian Marine.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1876 that about the 8th November 1903, treasure consisting of the undermentioned articles and valued at Rs. 220-10-0 was found by one Boddu Kotayya while excavating the roots of a Mango tree in the village of Kottan in the Srungavarapukota taluk, Vizagapatam District.

	Estimated value R	a.	p.
I. 2 Gold neck ornaments called Theegalu and 12 gold bangles—all subsequently melted into one mass of gold, weighing $4\frac{1}{8}$ tolas .	82	8	0
II. 2 Gold neck ornaments called Nagulu, one Franc, three gold beads—all since melted into one mass of gold, weighing $2\frac{1}{16}$ tolas . .	41	4	0
III. 1 Gold bead with melted pieces of gold, weighing $\frac{5}{16}$ of a tola . .	6	4	0
IV. 4 Gold ear ornaments Nagulu for females, weighing $1\frac{15}{16}$ tolas . .	38	12	0
V. 5 Gold ear ornaments for males Gundupogulu, weighing $1\frac{3}{16}$ tolas .	23	12	0
VI. 1 Gold bangle Nathu, weighing $1\frac{1}{4}$ tolas	25	0	0
VII. 1 Gold Nose ring, weighing $\frac{5}{32}$ of a tola	3	2	0
TOTAL .	220	10	0

All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by Agent before the Collector of Vizagapatam at his office at Vizagapatam on 16th June 1904 in view to the matter being enquired into or determined according to law.

for Acting Collector.

VIZAGAPATAM COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 5th January 1904.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

The marginally noted treasure, of the estimated value of R20, was found in the field of Therumalai Chetti of Therumalai Chettipalayam hamlet of Kottaipalaiyam village, Coimbatore Taluk, on or about the 15th November 1903.

Description	No.	Value R	a	p
Gold Kedulcan	4	12	0	0
Do Mudichoo	-	4	0	0
Do Kulal	2	4	0	0
		20	0	0

All persons claiming the treasure, or any part thereof, are required to appear personally, or by agent, before the Collector of Coimbatore on day, the 15th May 1904, at Coimbatore

COIMBATORE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 2nd January 1904

M SRINIVASA RAO,
for Acting Collector.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS

Calcutta, the 11th January 1904

No 90-*Ap*.—With effect from the 5th January 1904, Mr H S H Pilkington, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, is appointed to act as 1st Personal Assistant to the Director-General of the Post Office, *vice* Mr G W Schoneman on deputation as Officiating 3rd Assistant Director-General

The 13th January 1904

No. 124-*Ap*—Mr H J Hebberd, Officiating Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, is confirmed in that grade, with effect from the 1st January 1904

The 14th January 1904

No 134-*Ap*—Lala Mangu Mal is appointed Postmaster, Umballa, with effect from the 16th December 1903, *vice* Lala Hakim Rai, Postmaster, Umballa, retired

H M KISCH,
Offg Director General

POSTAL NOTICE

It is hereby notified that, with effect from the 1st January 1904, postal articles for and from the Sikkim Mission will be accepted for registration

From the same date, postal articles may also be sent under the value-payable system from post offices in India to the post offices with the Mission

H M. KISCH,
Offg Director-General of the Post Office of India

CALCUTTA,
The 23rd December 190[illegible]

THE HONOURABLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMER MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Camp, the 6th January 1904.

No. 29-*C*.—The following draft of a Notification, which it is proposed to issue in exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), is published for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration by the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara on or after the 1st February 1904.

2. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date aforesaid, will be considered by the Honourable the Chief Commissioner —

DRAFT NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 9 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to make the additions hereinafter set forth below to the rules published under the Chief Commissioner's Notification No 71—401-A., dated the 26th January 1903, to regulate the possession and transport of petroleum —

Add as rule III (3)—

"The capacity in gallons shall be conspicuously marked on every storage tank or other receptacle in every place referred to in rule II (3) (*b*)."

Add as rule III (4)—

"Every tank or other receptacle for the storage of petroleum in bulk shall be protected by an efficient lightning conductor —

"Provided that a tank or receptacle which is not of sufficient capacity to contain 10,000 gallons of petroleum need not be so protected, if it is so situated as not to be liable to cause danger in the event of the petroleum being ignited, *i.e.*, if it is not in close proximity to any other such tank, or receptacle, or to any building, and if it is surrounded by a wall, or moat, or combination of both, sufficient to prevent the flow of petroleum beyond certain circumscribed limits in the event of the escape of the whole contents of the tank when full."

Add as rule III (5)—

"Not less than once in every year the holder of a license granted under rule II (3) (*b*) shall test or cause to be tested the efficiency of the lightning conductor referred to in sub-rule (4) in such manner as the authority granting the license may, by general or special order, declare to be sufficient"

Add as rule III (6)—

"Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-rule (5), an officer appointed in writing by the Chief Commissioner in this behalf may enter any place in respect of which a license has been granted under rule II (3) (*b*) for the purpose of testing the efficiency of the lightning conductor, at any time after sunrise and before sunset."

At the end of the endorsement on Form C the following blank condition shall be added, namely.—

"Special condition relating to the manner of testing the lightning conductor, to be prescribed by the authority granting the license."

The 10th January 1904.

No. 54-*C*—618-*III*.—*Erratum*—The second sentence* of the Preamble of this Office Notification No. 1125—618-III, dated the 17th September 1903, is hereby cancelled

* Those portions of the rules which apply to General and Court Fee Stamps are adopted and issued by the Honourable the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, under the authority conferred on him by section 74 of the Indian Stamp Act, II of 1899, and section 27 of the Indian Court Fees Act, VII of 1870

By order,

A. B MINCHIN, Captain,

First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 8th January 1904

No. 40—Mr C. T Williams, Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for three months, under Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, in combination with furlough for eight months, under Articles 233 and 308 (*b*), with effect from the fore noon of the 23rd of December 1903.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,

Director General of Telegraphs.

The 13th January 1904.

No. 41.—Offices reported opened and closed during the month of December 1903.

Name of office	Where situated.	Date	REMARKS
	Government Telegraph Offices	1903.	
Bharatkhali	Bengal	31st December	Closed
Chambi (Sikkim)	Sikkim	17th „	Opened
Indore City	Rajputana	12th „	Ditto.
Ladha	Kashmir	9th „	Ditto.
Lamteng (Sikkim)	Sikkim	16th „	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	31st „	Closed
Langlam (Sikkim)	Ditto	18th „	Opened.
Lingtam (Sikkim)	Ditto	4th „	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	31st „	Closed
Mashkichah (Baluchistan)	Baluchistan	31st „	Opened.
Merni (Baluchistan)	Ditto	8th „	Ditto.
Ootacamund Lovedale	Madras	15th July	Ditto.
Palaw	Burma	3rd December	Ditto
Pirawa	Rajputana	15th „	Ditto
Rinchengong (Sikkim)	Sikkim	14th „	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	17th „	Closed
Sevoke (Darjeeling)	Bengal	3rd „	Opened.
Tangu (Sikkim)	Sikkim	25th „	Closed.

NOTE.—The following change in the name of a Government Telegraph Office is notified:—
"Thattaparai" instead of "Tatapatai" (Tinnevelly)

	Railway Telegrah Offices		
Alai	Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway	13th December	Closed
Arantangi	South Indian Railway	31st „	Opened.
Ayingudi	Ditto	31st „	Ditto.
Digha Ghat	Bengal and North-Western Railway	24th „	Closed
Jamrao	Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway	25th „	Opened
Kottarakara	South Indian Railway	1st „	Ditto.
Kundara	Ditto	1st „	Ditto.
Kunnicode	Ditto	1st „	Ditto.
Ottankadu	Ditto	31st „	Ditto
Pannavayal	Ditto	31st „	Ditto.
Pattukkottai	Ditto	31st „	Ditto.
Peravurani	Ditto	31st „	Ditto.
Satyabad	East Coast Railway	22nd „	Closed.

NOTE.—The following change in the name of a Railway Telegraph Office is notified:—
On the Dibru-Sadiya Railway—
"Lahoal" instead of "Lahowal"

T. D. BERRINGTON,
Director, Traffic Branch.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 4th December 1901.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal.—

1. Engineers
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers
4. Draftsmen.
5. Press workers.
6. Photo-Mechanical workers.
7. Mechanical apprentices.
8. Metal and wood carvers.

E. ATKINSON, Major, R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* and upwards at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, for *cash only* at the following rates, *viz.* :—

	Government officers	General public.	Postage extra.
	R	R	Annas.
1-pound tin	10	12	8
½ "	5	6	6
¼ "	2-8	3	4

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April 1903, the price of this Quinine will be as follows :—

1-pound tin,	R16,	or post-free,	R16-8
½ "	R8,	"	R8-6
¼ "	R4,	"	R4-6

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Peshawar, the 6th January 1904.

No. 1.—Major C. Gilbert, I.M.S., assumed charge of the civil medical duties of the Hazara District on the afternoon of the 19th of December 1903, relieving Captain J. L MacInnes, I.M.S.

No. 2.—Captain J. L. MacInnes, I M S, made over charge of duties of the Superintendent, Abbottabad Jail, to Major C Gilbert, I.M.S, on the afternoon of the 19th December 1903.

By order,

H. N. BOLTON,

Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, N.-W. F. Province

LEAVE.

The 7th January 1904.

No. 3.—In continuation of Notification No. 57, dated 6th April 1903, it is hereby notified that the furlough granted to Mr. H. F Palin, District Superintendent of Police, Hazara, has been extended by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, by a further period of six months.

POWERS.

The 9th January 1904.

No. 4.—Captain F. G. A. Wimberley, Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Nowshera, is invested with the power to try summarily the offences specified in Section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, within the limits of the Nowshera Cantonment.

By order,

A. H. GRANT,

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, N.-W. F. Province.

II/

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Statement showing the number of Births registered according to classes in the Districts of the North-West Frontier Province during the month of November 1903

1	2	3			4			5			6			7			8	9
Number	Districts.	Christians			Hindus			Mahomedans			Other Classes			Total			Birth-rate per mille per annum	Number
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Hazára			..	31	23	54	661	608	1,329	2	2	4	694	693	1,387	30	1
2	Peshâwar		.	.	30	32	62	998	673	1,671	10	8	18	1,038	713	1,751	28	2
3	Kohat		.	..	11	1	12	470	302	772	2	2	4	483	305	783	47	3
4	Bannu			.	35	25	00	355	269	624	2	..	2	392	294	686	37	4
5	Dera Ismail Khan			.	74	49	123	445	410	855	2	1	3	521	460	981	48	5
	Total		...	..	181	130	311	2,929	2,322	5,251	15	13	31	3,128	2,465	5,593	34	

W. A. SYKES, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

Peshawar, the 5th January 1904.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MORTUARY RETURN FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1903.

Deaths registered from different causes in each district of the North-West Frontier Province during the month of November 1903.

Number.	Districts.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	Births.	Deaths.	Birth-rate *per mille* per annum	Death-rate *per mille* per annum	Cause of Death — Cholera — Males	Cholera — Females	Cholera — Total	Small-pox — Children under one year — Males	Small-pox — Children under one year — Females	Small-pox — One to under ten years — Males	Small-pox — One to under ten years — Females	Small-pox — Ten and over ten years — Males	Small-pox — Ten and over ten years — Females	Total of Small-pox	Plague — Males	Plague — Females	Plague — Total	Fever — Males	Fever — Females	Fever — Total	Dysentery and Diarrhœa — Males	Dysentery and Diarrhœa — Females	Dysentery and Diarrhœa — Total	Respiratory Disease — Males	Respiratory Disease — Females	Respiratory Disease — Total	Injuries — Suicide — Males	Suicide — Females	Suicide — Total	Wounding — Males	Wounding — Females	Wounding — Total	Accidents — Males	Accidents — Females	Accidents — Total	Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts — Males	Snake-bite — Females	Snake-bite — Total.	All other Causes — Males	All other Causes — Females	All other Causes — Total.	Total Deaths from all Causes — Males	Total Deaths — Females.	Total Deaths — Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
1	Hazara	555,919	1,387	1,378	30	30				7	9	9	14	2	5	46	14	20	34	447	508	955		3	3	9	9	18				1		1	6	2	8				161	152	313	656	722	1,378
2	Peshawar	753,437	1,751	1,934	28	31	.			18	8	44	52	3	.	125				880	790	1,670	3		3	10	7	17				4	3	7	1	2	3	..	.		67	42	109	1,030	904	1,934
3	Kohat	205,195	788	731	47	43				4	7	9	8			28				313	318	631				1	2	3				6		6	2		2		..		33	28	61	368	363	731
4	Bannu	227,264	686	708	37	38					1	1	1			3				312	280	592				1	1	2				1		1	3	...	3	1		1	49	57	106	368	340	708
5	Dera Ismail Khan	248,929	981	1,533	48	75											.			585	701	1,286	20	19	39	18	9	27				1	..	1	...		..	1	.	1	102	77	179	727	806	1,533
	TOTAL	1,990,744	5,593	6,284	34	38				29	25	63	75	5	5	202	14	20	34	2,537	2,597	5,134	23	22	45	39	28	67				13	3	16	12	4	16	2		2	412	356	768	3,149	3,135	6,284
	Total in previous month		6,081	4,920	36	49	12	16	28	17	11	43	50	6	9	136		.	.	1,935	1,888	3,823	34	33	67	26	29	55	...			25	6	31	20	10	30	8	1	9	420	321	741	2,516	2,374	4,920
	Total in same month of past year	...	5,935	5,129	36	31		...	...	20	9	33	49	1	1	113			..	2,066	2,058	4,124	41	26	67	24	32	56			..	14	3	17	21	10	31	...	...	.	373	348	721	2,593	2,536	5,129

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province

Five thousand five hundred and ninety-three births were registered in the Province during the month of November 1903, giving a birth-rate of 34 *per mille* of population. Of the total number of births, 3,128 were boys and 2,465 girls.

The total number of deaths registered from all causes in the Province during the month of November 1903 was 6,284 against 4,920 in the previous month, and 5,129 in the corresponding month of the last year, giving an annual death-rate of 38, 29 and 31 *per mille* of population per annum, respectively.

There was not a single death registered under the head of cholera. From small-pox 202 deaths were registered against 136 in the previous month and 113 in the corresponding month of the past year.

There were 34 deaths registered from plague in the Haripur Tahsil of the Hazara District.

From fevers 5,134 deaths were registered against 3,823 in the previous month, and 4,124 in the corresponding month of the past year, dysentery and diarrhœa 45 against 67; respiratory disease 67 against 55, suicide against , wounding 16 against 31, accidents 16 against 30, snake-bite and killed by wild beasts 2 against 9, and from all other causes 768 against 741 in the past month and 721 in the corresponding month of the last year.

W. A. SYKES, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,

Administrative Medical Officer, N.-W. Frontier Province.

ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of Deaths sent to the Administrator-General of Bengal, under Section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of Deceased	Place of Death	Date of Death	By whom death reported and when.	REMARKS.
Mr A H Turner, late an employé of Messrs. Adam & Co, of Agra	Between Narbadia and Kesarpura villages in the Merwara District.	10th November 1903 .	The Commissioner and District Judge, Ajmer-Merwara, on 15th December 1903.	No Will. No application.
Mr Francis Lehany, General Foreman, E. B. S Railway, Saidpur, in the District of Rungpur.	Saidpur . . .	23rd November 1903 .	The District Judge of Rungpur, on 19th December 1903.	The widow has applied for Letters of Administration with a copy of the Will annexed.
Mrs. Julia Jane Collins	Agra . . .	19th November 1903 .	The District Judge of Agra, on 23rd December 1903.	Deceased's brother, Mr. J W. Williams, has applied for Letters of Administration.
Mrs. Sophia Dowsing .	Darjeeling . .	13th October 1903 .	The District Judge of Dinajpur, on 23rd December 1903.	Not known whether the deceased has left a Will or not.
Mr A Geddis, late a Driver in the employ of the Burma Railway Company.	Taungoo . . .	25th May 1903 . .	The District Judge of Yamethin, on 25th December 1903.	Not known whether the deceased has left a Will or not.
Mr Frederick S. Windett, late an employé in the Dooars Tea Company, Limited, in the District of Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri . .	19th November 1903 .	The District Judge of Rungpur, on 28/30th December 1903.	No Will.
Mrs. Elizabeth Reed, late a School Mistress at Chunar.	Chunar . . .	10th December 1903 .	The District Judge of Mirzapur, on 2nd January 1904.	Will left. No application.
Mr. J. Flagnan . .	Sibsagar Charitable Hospital.	13th November 1903 .	The District Judge of Assam Valley Districts, on 6th January 1904.	Not known whether the deceased has left a Will or not.

C. GRAY,
Offg. Administrator-General of Bengal.

CALCUTTA;
The 15th January 1904.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, 8, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

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LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Imperial Library list of additions, new series, No. 9. Foolscap. Paper cover. 8*a*. or 9*d*. (2*a*.)

Chronological Tables for the year 1904. Royal 8vo Paper cover. 4*a* or 5*d*. (1*a*.)

The causation and prevention of Malarial fevers; a statement of the results of researches drawn up for the use of Assistant Surgeons, Hospital Assistants and Students, by Captain S. P. James, M.B. (Lond.) I.M.S. 2nd Edition. Royal 8vo. Board, R1 or 1*s*. 6*d*. (2*a*.).

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Entomology (Indian Museum Notes)—

(1) Original Communications.

(2) Notes on insect pests from the Entomological Section, Indian Museum.

Vol. VI, No. 1. Super Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 12*a*. or 1*s*. 2*d* (3*a*.)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Report of the Administration of the Mints at Bombay and Calcutta for the year 1902-03. Foolscap Paper cover R1 or 1s 6d (2a)

List of Officers in the Finance and Commerce Department corrected to October, 1903. Royal 8vo. Paper cover 4a or 5d (1a)

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India for the month of September, No. 6. Royal 8vo Stitched 8a or 9d (2a)

Accounts of the Trade of the French Possessions in India in the year ending 31st March 1903 and the four preceding years. Foolscap Paper cover 2a or 3d. (1a)

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Act IX of 1890. The Indian Railways Act, 1890. As modified up to 1st May, 1890, with foot-notes brought down to 1st January 1903 15a (3a)

Act XXXIV of 1850. The State Prisoners Act, 1850. As modified up to 30th April, 1903. 2a 6p (1a)

Act XXXIV of 1858. The Lunacy (Supreme Courts) Act, 1858. As modified up to 30th April, 1903. 4a 3p. (1a.)

Act XXXV of 1858. The Lunacy (District Courts) Act, 1858. As modified up to 30th April, 1903. 2a 3p (1a)

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Scientific Memoirs by officers of the Medical and Sanitary Departments of the Government of India on the action of the Venoms of the Cobra (*Naja Tripudians*) and of the Daboia (*Daboia Russellii*) on the Red Blood Corpuscles and on the Blood Plasma, by Captain G. Lamb, M.D. New series, No. 4. Super-royal 4to Limp cover 8a or 9d (3a)

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Annual Statement of the Trade and Navigation of British India with Foreign Countries and of the Coasting Trade in the year ending March 31st 1903. Vol. II (Coasting Trade and Trade of each Port in each Province) R2 or 3s (8a.)

Financial and Commercial Statistics of British India, 10th issue, 1903 F'cap Board R4 or 6s (12a)

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Civil Estimates, 1903-04, in 2 volumes. Foolscap. Board. R3 or 4s 6d (13a) each volume

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History of Services of Gazetted and other officers serving under the Government of Bengal corrected to 1st July 1903. Royal 8vo. Limp cover Part I. R3 or 4s 6d. (7a) Part II R2 or 3s (6a) Complete R5 or 7s 6d (12a.)

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Specification and Tables of Army Tents, 1902. Foolscap. Cloth. R6 or 13s 6d (5a)

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The Quarterly Indian Army List for July 1, 1903. Super-royal 8vo. Paper cover R3 or 4s 6d. (8a)

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The Quarterly Indian Army List for October 1903. New series No 6 Super Royal 8vo Paper cover R3 or 4s 6d (8a)

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Public Works Department Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment corrected up to 30th June 1903. Super royal 8vo Paper cover R2 or 3s (4a)

Administration Report on Railways in India for the calendar year 1902. By A. Brereton, Esq Foolscap. Limp cover R2 or 2s 8d. (9a)

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Report of the Railway Commission assembled in Madras in February 1903 to consider the question of effecting broad gauge railway communication between India and Ceylon. F'cap Limp cover R2 or 3s (5a)

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Roorkee Treatise on "Railways," 4th Edition, revised by F. Wolly Dod, F.C.H. Price R3 per copy.

Roorkee Treatise on "Irrigation Work." By Lieutenant-Colonel J. Clibborn, I.S.C., B.A., L.C.E., C.I.E. Price R9 per copy.

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Roorkee Manual of "Applied Mechanics," Volume II. The stability of structures mostly by graphic methods, by Lieutenant Colonel J H C Harrison, R E Price R8-2 per copy.

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Designs for Wooden Bridges, together with rules for calculating the area of waterway, etc., and Plates. By late Rai Bahadur Kunhya Lall. Price per set R4-2.

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A LIST OF NEW BOOKS AND PERIODICALS FOR SALE AT THE LIBRARY OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL, 57, PARK STREET, CALCUTTA.

ASIATIC SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS.

Journal, Part I, Extra No. 2 of 1902, and No. 1 of 1903 @ R2
„ Part II, Nos. 1 to 3 of 1903 @ R2.
Proceedings, Nos. 1 to 5 of 1903 @ 8a

BIBLIOTHECA INDICA.

Dana Kriya Kaumudi. Fasc. 2 @ 6a.
Catasahasrika-prajnaparamita. Vol. I, Fasc. 5 @ 6a.
Sraddha Kriya Kaumudi. Fasc. 1 to 3 @ 6a.
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Tattvarthadhigama Sutram. Fasc 1 @ 6a.
Vidhana Parijata. Fasc. 2 @ 6a.
Nityacaraprodiph. Fasc 1 @ 6a
Mahabhashyaprodipodyata. Vol II, Fasc. 8 @ 6a
Gadadhara Paddhati Kalasara. Vol. I, Fasc. 6 @ 6a.

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM 1st JULY TO 31st DECEMBER 1903.

Monthly Weather Review of India for the months of March to May 1903. By W. L. Dallas (illustrated by 5 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1 per month.

Monthly Weather Review, June and July 1903. By W. L. Dallas (illustrated by 6 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1.

Annual Summary of the Monthly Weather Review, 1902. By Sir John Eliot (illustrated by 6 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R3.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. XV, Part I. By Sir John Eliot (illustrated by 12 plates). Quarto Paper cover. R1.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. XV, Part II. By W L. Dallas Price R1.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. XVI, Part I. By Sir John Eliot. Quarto. Paper cover. R3.

LIST OF NEW BOOK PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 9th JANUARY 1904.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Palæontologia Indica, Series XV, Volume I, Part V. By Carl Diener, Ph.D. R2-8.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1904.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 016526 of 3½ per cent. Loan of 1900-1901, for Rupees 1,000, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal and last endorsed to Babu Umrito Lall Deb, applicant, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, stolen or destroyed, notice is hereby given that the payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealingwith the above-mentioned security.

Name of the Advertiser,—UMRITO LALL DEB,
Residence—No. 52, Cornwallis Street.

Stolen.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 021141 to 021148 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1900-1901 for R1,000 each and No 021294 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1900-1901 for R500 and Nos. 143032, 043735; 043430; 000797; and 119107 of the 3½ per ceht. Loan of 1865 for R500 each and No 003798 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1842-43 for R500. The first nine Notes originally standing in the name of Haridas Sreemany and last endorsed to Jadupati Banerjee and the remaining six Notes originally standing in the name of Jadupati Banerjee, the proprietor by whom none of them were ever endorsed to any other person, having been stolen, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Notes and interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and the application is about to be made for the issue of the Duplicates in favour of the proprietors. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above-mentioned securities.

Name of the Advertiser—JADUPATI BANERJEE.
Residence—13, Ram N. Bhattacharji's Lane, Beadon Square, Calcutta.

Estate A L Clay, deceased.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 42, ACT 28 OF 1866

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late Arthur Lloyd Clay, of the Bengal Civil Service (retired), who died at Brunnen in Switzerland on 7th August 1903, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to Mr. J C. R. Johnston, of the firm of Messrs. Grindlay & Co., are required to send in the same on or before 21st January next to the said MESSRS. GRINDLAY & CO, CALCUTTA, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

J. C. R JOHNSTON,
Administrator to Estate, A. L Clay, deceased.

CALCUTTA,
21st December 1903



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 3 } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1904

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

Non Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 a.m. on Thursday, the 14th January 1904, based on the India Daily Weather Reports of the period.

The weather has again been disturbed in the extreme north-west and south-east of the Indian area.

In the latter region there has been no storm as distinct and well defined as that which affected the weather during the previous week, but conditions have been disturbed over the south of the Bay and Ceylon, and squally, showery weather has extended northward over the south of the Peninsula. Rain has been received daily during the week at Trincomalee on the east coast of Ceylon and from the 10th onward to the close of the week showers were reported over the south division of the East Coast and South India, the only important falls of rain in 24 hours were 1·36" at Negapatam on the 11th and 1·33" at Nellore on the 13th.

In the north-west the disturbed weather has been more pronounced than in the south. Showery, unsettled weather prevailed over Persia and Baluchistan throughout the earlier part of the week and on the 13th and 14th a large double disturbance appeared over North West India giving widespread rain over North-West India and neighbouring regions. On the 13th Rawalpindi reported a fall of 1·31" of rain in the preceding 24 hours, Murree and Cherat 1·00", Quetta 0·80", and Sialkot, Peshawar, Khushab and Kurrachee 0·25" or more. On the 14th the rainfall was heavier and more extensive—Rawalpindi, Cherat, Peshawar, Dera Ismail Khan and Kurrachee all reported over 1·00" of rain and Quetta, Sialkot, Murree, Khushab, Montgomery, Mooltan and Hyderabad (Sind) between 0·50" and 1·00," while numerous stations reported showers. From Kashmir no

reports were received on the 14th, probably indicating that over that country the storm has been very severe and that the snowfall has interrupted telegraphic communication.

The weather remained very disturbed in the north-west on the 14th and rain promised to both continue and extend.

The rainfall table shows that effective rain was received during the week in the West Himalayas, in the Lahore sub division of the West Gangetic Plain, in the North-West Dry Area, in Baluchistan, in the Calicut sub division of the West Coast, in the Madura sub-division of South India and in the East Coast (South) and that in most of these divisions and sub-divisions the week's rainfall was above the normal.

Over the remainder of India and over Burma the weather during the week was fine and rainless

The seasonal rainfall exceeds the normal over the south of the Peninsula, over Baluchistan and over the North West Dry Area and is normal over the West Himalayas and Sub-Himalayas, elsewhere it is more or less in defect.

Rainfall division with representative station	Rainfall sub-division named after representative station	Rainfall data for week ending on 14th January 1904.			Rainfall data from 4th December 1903 to 14th January 1904.			Seasonal percentage variation.	
		Average actual rainfall	Average normal rainfall	Excess or defect in inches	Average actual rainfall of season to date	Average normal rainfall	Excess or defect in inches.	This week	Last week
		Inches	Inch	Inches	Inches	Inches.			
1. Burma Coast (Rangoon)	...	0	0·04	−0·04	0·24	0·37	−0·13	−35	−87
2. Burma Wet (Bhamo)	...	0	0·06	−0·06	0	0·44	−0·44	−100	−100
3. Burma Dry (Mandalay)	...	0	0·02	−0·02	0	0·41	−0·41	−100	−100
4. Delta of Bengal	Narayanganj	0	0·04	−0·04	0	0·52	−0·52	−100	−100
	Calcutta	0	0·04	−0·04	0	0·26	−0·26	−100	−100
5. Brahmaputra Valley (Sibsagar)	..	0	0·18	−0·18	0·06	0·65	−0·59	−91	−87
6. Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya, East	Dinajpur	0	0·06	−0·06	0	0·23	−0·23	−100	−100
	Darbhanga	0	0·07	−0·07	0	0·25	−0·25	−100	−100
	Bahraich	0	0·11	−0·11	0	0·67	−0·07	−100	−100
7. Indo-Gangetic Plain, East	Burdwan	0	0·03	−0·03	0	0·16	−0·16	−100	−100
	Patna	0	0·11	−0·11	0	0·33	−0·33	−100	−100
8. Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya, West	Simla	0·46	0·71	−0·25	2·19	2·26	−0·07	−3	+12
	Ludhiana	0·76	0·37	+0·39	1·49	1·43	+0·06	+4	−31
9. Indo-Gangetic Plain, West	Cawnpore	0	0·17	−0·17	0	0·67	−0·07	−100	−100
	Lahore	0·23	0·23	0	0·47	0·86	−0·39	−45	−02
10. N.-W. Dry Area (Bikaner)	...	0·87	0·14	+0·73	1·20	0·52	+0·68	+131	−13
11. Baluchistan (Quetta)	...	1·32	0·49	+0·83	1·86	1·47	+0·39	+27	−45
12. East Coast, North	Waltair	0	0·01	−0·01	0·09	0·90	−0·81	−90	−90
	Cuttack	0	0·01	−0·01	0·02	0·36	−0·34	−94	−94
13. East Satpuras	Ranchi	0	0·03	−0·03	0	0·20	−0·26	−100	−100
	Raipur	0	0·01	−0·01	0	0·42	−0·42	−100	−100
	Jubbulpore	0	0·11	−0·11	0	0·73	−0·73	−100	−100
14. Central India Plateau	Jhansi	0	0·23	−0·23	0	0·82	−0·82	−100	−100
	Jaipur	0	0·09	−0·09	0	0·43	−0·43	−100	−100
	Indore	0	0·04	−0·04	0	0·29	−0·29	−100	−100
15. West Coast	Calicut	0·51	0·13	+0·38	2·16	2·18	−0·02	−1	−20
	Bombay	0	0	0	0	0·13	−0·13	−100	−100
16. Gujarat	Ahmedabad	0	0	0	0	0·07	−0·07	−100	−100
	Rajkot	0	0·01	−0·01	0	0·09	−0·09	−100	−100
17. West Satpuras (Akola)	...	0	0·03	−0·03	0	0·70	−0·70	−100	−100
18. Deccan	Bellary	0	0	0	0·46	0·42	+0·04	+10	+10
	Bijapur	0·02	0	+0·02	0·02	0·26	−0·24	−92	−100
	Hyderabad	0	0	0	0·04	0·08	−0·04	−50	−50
19. South India	Mysore	0	0·01	−0·01	0·48	0·19	+0·29	+153	+167
	Madura	0·23	0·0[illegible]	+0·16	5·27	2·41	+2·86	+119	+115
20. East Coast South (Madras)	...	1·81	0·40	+1·41	16·19	8·88	+7·31	+84	+70

W. L. DALLAS,

for Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India and Director General of Indian Observatories.

J. WILSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA:

The 14th January 1904.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 9th January 1904.

Madras.—There was no rain in the Circars, the Deccan, in parts of the Carnatic and Central districts, elsewhere there were light scattered showers. Irrigation supplies are sufficient. Ploughing, sowing, and transplanting are in progress in parts. The standing crops are generally good. The harvests continue with fair outturn. Pasture is sufficient. Fodder is procurable. The condition of cattle is good. Prices are almost stationary.

Bombay.—There were slight showers during the week in parts of Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona, and Satara. The rainfall was generally sufficient, but more rain is needed for the spring crops in parts of Khandesh, Nasik, and Poona. The standing crops have been damaged by locusts in parts of Thar and Parkar, Colaba, Ratnagiri, Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, and Satara, by rats in parts of Nasik, Sholapur, Bijapur, and Baroda, by frost in parts of Karachi, Larkana, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, and the Panch Mahals, by blight in parts of Belgaum and Dharwar; they are also suffering from insufficient moisture in parts of Poona and Sholapur and are generally in good condition elsewhere. The harvesting of autumn crops continues in parts of Sholapur, Satara, the Carnatic, and Baroda. Threshing is almost over in Larkana, Thar and Parkar, Thana, and Colaba, and continues in parts of the Upper Sind Frontier, Ahmedabad, Surat, Ahmednagar, Poona, Nasik, Satara, and Belgaum. Cotton is slightly damaged by frost in parts of Hyderabad and Ahmedabad, by locusts in parts of Khandesh, and by rats or blight in parts of Bijapur and Dharwar. They are in fair condition in Broach and Surat and are generally in good condition in Belgaum and Wadhwan. Picking is completed in Khandesh, is nearly over in Hyderabad and Thar and Parkar, and continues in parts of Ahmedabad, Ahmednagar, Poona, and Rajkot. The fodder supply is sufficient. Agricultural stock is generally sufficient and in good condition. The water-supply is generally adequate. Prices of food-grains are generally stationary.

Bengal.—No rain reported. Rain is needed in Murshidabad, Hazaribagh, and Palamau, and also in parts of Darbhanga and Bhagalpur. Prospects of the spring crops and poppy are generally good. Harvesting of winter rice is approaching completion. Fodder and water are sufficient. The price of common rice has risen in eleven districts, has fallen in three, and is stationary in the remainder.

United Provinces.—A sprinkling of rain fell in Dehra Dun, Garhwal, Almora, and Saharanpur during the week. The standing crops promise well but rain is generally wanted. The irrigation of spring crops and poppy, and the pressing of sugarcane are in progress. Fodder and stocks of food-grains are sufficient. Prices are stationary.

Punjab.—Rain has fallen in all districts except Mianwali and Jullundur. The price of wheat is falling in Hissar and Rawalpindi, and rising in Delhi, Lahore, and Mooltan. The prices of other food-grains are unchanged, except in Rawalpindi where they are falling. Picking of cotton and pressing of sugarcane are in progress in some districts. Sowing of spring crops is finished except in Sialkot where sowing of barley still continues. The condition of the spring crops is generally good except in parts of Hissar, Delhi, and Ferozepore. The recent rain has benefited the standing crops, but more rain is wanted in most districts. The outturn of autumn crops is average in Sialkot and Shahpur. The rapeseed crop is damaged by caterpillars in parts of Ferozepore. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder is sufficient in all districts.

North-West Frontier Province.—Rainfall—¼ inch in Peshawar, Jazria, and Kohat. The rain has benefited the standing crops and wheat and barley are being sown on *barani* lands. The weather continues cloudy and damp, but more rain is wanted in Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan. The canal supply is much improved. Stocks of food-grains and fodder are ample. Prices are falling in Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan.

Burma.—No rain fell during the week. In Lower Burma the reaping of paddy is completed in most districts and threshing and winnowing are in progress. In Upper Burma the reaping of wet weather paddy is completed in most districts and is progressing in others. Sowing of tobacco is progressing in Pakokku and reaping of gram is completed in Kyaukse. The prospects of the tobacco crop in the Momeik sub-division of the Ruby Mines district are reported to be good. The price of paddy has fallen slightly in Thongwa, Henzada, and Minbu and has risen slightly in Rangoon, Tharrawaddy, Thayetmyo, and Myitkyina.

Central Provinces.—The weather has been clear and rainless. The threshing of rice is approaching completion, the yield being a bumper crop almost everywhere. The picking of cotton and cutting of juar (*Sorghum vulgare*) has been almost completed, the outturns being below normal. The spring crops are generally in good condition and fairly good outturns of wheat, gram, and linseed are anticipated. A few showers would still further improve prospects The standing crops are generally in good condition. Prices have risen in the Betul district, elsewhere they have fluctuated but slightly.

Assam.—No rain fell during the week The weather is seasonable Winter rice is being harvested and the outturn is good Tea pruning, sugarcane pressing, and gathering of pulse are in progress All crops are doing well. Fodder is insufficient in parts of Cachar and in the hills The water-supply is insufficient in the Khasi and Jaintia hills. Prices of common rice—Silchar 19, Sylhet 17, Gauhati and Nowgong 16, Tezpur 14, Dhubri and Sibsagar 12, and Dibrugarh 11 seers per rupee

Mysore.—Prices are steady. The standing crops are good. Paddy and ragi (*Fleusine coracana*) are being harvested The prospects of the season are good Cattle are healthy. Water and fodder are available.

Coorg—The reaping of rice and picking of coffee continue Prices of food-grains are stationary Water and fodder are ample

Hyderabad.—There was no rain during the week. Early rice is being harvested in parts. The standing spring crops are in good condition Late rice sowings continue Prospects are good Prices—wheat 11, rice 10¾, and jowari 33¼ seers per halli rupee

Rajputana—Agricultural operations are satisfactory The condition of the standing crops and cattle is good Fodder is ample Prices are favourable

Central India—There was no rain during the week Agricultural operations are in progress except in Indore, Baghelkhand, and Bundelkhand The crops are good in Gwalior, Bhopal, Baghelkhand, Bundelkhand, and Bhopawar, and fair in Indore and Malwa, but have been damaged by frost in Bhopal and by cold in parts of Bhopawar. Agricultural stock and pasturage are generally good. Prices are normal in Gwalior, Indore, Bhopal, and Baghelkhand, and steady in Bundelkhand, Malwa, and Bhopawar. Opium is good in parts of Gwalior and in Bhopal and Malwa, and indifferent in Indore.

Kashmir—The weather is snowy and very frosty and extremely cold. Prices are stationary

Jammu—There was slight rain during the week. Prices are fluctuating Wheat sells from 16 to 26 and maize from 24 to 40 seers per rupee The condition of the standing crops is good on irrigated areas and fair in other tracts Fodder is sufficient Lands are being prepared for the spring sowings The rain has been beneficial to the standing crops.

Nepal—There was no rain during the week. The weather is frosty and very cold. The standing crop of wheat and barley is in good condition. The price of rice is 6¼ seers for the rupee.

J WILSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week: During 2nd half of 1902	Average earnings per mile per week: During official year 1902-03	Results of working during 2nd half of year: Mean mileage worked: 1902	Mean mileage worked: 1903	Total earnings for the last 11 days of December 1902	Total earnings for the last 12 days of December 1903	Earnings per mile open: 1902	Earnings per mile open: 1903	Total earnings from 1st July to 31st December 1902	Total earnings from 1st July to 31st December 1903	Increase	Decrease	Results of working for official year: Total earnings from 1st April to 31st December 1902	Total earnings from 1st April to 31st December 1903	Increase	Decrease
	R	R	Miles	Miles	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
State and Guaranteed Railways.																
Standard gauge.																
East Indian	624	671	1,960	1,972	21,76,355	24,70,000	1,110	1,253	3,18,25,144	3,35,59,000	17,33,856		4,94,75,996	5,14,07,000	19,31,004	.
Bengal Central	194	183	139	139	3 ,974	44,200	230	318	0 99 ,01	8,95,000	1,95,539		10,08,967	12,02,000	1,93,033	.
Bengal-Nagpur (incldg Raipur-Dhamtari 2′ 6″)	153	169	1,606	1,805	5,22,428	6,37,000	325	253	63,74,157	70,04,000	6,29,843		1,00,47,334	1,10,13,000	9,65,666	...
Great Indian Peninsula system	418	534	1,569	1,569	20,48,808	17,86,000	1,305	1,138	1,70,10,149	1,83,15,000	13,04,851		2,88,52,354	3,17,67,000	29,14,646	
Indian Midland (incldg Bhopal-Itársi)	176	217	916	916	5,81,47[illegible]	3,22,000	635	351	41,4[illegible],324	30,52,000		4,94,824	71,96,807	62,78,000		9,18,807
Bezwada extn (East Coast State)	176	283	21	21	12,298	9,500	580	452	1,50,907	1,23,000		27,907	2,10,015	2,03,000	.	7,015
North Western (incldg Nowshera-Dargai 2′ 6″)	247	255	3,158	3,267	13,40,422	18,39,000	425	563	2,03,92,594	2,55,65,000	51,72,406		3,13,00,[illegible]98	3,87,52,000	74,51,802	
Oudh and Rohilkhand (incldg m g)	208	229	1,115	1,170	4,56,947	4,[illegible]4,000	410	352	60,20,441	61,45,000	1,[illegible]8,759		97,39,012	1,03,04,000	5,64,388	
Eastern Bengal (incldg metre and 2′ 6″)	425	380	893	897	7,26,420	6,72,000	809	749	99,29,036	1,04,85,000	5,55,964		1,35,69,098	1,39,18,000	3,48,902	.
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	566	657	461	494	4,89,310	4,92,000	1,061	996	68,42,177	68,56,000	13,823		1,14,56,148	1,23,38,000	8,81,852	..
Madras	248	259	888	900	3,99,380	4,91,000	450	549	57,23,774	61,43,000	4,19,226		89,14,592	96,15,000	7,00,408	
" North-East line	148	173	499	495	1,08,920	2,00,000	309	403	19,16,333	20,28,000	1,11,667		32,50,758	32,88,000	37,242	
Hardwar-Dehra	144	152	32	32	3,996	7,800	125	244	1,20,081	1,19,000		1,081	1,90,482	1,98,000	7,518	...
Metre gauge.																
Rajputna-Malwa (incldg Godhra-Rutlam-Nágda 5′ 6″)	236	268	1,784	1,784	7,73,345	7,00,000	434	392	1,09,29,844	94,82,000		14,47,844	1,83,92,601	1,58,77,000		25,15,601
Pálanpur-Deesa	31	36	17	17	1,305	700	80	41	13,502	12,500		1,002	23,617	21,700		1,917
South Indian	184	191	1,124	1,124	4,34,047	4,96,000	386	441	52,93,368	60,59,000	7,65,632		80,53,394	92,72,000	12,18,606	..
Tinnevelly-Quilon (British Section)	82	82	19	50	2,600	7,100	140	142	40,480	1,17,000	70,514		(a)47,210	1,42,000	94,790	..
Tanjore District Board	100	103	71	73	12,187	9,900	172	136	1,59,177	1,88,000	8,823		2,42,517	2,96,000	53,483	
Southern Mahratta (incldg Gl-M Fron sec.)	104	115	1,165	1,165	1,65,773	2,17,000	142	186	31,48,757	32,49,000	1,00,243		53,36,304	54,82,000	1,45,696	
Mysore section (Southern Mahratta)	107	107	296	296	38,201	49,700	129	168	8,25,172	7,47,000		78,172	12,59,068	11,77,000	.	82,068
Bengal and N.-W. (incldg Tirhoot sec.)	130	158	1,265	1,330	2,91,459	3,41,000	330	250	42,74,728	51,89,000	9,14,272	.	74,74,558	87,97,000	13,32,442	
Lucknow-Bareilly	114	127	200	200	68,048	74,900	340	374	5,97,077	5,06,000		91,077	10,42,050	10,33,000		9,050
Assam-Bengal	71	68	589	643	54,514	85,000	93	132	10,85,664	12,80,000	1,94,336		15,62,755	18,13,000	2,50,245	...
Burma	176	202	1,260	1,337	4,27,471	4,42,000	339	331	54,35,077	60,80,000	6,44,923		85,11,592	94,24,000	9,12,408	...
Brahmaputra-Sultanpur	94	79	59	59	14,073	7,400	239	125	1,43,468	1,50,000	6,532		1,89,904	1,97,000	7,096	...
Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British Section)	70	78	124	124	18,762	17,500	151	141	2,27,017	2,76,000	48,983	.	3,64,896	4,28,000	63,104	...
Nilgiri	311	337	17	17	4,390	6,600	258	388	1,37,547	1,13,000	.	24,547	2,40,113	2,08,000	..	32,113

	All other Railways																
Standard gauge.	Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	244	231	162	162	83,156	51,900	513	320	10,27,961	8,88,000	.	1,39,961	14,64,163	13,39,000		1,25,163
	Tarkessur	256	292	22	22	7,486	8,400	340	382	1,46,577	1,47,000	423	...	2,42,324	2,43,000	676	...
	South Behar	114	123	79	79	13,929	12,200	176	154	2,35,359	2,40,000	4,611	...	3,63,099	3,73,000	9,901	..
	Southern Punjab (Delhi Samasata)	80	85	425	425	85,117	50,100	200	118	8,82,437	9,14,000	31,563		13,59,631	15,35,000	1,75,369	...
	Rájpura-Bhatinda	152	149	107	107	22,704	23,400	212	219	4,22,253	4,13,000	..	9,253	6,47,705	7,41,000	93,292	..
	Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal	101	89	79	79	13,850	8,800	175	111	2,07,162	1,75,000		32,162	2,91,185	2,50,000	.	41,185
	The Nizam's Guaranteed State	244	261	334	334	1,55,305	1,60,000	465	506	21,16,121	18,02,000		3,14,121	32,67,428	30,13,000		2,54,428
	Tapti Valley	78	105	155	155	36,657	35,600	236	230	3,12,579	3,30,000	17,421		5,08,158	5,34,000	25,892	...
	Petlád Cambay	61	71	32	33	2,371	3,700	74	112	50,060	50,700	6,040		94,095	99,100	5,005	...
	Nágdá-Ujjain	60	82	34	34	3,914	2,500	115	74	53,256	38,700	.	14,556	1,10,054	80,200	..	29,854
	Bina-Goona-Bárán	29	35	148	148	10,370	12,100	70	82	1,11,344	1,44,000	32,656		1,76,912	2,30,000	53,088	...
	Bhopal Ujjain	71	92	114	114	18,630	12,700	163	111	2,10,897	1,83,000		27,897	4,10,569	3,15,000	..	95,569
	Kolar Gold-fields	409	404	10	10	3,663	5,700	360	570	1,05,279	1,03,000		3,279	1,61,971	1,57,000	...	4,971
Metre gauge.	Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Co's sec.)	114	143	66	66	9,552	10,700	145	162	2,53,937	2,61,000	7,063		4,18,238	4,18,000		238
	Sagauli-Raxaul	45	45	18	18	2,229	1,500	124	83	15,701	16,500		2,201	25,655	28,700	45	...
	Noakhali (Bengal)				35		1,400	..	40		24,400	24,400		..	(b)29,300	29,300	.
	Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	81	74	53	53	9,319	9,400	176	177	1,11,416	1,26,000	14,584		1,55,306	1,09,000	13,694	.
	Bengal-Dooars	177	143	36	30	8,500	10,700	236	297	1,65,807	1,95,000	29,193		2,06,842	2,49,000	42,158	...
	Bengal Dooars Extensions	79	64	78	117	24,003	13,700	308	117	1,60,027	1,83,000	22,973		2,22,547	2,61,000	38,453	.
	Dibru-Sadiya	211	208	78	78	24,973	29,200	320	374	4,28,680	5,15,000	86,320		6,38,819	7,57,000	1,18,181	
	Shoranur-Cochin	76	76	65	65	8,275	11,900	127	183	1,27,688	1,76,000	48,132		(c)1,34,845	2,74,000	1, 9,155	.
	Ahmedabad-Párantij	51	58	55	55	4,479	4,400	81	80	72,319	63,900		8,419	1,28,129	1,10,000		18,129
	Ahmedabad-Dholka				34		2,800		82		30,200	30,200			55,800	55,800	..
	The Gaekwar's Railway	57	63	122	135	10,443	11,000	86	81	1,79,443	1,73,000		6,443	2,68,293	2,99,000	10,707	...
	Kolhápur	70	83	29	29	2,933	3,700	101	128	52,537	59,300	6,763		99,081	94,400		4,681
	Yesvantpur-Mysore Fron sec. (including M Nanjangud)	74	72	67	67	6,493	7,300	97	109	1,28,303	1,32,000	3,697		1,93,212	2,10,000	16,788	.
	Birur-Shimoga	30	32	38	38	1,740	1,700	46	45	29,414	25,900		3,514	45,274	43,200	...	5,074
	Hyderabad-Gódavari Valley	88	108	392	392	86,238	79,100	220	202	8,98,219	8,58,000	.	40,219	16,82,062	16,30,000	..	52,068
	Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar	65	82	334	334	52,764	59,700	155	179	5,72,121	6,43,000	70,879		9,82,616	11,57,000	1,74,384	..
	Jetalsar-Rajkot	49	60	46	46	4,549	6,100	99	133	58,955	78,800	19,845	.	1,03,933	1,27,000	23,067	.
	Jamnagar	42	45	54	54	4,538	6,300	84	117	58,712	67,600	8,888		1,00,380	1,12,000	11,620	...
	Dhrángadrá	28	33	21	21	1,093	1,200	52	57	15,248	17,000	1,752		20,297	33,600	7,303	...
	Jodhpur-Bikaner	49	59	700	700	65,240	80,200	93	115	8,55,095	8,73,000	17,905		13,98,691	14,80,000	81,309	...
	Udaipur Chitor	54	58	67	67	6,355	5,400	95	81	94,430	79,200		15,256	1,53,039	1,27,000		26,089
Special gauges.	Darjeeling-Himalayan	324	326	51	51	25,710	57,000	504	1,118	4,30,218	4,54,000	23,782		6,71,926	7,38,000	66,074	.
	Kalka-Simla				59		5,000		85		(d)31,000	31,000			(d)31,000	31,000	
	Cooch Behar	70	69	34	34	4,755	4,500	140	132	62,220	66,300	4,080		87,398	93,800	6,412	
	The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	41	52	79	88	9,434	6,200	81	70	83,264	1,03,000	19,730		1,53,361	2,01,000	47,639	.
	Rajpipla	16	21	37	37	917	1,000	25	27	15,760	16,500	740		29,233	31,400	2,167	
	Morvi	52	58	94	94	6,862	9,000	73	102	1,27,152	1,43,000	15,845		2,21,704	2,33,000	11,296	
	Barsi	66	101	22	22	1,747	5,900	79	268	37,495	56,900	19,402		91,022	1,03,000	11,978	..
	TOTAL	97	106	4,337	4,527	8,37,305	8,42,700	193	186	1,09,20,265	1,09,08,900		11,365	1,73,61,190	1,80,05,500	6,44,310	
	GRAND TOTAL	233	256	25,621	26,459	1,21,05,845	1,26,84,500	472	480	15,44,37,961	16,52,96,700	1,08,58,739	..	24,53,90,300	26,25,32,900	1,71,42,600	

(a) From 1st June to 31st December 1902 (b) From 15th May to 31st December 1903 (c) From 2nd June to 31st December 1902. (d) From 9th November to 31st December 1903.

A. R. JACOBSON,
Offg. Under Secretary to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA, the 14th January 1904.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
HOME DEPARTMENT.

SANITARY.
PLAGUE.

Calcutta, the 14th January, 1904.

The following statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 9th January 1904 is published for general information.—

Presidency or Province.	Division	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants	Traversed by what railways	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Northern	Bombay City	B, B & C I & G I. P	197	169
		Dholera Port		.	...
		Ahmedabad City	B, B & C I	2	3
		Ahmedabad District	" " & B G J P	52	44
		Broach Port	B., B & C. I.	11	11
		Broach District	" "	53	46
		Panch Mahals District	" "	54	50
		Mahikantha State	" "	20	14
		Kaira District	" "	361	215
		Palanpur State	" "	12	9
		Rewakantha State	" "	47	33
		Bulsar Port	" "	13	7
		Surat Town and Port	" "	1	1
		Surat District	" "	41	38
		Jhara Port		..	. .
		Bandra Port	B. B. & C I.		...
		Utan "			
		Vesava Port		.	...
		Kelva "			.
		Trombay "			
		Tarapur "	B, B & C. I.		
		Manori "		..	
		Mahim "	B., B & C I.		
		Dhanu "			.
		Bhiwndi "		1	
		Agashi "	B., B & C. I	...	...
		Shirgaon "	" "		
		Bassein "	" "	...	..
		Kalyan "	G. I. P.	2	1
		Thana "	"	7	4
		Umbergaon Port			.
		Kon "		..	...
		Thana District	G I. P & B., B & C. I.	6	8
	Central	Ahmednagar District	Dhond and Manmad (G I P.)	521	398
		Khandesh	B, B & C I & G. I P	465	311
		Nasik	G I. P & N. G	299	195
		Poona City	S M & G I P	188	176
		Poona District	" "	164	102
		Satara "	S M	540	345
		Sholapur Town	G I P	159	153
		Sholapur District	" S M. & Barsi	445	276
	Southern.	Alibag Port		..	...
		Panvel "		16	14
		Eshoi "		.	...
		Roha "		..	...
		Revdanda "		14	10
		Kolaba District	G. I. P.	4	5
		Ratnagiri Port		...	...
		Vizedrug "		...	...
		Harnai "		16	16
		Rajapur "			...
		Vengurla "		...	...
		Jaitapur "		2	1
		Dabhal "		...	...
		Joigad "		...	...
		Deogad "			...
		Ratnagiri District		3	1
		Belgaum "	S. M.	559	429
		Hubli Town	"	26	26
		Dharwar District	"	898	700
		Karwar Port		...	...
		Akola Port		...	...
		Kumta Port		..	...
		Kanara District	S. M.	28	24
		Savantvadi State		...	...
		Bijapur District	S. M. & G. I. P.	940	724
	Sind	Karachi Town and Port	N. W	3	2
		Karachi District	"	16	6
		Hyderabad Town	N. W. & J. B.	10	7
		Hyderabad District	" "	11	5
		Thar and Parkar District	J. B	..	...
		Larkhana "	N W.	.	...
		Sukkar District	"	...	. .
		Khairpur State	"	...	...
	Political charges.	Akalkot State		11	13
		Aundh "		28	25
		Tuna Port		...	...
		Mandvi "		13	13
		Mundra "		13	13

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Political charges.	Cutch State		20	12
		Cambay State	B. B. & C. I.	..	..
		Savanur „		91	78
		Bhor „		..	...
		Porbandar Port	B. G. J. P.	...	...
		Bhavnagar Town and Port	B. G. J. P.	4	3
		Mongrol Port		...	...
		Jodia „		15	16
		Jafrabad „		...	...
		Vawania „		...	...
		Kathiawar State	B., B. & C. I., Morvi & B. G. J. P.	349	213
		Kolhapur Town	S. M.	64	52
		Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country	„	2,087(i)	1,569(i)
		Sachin State	B., B. & C. I.	.	...
		Dharampur State		..	...
		Srivardhan Port		.	...
		Murud „		..	...
		Barimandla „		.	..
		Nandgaon „		...	...
		Janjira „		..	...
		Janjira State			...
		Velan Port		...	...
		Kodinar „	B., B. & C. I.	3	3
		Billimora „	„ „	.	...
		Baroda City	„ „	1	1
		Baroda State	„ „	242	173
		Jath „		...	...
		Bijapur „		20	13
		Surat „		...	...
		Aden		...	...
			Total	9,168	6,776
Madras Presidency.		Salem Town	Madras	...	...
		Salem District		20(h)	7(h)
		Bellary Cantonment	S. M.	..	...
		Bellary Town	„	266	206
		Bellary District	S. M. & Madras	170(b)	125(b)
		Coimbatore Town	Madras	239	215
		Coimbatore District	Madras, S. I. & Nilgiri	55(c)	39 (c)
		Nilgiris „	Madras	13(e)	7(e)
		North Arcot „	S. I. & Madras	79(g)	63(g)
		South Arcot District	S. I. & Madras		...
		Cuddalore Port	„		...
		Tinnevelly District	S. I.		...
		Malabar „	Madras	1(f)	..
		Cuddapah „	S. I. & Madras		..
		Mangalore Port		12	8
		Ermala „		..	...
		South Canara District		.	..
		Madras City	Madras & S. I.		...
		Chingleput District	S. I. & Madras		...
		Kurnool „	S. M. & Madras	27 (d)	23
		Godaveri „	Morvi & Madras		...
		Tanjore „	S. I.	1	...
		Anantapur „	Madras & S. M.	56 (a)	47 (a)
		Madura „			...
			Total	939	740
Bengal.		Calcutta	E. I., E. B. S. & B. N.	15	15
	Presidency.	Nadia District	E. B. S. & B. C. & R. K.	...	...
	Burdwan	Howrah District	„ B. N. & H. A.	...	...
	Patna	Champaran District		..	...
		Chapra Town	B. & N. W.	...	...
		Saran District	„	294	251
		Gaya Town	E. I.	47	47
		Gaya District	„	108	91
		Muzaffarpur District	B. & N. W.	100	60
		Darbhanga Town	„	70	53
		Darbhanga District	E. I.	17	11
		Shahabad „	„	398	298
		Patna City	„	1	1
		Patna District	„	.	...
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr Town	„	1	1
		Monghyr District		112	106
		Bhagalpur Town	„	21	19
		Sonthal Parganas District		..	...
	Chota Nagpur.	Palamau District	„		..
			Total.	1,184	953

(a) Including 6 imported seizures and 2 imported deaths.
(b) „ 20 „ „ „ 13 „ deaths.
(c) „ 14 „ „ „ 11 „ deaths.
(d) „ 2 „ siezures.

(e) Including 7 imported seizures and 2 imported deaths.
(f) Imported.
(g) Including 10 imported seizures and 9 imported deaths.
(h) Including 6 imported seisures and 1 imported d-ath.
(i) Figures for 2 weeks.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
United Provinces.	Allahabad	Allahabad City	E. I.	107	103
		Allahabad District	"	166	167
		Cawnpore City	E. I., O. & R., B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	110	108
		Cawnpore District	" " " "	69	59
		Fatehpur "	E. I.	27	28
		Banda "	G. I P. (I. M. Sec.)	...	...
		Jhansi City	G. I. P.	...	...
		Jhansi District	"	27	15
		Hamirpur "	"	...	...
	Benares	Benares Cantonment	B. & N. W. & O. & R.	...	...
		Benares City	"	4	4
		Benares District	B. & N. W. & E. I.	...	...
		Ballia "	B & N W.	337	320
		Jaunpur City	O & R.	...	...
		Jaunpur District	"	89	89
		Ghazipur "	E. I. & B. & N. W.	8	8
		Mirzapur City	E. I.	...	...
		Mirzapur District	"	27	27
	Fyzabad	Bahraich District		..	...
		Gonda "	B. & N. W.	175	139
		Partabgarh "	O. & R	46	46
		Sultanpur "		2	1
		Ajodhia	O. & R.	..	...
		Fyzabad City	"	1	1
		Fyzabad District	"	130	120
		Bara Banki Town	B & N. W. & O. & R.	..	...
		Bara Banki District	" "	450	422
	Gorakhpur	Azamgarh City	B & N. W. & O. & R.	..	.
		Azamgarh District	" "	531	485
		Gorakhpur City	B. & N. W.	79	79
		Gorakhpur District	"	352	282
		Basti "	"	54	40
	Meerut	Meerut City	N W.	15	11
		Meerut Cantonment	"	...	...
		Meerut District	" O. & R. & E. I.	...	...
		Muzaffarnagar City	"	...	...
		Muzaffarnagar District	"	54	51
		Aligarh "	E I.	..	...
		Saharanpur "	O & R & N. W.	110	70
		Hardwar Union	O. & R.	...	...
		Roorkee Town	"	...	...
		Bulandshahr District		...	...
	Lucknow	Unao District	O & R.	..	...
		Lucknow City	O. & R., B. & N. W. & R. K.	62	52
		Lucknow District	" "	47	47
		Hardoi "	O. & R.	55	48
		Rae Bareli "	"	16	16
		Sitapur "	R. K.	292	234
		Kheri "		12	11
	Agra	Etawah City	E. I	...	...
		Etawah District	"	165	165
		Fatehgarh	B., B. & C. I	...	...
		Farrukhabad Town	" "	34	27
		Farrukhabad District	" "	22	16
		Mainpuri "			...
		Agra City	B., B. & C. I., G. I. P. & E. I.	...	...
		Agra District	" " "	..	...
	Rohilkhand	Bareilly City	R & K.	...	...
		Bareilly District	R. & K.	..	...
		Shahjahanpur "	" & O. & R.	...	...
		Shahjahanpur City		...	...
		Bijnor District		..	...
	Kumaun	Naini Tal	R & K.	..	...
			Total	3,675	3,291
Panjab	Jullundur	Jullundur District	N. W.	132	119
		Hoshiarpur "		160	104
		Ferozepur "	N. W. & B., B. & C. I.	93	67
		Kangra "		...	...
	Lahore	Amritsar City	N. W.	...	...
		Amritsar District	"	16	15
		Gurdaspur "	"	114	104
		Lahore "	"	4	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Punjab	Rawalpindi	Rawalpindi District	N. W.	...	...
		Gujrat "	"	42	21
		Gujranwala "	"	96	80
		Sialkot "	"	293	199
		Shahpur "	"	37	37
		Jhelum "	"	7	5
	Multan	Jhang "	"	22	21
		Multan "	"	...	..
		Montgomery "	"	...	...
		Mianwali "	"	...	...
	Delhi	Gurgaon "	B., B. & C. I.	76	52
		Delhi "	E. I, O. & R., B., B. & C. I., N. W. & S. P.	...	...
		Hissar "	B., B. & C. I.	17	16
		Karnal "	E. I.	49	26
		Simla District		...	...
		Ludhiana "	N. W	233	188
		Umballa "	N. W. & E I.	349	215
		Rohtak "	S. P.	9	7
	.	Patiala City	Rajpura-Bhatinda (N. W Ry.)	...	...
		Patiala State	N. W, E. I., B., B. & C. I. & J. B.	47	40
		Kapurthala State	N W	65	33
		Kalsia "	E. I.	6	6
		Maler Kotla "		51	39
			Total	1,918	1,394
Central Provinces (including Berar).	Nerbudda	Nimar District	G I P. & B, B. & C. I.	19	18
		Hoshangabad "	G. I. P.	41	40
		Narsingpur Town	"	17	15
		Narsingpur District	"	79(*d*)	56(*d*)
		Chhindwara "		...	...
		Khandwa Town	B B. & C. I & G. I. P.	32	24
		Betul District		.	...
	Nagpur	Nagpur City	B N. & G. I. P.	595	540
		Nagpur District	"	339	286
		Wardha Town		41	37
		Wardha District	G I P.	22(*f*)	20(*f*)
		Chanda "		5(*f*)	5(*f*)
		Bhandara Town		7(*f*)	5(*f*)
		Bhandara District	B N.	41	34
		Balaghat "		30(*b*)	24(*b*)
	Jubbulpur	Jubbulpore Town	E I & G. I. P.	4(*c*)	1(*c*)
		Jubbulpore District	E. I. & G. I. P.	121(*e*)	75(*e*)
		Damoh "	" "	..	...
		Saugor Cantonment		.	...
		Saugor Town	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	..	...
		Saugor District	" "	...	...
		Seoni "		1	1
		Mandla "		.	...
	Chhattisgarh.	Bilaspur "	B. N.	4(*f*)	3(*f*)
		Raipur "	B. N.	.	...
		Sambalpur "		.	..
		Akola "	G. I. P.	118(*f*)	92(*f*)
		Buldana "	"	52	38
		Wun "		12	13
		Basim "		56	43
		Amraoti "	G. I. P.	153	139
		Ellichpur "		89	69
		Yeotmal "		..	...
			Total	1,878	1,574
Assam	Assam Valley	Dibrugarh Town (Lakhimpur District)	D. S.		...
			Total	...	..
Coorg	...			2	2
			Total	2	2
Mysore State.	...	Bangalore City	S. M. & Madras	103	85
		Bangalore Civil and Military Station	" "	161	103
		Bangalore District	" "	99	88
		Mysore City	S. M.	51	42
		Mysore District	"	156	123
		Kolar "	Madras & S. M.	81	52
		Kolar Gold Fields	"	36	17
		Tumkur District	S. M.	23	15
		Shimoga "	"	67	48
		Chitaldrug "	"	44	35
		Kadur "	"	15	11
		Hassan "	"	19	12
			Total	855	631

(*a*) Including 4.
(*b*) Including 2 imported seizures and 1 imported death.
(*c*) " 4 " " " 1 " "
(*d*) " 2 " " " 2 " deaths.
(*e*) Including 3 imported seizures and 2 imported deaths.
(*f*) " 1 " seizure and 1 " death.

Presidency or Province	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Hyderabad State.	.	Aurangabad District	N. G. S.	217 (a)	202 (a)
		Bir "	G. I. P. & Barsi	39 (a)	36 (a)
		Hyderabad "	N. G. S.	.	...
		Indur "	"	...	..
		Usmanabad "	G. I. P. & Barsi	243 (a)	164 (a)
		Lingsagur "	S. M.	430 (a)	369 (a)
		Parbhani "	G. I. P.	144 (a)	108 (a)
		Raichur "		37 (a)	25 (a)
		Gulburga "	G. I. P. & N. G. S.	80 (a)	68 (a)
		Nander "	N. G. S.		...
			Total	1,190	972
Central India.	...	Indore City	B., B. & C. I.	3 (b)	2 (b)
		Indore State	"	97 (b)	95 (b)
		Ujjain City	B., B & C. I. & G. I. P.	113 (b)	93 (b)
		Gwalior State		51 (b)	37 (b)
		Dhar State		9 (b)	6 (b)
		Bhopal City	G. I. P.	216 (b)	216 (b)
		Bhopal State	"	326 (b)	326 (b)
		Mhow Cantonment	B., B. & C. I. (Rajputana Malwa)	.	.
		Nimach "			...
		Indore Residency		...	...
		Rutlam City	B., B & C I		
		Rutlam State	"	...	..
		Dewas Town			...
		Dewas State		14	13
		Sehore "	G I P.	2 (b)	2 (b)
		Sailana "			...
		Bagli "		14 (b)	14 (b)
		Jhabua "	B., B. & C. I.	1 (b)	1 (b)
		Jaora "	"	57 (b)	40 (b)
		Jaora Town	"	13 (b)	10 (b)
		Agar Military Station		...	...
			Total	916	855
Rajputana	..	Ajmer District	B., B. & C. I.	1	.
		Mewar State		20	17
		Chitor (Udaipur State)			..
		Tonk State	B., B & C. I.	3	2
		Marwar "	"		...
		Jaipur "	"	26	27
		Kishengarh Town	"		.
		Bikanir State			
		Jhalawar "		73	57
		Sirohi "			...
		Alwar "		33	23
		Partabgarh "		22	9
			Total	178	135
Kashmir	...	Hamirpur-Sidhan (Akhnur Tahsil)		..	...
		Jammu City		..	...
		Jammu Province	N. W.		...
		Srinagar District		22	16
		Srinagar City		4	5
			Total	26	21
N.-W. F. Province	...	Abbottabad Town		..	...
		Hazara District		...	...
			Total	...	...
Baluchistan.	...	Sonmiani			
		Hirok	N. W.		
		Sibi		...	...
			Total	...	...
			GRAND TOTAL	21,929	17,344

(a) Figures from 29th December 1903 to 4th January 1904.
(b) Figures for week ending 2nd January 1904.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

HOME DEPARTMENT.

EDUCATION.

No. 31, dated Calcutta, the 14th January 1904.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

Report of the Committee on Industrial Schools in India

In the course of a general review of the subject of technical education the Government of India arrived at the conclusion that industrial schools in India have been wanting in definiteness both of methods and objects, that there has been in them, no clear differentiation between general and technical studies, that they have depended for support upon the casual efforts of local bodies rather than upon any sustained policy on the part of the Provincial Governments, that they have been insufficiently co-ordinated with particular local industries or trades, and that the impression produced by them either upon industrial development or upon industrial education, has been relatively small.

2 In order to bring these views to the test, the Government of India decided in December 1901 to appoint a Committee* to visit the different provinces in connection with the institution of industrial schools, to examine into what had already been done, and with what measure of success, and to confer with local educational officers and others as to the best means of establishing such schools The Committee were instructed that the views which the Government of India were inclined to hold upon the subject, were as follows.—

(a) That the instruction given in such schools should be technical in preference to general, specialised instead of diffuse

(b) That the most useful form of industrial school is a local trade or crafts school, directed to the furtherance or development of a local industry, which appears to be capable of expansion by the application of superior methods or implements

(c) That such schools may be either rural or urban, according as the industry in question is practised in the country or in towns.

(d) That in country districts such schools will best be devoted to the study and development of single indigenous products, in towns to the development of manufactures. and that in towns it may be possible to collect several industries in a single building and to give instruction in diverse branches of industry or manufacture.

(e) That such schools, whether country or urban, should be primarily educational, and not commercial institutions, that they should be, as far as possible, self-supporting, but should not compete with established private trades.

(f) That only such pupils should be admitted as will proceed to practise the industry taught.

(g) That the levy of fees is a proper feature of industrial schools, but that it must be dependent upon the position and means of the pupil and the stability and popularity of the institution, and cannot everywhere be enforced in the early stages.

(h) That it will be a necessary preliminary to the institution of such schools to ascertain what are the industries or manufactures to which they may be applied, in the light of the industrial surveys already made.

(i) That, where it is considered possible to open new or extended markets for the produce of the industry or manufacture thus developed, it will probably be found desirable to connect them with commercial museums, both in and outside of India.

(j) That for the present the best available teachers, overseers, and foremen for these schools should be procured either in India or from abroad, but that in time it is hoped that they may be produced in larger numbers by institutions at suitable centres in India, where the investigations of products and industries can be carried on.

(k) That in provinces where the suggested developments admit of wide or rapid growth, it should be for the consideration of the local Governments whether a separate Technological Department of Government may in time be instituted, for their special supervision and control.

* Colonel J Clibborn, I.A., C.I.E — *President*
Mr C. A Radice, I C S; Mr R E Enthoven, I C.S; Revd Foss Westcott, M A — *Members*

3. The recommendations of the Committee will be found summarised at the beginning of their Report* Many of these recommendations travel far beyond the terms of their instructions, and deal with matters bearing upon general industrial development and research, the regulation of factories, and other miscellaneous questions into the discussion of which the Government of India do not now propose to enter. Upon the subject of industrial education, the Committee have not submitted definite proposals for carrying out the principles commended to them, and applying them to particular schools. They state in the last paragraph of the Report, Part I, that in the absence of a complete survey of industries they have found it impossible to make detailed recommendations as to particular industries and the methods of instruction that may with advantage be applied to each. But they have put forward a series of proposals which, instead of applying the principles set forth above, suggest the creation of a new system resting upon an entirely different basis.

4 The central recommendation of the Committee is that industrial instruction in India should be organised upon the model of the Casanova boy artisan school at Naples This institution aims at giving the boys belonging to the poorer classes of a notoriously vicious population such mental, moral, and manual training as will turn them into good citizens, honest men, and skilful artisans It is a day school at which attendance is enforced for long hours throughout the year, including Sundays and holidays, in order to withdraw the boys as much as possible from evil home influences The course is one of 7 or 8 years from the age of 8 to 15, the hours of weekly attendance ranging from 31¾ to 67 For the first three years the boys receive elementary instruction, including drawing and modelling, and at the age of eleven they enter one of the workshops attached to the school From that time forward they spend their time partly in the workshops—for from 34½ to 39 hours a week—and partly in school The workshops are attached to the school, and are occupied by master artisans who are permitted to occupy them rent free upon undertaking to conduct their trade there, to employ none but boys of the school as apprentices, and to be in all matters obedient to the principal of the school The master artisans work upon their own account for the market, and the school is not financially interested in their transactions Fourteen master artisans are thus concentrated within the school building, who follow fourteen trades varying from bronze-founding to watch-making. The workshops are patrolled by the school teachers, whose duty it is said to be to see that the boys are taught in the best possible way and that strict discipline is maintained Besides working in the workships, the boys learn drawing and modelling in the school, and also receive other instruction compendiously described as desk-work, of which no particulars are given As soon as their work begins to be of value in the workshops, the boys receive wages, and upon leaving school they have no difficulty in obtaining well-paid work as artisans. The cost of the teaching of each boy is stated to be R80 per annum

5. The views of the Committee as to the adaptation of this system to India are contained in their Recommendations, Nos 5,16 to 31 and 41 to 47, which precede the report It is proposed that in the first instance selected factories, workshops, and craftsmen's shops should be registered for the training of apprentices under Government supervision, and that eventually the craftsmen should be induced to gather together under one roof or in one group of adjoining workshops. The inducement offered to them to do so would be monetary rewards, loans, expert advice free of charge, and the other advantages detailed in paragraph 26 of the report. The monetary rewards to the master craftsmen for the progress of the apprentices would take the shape of a system of payment by the result of examinations The apprentices would be housed in hostels and would receive rewards and certificates on the results of the test examinations, and would be given facilities for being indentured to large factories So far the proposals do not provide for giving the apprentices any school instruction. The Committee (paragraph 11) regard the "class system" as generally inefficient, costly, and unsuited to institutions supported out of public funds, but they propose (paragraph 44) that opportunities should be given for the apprentices, as well as for working artisans, to attend voluntarily at classes held at night schools out of working hours Existing industrial schools should, the Committee think, either be converted into supervised workshops working for a profit, and supplemented by night classes for other instruction, or else classified, not as industrial schools, but as schools of general instruction in which manual training forms part of the curriculum

6 The scheme thus sketched by the Committee is one which has for its end the abolition of the industrial schools and the substitution for them of a system of supervision of workshops The arguments drawn from the existing defects of Indian industrial schools (stated in Chapter I) which have led the Committee to the conclusion that the class system is inefficient and unsuitable, appear to the Government of India to be unconvincing In support of the proposition that industrial education should not be imparted in industrial schools an appeal is made (paragraph 15) to the practice of other countries. The educational conditions of India are so different from those of European countries that the argument from foreign precedents must in any case be received with caution. But the Government of India believe that in fact foreign educational methods show no tendency to substitute teaching by apprenticeship for teaching in schools, but that on the contrary industrial

* Copies of the Report have been circulated to local Governments and a limited number are available for purchase with the Superintendent, Government Printing, Calcutta,

schools have been, and are being, called into existence in order to supply the defects of the apprentice system, which not only fails to give proper technical instruction but also in many cases cannot even provide economically for the complete training of the apprentices in manual dexterity. Paragraph 11 of the Report claims that the proposal to substitute the apprentice system for industrial schools in India is supported by the general opinion of the authorities consulted. The Government of India are unable to agree in this conclusion it appears to them that the proposal is contrary to the weight of the evidence recorded in Part II of the Report. Reference to the joint report of Mr Giles, Dr. Thomson, and Mr Burns (page 113), and to the opinions expressed by Mr. Giles (page 118), Dr. Thomson (pages 121 and 123), Mr. Burns (pages 126 and 127), Mr Chatterton (pages 166-167), Mr. Bell (page 47), Mr. Lewis (page 26), and Mr. Sly (page 83), and also to the scheme put forward by Mr Pedler (pages 21-23), shows that none of these authorities can be quoted as favouring the substitution of the apprentice system for the system of industrial schools Mention is made (paragraph 7) of an attempt to conduct the Lucknow Industrial School in accordance with the scheme recommended by the Committee That experiment has now been tried and has proved a complete failure, and it has been found necessary to abandon the experiment and to reconstruct the school. The Government of India are therefore unable to find in the arguments advanced by the Committee, in the example of other countries, in the opinions of the expert witnesses, or in practical experience in India, any reasons which would justify them in sweeping away the present industrial schools and substituting the system described in this Report

7 The proposals of the Committee appear, moreover, to the Government of India to be open to certain serious objections—

(i) The principles accepted by the Government of India in respect of technical education are that all such education should rest upon the basis of some preliminary education of a simple but practical nature, that this preliminary education is better communicated as a part of ordinary primary education than in industrial schools, and that the instruction given in industrial schools should be technical rather than general But in the school recommended by the Committee for imitation, there is no such separation. Both general and technical education are given in the same institution and under the same supervision.

(ii) It appears to the Government of India that the value of instruction in the principles underlying processes upon which industries depend is insufficiently appreciated by the Committee In their report, all teaching, other than actual workshop practice, is relegated to a subordinate place, and is to be given voluntarily in night schools And so little importance do the Committee attach to the matter, that they have indicated only in the merest outline the manner in which such schools should be conducted or the courses of study which they should offer Judging from previous experience, however, the Governor-General in Council has little expectation that youths who spend the entire working-day in workshops will voluntarily attend a night school with any regularity, and he has no doubt whatever that systematic instruction in principles is essential to the success of any system of industrial training

(iii) When they come to discuss the practical instruction to be imparted to pupils, the Committee dwell with emphasis upon the marketable value of the work to be done In the judgment of the Government of India, this position is based upon a failure to distinguish sufficiently between a school and a commercial undertaking In communicating their views to the Committee the Government of India expressed their conviction that industrial schools should be primarily educational, and not commercial enterprises The Committee, on the other hand (Recommendation No 43), maintain that such institutions should aim at financial profit. The Government of India agree with the Committee in thinking that industrial schools as at present conducted frequently fail to train their pupils up to the standard of manual skill required for the market, and pursue unpractical methods. It is most wholesome, therefore, that they should be brought to the test of producing saleable articles But this is a very different thing from requiring progressive and methodical industrial training to be sacrificed to the necessity of showing a profit on the work done by the boys, and in so far as the two objects are incompatible with one another the Government of India desire to give precedence to the former.

(iv) Finally, it appears to the Government of India, as also to several of the witnesses examined by the Committee, extremely improbable that in India artisans could be concentrated round a school in the manner proposed, and subjected to control of the kind contemplated by the Committee. Here and there under very special conditions such an experiment might succeed, but it cannot be regarded as offering a solution of the general problem of industrial education

8. While they have felt bound to point out the defects in the Report, the Government of India desire at the same time to acknowledge the useful work that the Committee have done They have collected information, which was nowhere else available, as to the number of the existing industrial schools, with particulars of the trades taught, the qualifications of the teachers, the numbers of the pupils, and the cost of the undertakings Their Report gives a valuable account of the conditions of certain trades, and of the prospects of their development, with suggestions as to the points to which inquiry should be directed The native system of apprenticeship and the working of trade guilds are explained and illustrated

in an interesting and suggestive manner. They have emphasised the important principle that the object and justification of the schools must be to impart skill in a specialised manner, and to aim at improving a trade, and not merely at perpetuating existing routine methods. And they rightly point out that these objects can be attained only by the employment of skilled teachers, and of well qualified inspectors having a practical acquaintance with the processes that are taught.

9 As matters now stand, two entirely different sets of principles have been put forward, and nothing has been done to bring either of them to the test of practice In commending the question to the attention of local Governments, the Government of India have no desire to restrict them unduly in their choice of methods They endorse the opinions expressed by several witnesses that it is impracticable to build up rapidly a great fabric of technical education in India at the present time The matter has not yet passed the stage at which many experiments must be tried, and a proportion of failures must be expected At the same time, there are certain broad principles which they think should govern the action to be taken

10 For practical purposes it is most necessary to distinguish between the kind of institutions which will be suitable in great industrial centres, such as Bombay, Howrah, or Cawnpore, where capital is employed in the organization of industries on a large scale, and those suitable for towns in which the local industries are practiced, as handicrafts in small private establishments In the former case action may proceed on bolder and more advanced lines than in the latter, for where there are organization and capital, there must also be intelligence sufficient to appreciate the value of properly trained workers In such places the employers are already convinced, a demand exists which it is the object of Government to supply, and the bonds of caste and trade guilds are generally speaking less strict than elsewhere But even in these cases it will still be necessary to convince the employés of the value of the training which industrial schools offer It is of the first importance therefore to enlist the active co-operation of employers of labour in the scheme, for if the employés see that employers attach importance to the training which it offers, they will be far more ready to believe in its value Moreover, there are signs that an era is approaching of a considerable expansion in the industrial employment of native capital, and this prospect may justly be taken into account as offering a probable opening for more highly trained men In such centres of industry as those which have been named, it seems to the Government of India that it should be possible to set up whole-time schools to which pupils will be admitted after reaching as high a standard of general education as can be exacted The school would be fitted with the plant appropriate to some one trade, and the pupils would receive a course of instruction fairly divided between actual workshop practice and the study of the principles and scientific processes on which the trade depends An instance of such a school is provided by the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute in Bombay. Numerous examples are to be found in other countries, and where Indian come into competition with foreign manufactures, the object should be, as far as possible, to produce an Indian workman as well trained as his foreign competitor The technical scholarships which Government have instituted, and regarding which local Governments have been separately addressed, will be of great importance in developing such schools, and in enabling the Indian student to study foreign examples of technical training and to adapt them to Indian conditions In the first instance, however, it will probably be necessary to offer scholarships to the pupils in such schools until the commercial value of the training has been established.

11 In the case of local handicrafts, the problem is at once more important and more difficult It is more important, because it is only through the small industries that any real impression can be made upon the industrial classes of India. It is more difficult, because in this case the employers no less than the employés require to be convinced of the value of systematic training as the basis for manual skill. The trades are ordinarily in the hands of guilds constituted on a caste basis; and, in order to succeed, the system of instruction must secure their co-operation. The age at which children begin to work in India is very young, and it is not to be expected that parents of the artisan class will agree to keep their children unremuneratively occupied until they have first secured a good grounding in general education and have then passed through a course of industrial instruction These considerations were doubtless present to the minds of Colonel Clibborn's Committee, and may have led them to their conclusion in favour of supervised workshops. But it is not possible for the State to undertake anything approaching to universal industrial education administered by artisans in private workshops under State inspection. Effort must be confined to producing artisans who will rise to a distinctly higher standard both of general intelligence and of manual skill than can be obtained by the ordinary traditional routine. The supply of pupils for such instruction implies some self-sacrifice on the part of parents, and this must be met by scholarships which will suffice for the maintenance of the pupils while they are being trained.

12 It remains to examine the lines on which a practical beginning should be made. It appears to the Government of India that the two important objects (1) of keeping up and developing a boy's inherited manual skill, and (2) of giving him a general education which will enlarge his prospects as a craftsman while preventing him from falling into the clerical groove—might be attained by starting in selected places half-time industrial primary and higher primary schools, the course of studies in which should be designed with special

reference to teaching that accuracy of workmanship in which Indian artisans are conspicuously deficient, and to familiarising the pupils with the best designs and processes as applied to their hereditary trade. Geometrical drawing and designing would therefore form an essential part of the course, and the general education given would be determined with reference to the trade. The boys would spend half the day at the primary school, and the other half in working as registered and supervised apprentices under approved artisans, who would receive a monetary reward for each apprentice on the conditions, (1) that they taught them the trade thoroughly and not merely the elementary processes, (2) that they accepted supervision and control by a Government expert

13. If such a scheme be attempted there are certain conditions which should be strictly enforced. In the first place admission should be strictly limited to pupils whose caste occupation is the industry which the school is intended to develop. The obligation to work in the workshop would probably effect this automatically Secondly, the education given in the primary school should be so ordered as not to fit the pupil for clerical employment. No English should be taught, and the reading should be limited to the vernacular. Thirdly, as mentioned above, scholarships for all the pupils should be provided at any rate for some time to come, and this condition alone will greatly limit the scope of possible effort. Further, if any progress is to be made with such a scheme, an inspector will be required who knows more than the teachers whose work he is to inspect, including the teachers in the workshop.

14 The appointment of such an inspector presents great difficulty. The statement of his qualifications implies that he could only efficiently supervise one industry A single province will not at first find sufficient employment for such an officer, and the diversity of languages will be a great obstacle to his employment in more than one. The Government of India have sought the advice of local Governments and Administrations as to how this difficulty may best be overcome It may be that the experiment should at first be confined to a single industry, and, if so, it would probably be well to give the preference to weaving The Government of India are inclined to think that, if one or more expert inspectors of this industry can be found qualified to promote such a system of teaching, they should be provincial officers attached to one or more provinces rather than imperial officers.

15. Such a scheme as has been sketched above, both for the larger industrial enterprises and for smaller handicrafts must, the Governor-General in Council thinks, in the main depend upon Government and not upon private management. It is essential that the trade and the subjects of instruction should be properly selected, and this cannot safely be left to the chance of private enterprise in the same way as the establishment of ordinary schools where the curriculum is of a defined type. The function of a teacher of an industrial school is far more specialised than that of an ordinary school teacher, and the Government is better able than private individuals to offer secure employment to such a man.

16. Meanwhile, grants-in-aid should still be made for efficient industrial instruction in schools under private management The organization of the existing schools should, however, be carefully reviewed in the light of the criticisms which have been passed upon them Their object being to produce intelligent artisans, the extent to which they attain that object should be scrutinised, inappropriate trades should be discarded, and specialised instruction should be given in one or a few industries, the course of instruction in the school workshops should be supplemented by appropriate lessons in class, which should be differentiated according to the particular industry for which the pupil is intended Where it is found that the passed pupils do not follow the trades that they have been taught, the remedy will be to take the necessary measures to restrict admission to the pupils who are likely to follow the industry, to direct the instruction specially and closely to a preparation for it, and to study all means of providing an easy passage from the school to the workshop

17 The solution of the problem must rest mainly with local Governments, and must be approached by them with reference to the general considerations above presented. They have been asked to be good enough, after consideration of the Committee's Report and the foregoing suggestions, to inform the Government of India of the action which they would propose to adopt and to state the industry or industries with which experiment should be commenced

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ORDER.—Ordered that the Resolution be published for general information in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Government of India

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, *at the Office of the* SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, *No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.*



The Gazette of India.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Establishments.

Calcutta, the 21st January 1904.

No. 54.—Mr. H. Maude is permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 16th January 1904.

No. 60.—Mr H G. W Herron has been permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 9th January 1904.

EXAMINATIONS.

The 20th January 1904.

No. 34.—It is notified that Mr. R. P Dewhurst, of the Indian Civil Service, United Provinces, has obtained a Degree of Honour in Urdu in the First Division and has been awarded the authorized donation of R2,000.

MEDICAL.

The 18th January 1904.

No. 44.—The services of Captain W. E. McKechnie, M B., I.M.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, for employment on plague duty.

The 20th January 1904.

No. 74.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel J McCloghry, F.R C.S., I.M.S. (Bombay), are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, with effect from the date on which he was relieved of his duties as officiating Principal Medical Officer, Sind District.

The 21st January 1904

No. 76.—In the Home Department Notification No 1290, dated the 7th November 1903, publishing the combined leave granted to Colonel C H Joubert, M B, F R C.S, I M S (Bengal), Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, United Provinces, *for the words* "one month and twenty-six days" *read* "one month and twenty-seven days" and *for the words* "14th November 1903" *read* "13th November 1903."

No. 80.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to appoint Major R. Bird, M D, F R C S, I M S (Bengal), as Surgeon to the Viceroy, with effect from the 1st January 1904, *vice* Captain W. E. A. Armstrong, I.M S (Madras).

The 22nd January 1904.

No. 90.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel C P. Lukis, M.B, F.R.C.S., I.M S. (Bengal), are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces, with effect from the 11th January 1904

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

The 21st January 1904.

No. 54.—The following telegram is published for general information —

Telegram, dated Pera, 14th January 1904

From—His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Constantinople,
To—His Excellency the Viceroy.

Forty-eight hours' quarantine on arrivals from Persian ports abolished and replaced by medical inspection and disinfection, ships not to be detained more than 24 hours. Ships from Indian ports more than twelve days out that have received pratique at intermediate ports Persian Gulf shall receive pratique at Basra after medical inspection and disinfection.

JUDICIAL.

The 21st January 1904.

No. 105.—Under the provisions of the Indian High Courts Act, 1861 (24 & 25 Vict., Cap. 104), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. B. G. Geidt, I.C.S., to officiate as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal for a period of three months.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 22nd January 1904.

No. 26.—The following programme of the proposed visitation tour of the Most Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan in India and Ceylon is published for general information —

Programme of the Bishop of Calcutta's Visitation of Cuttack, etc , 1904

Stations.	Arrival	Departure	REMARKS.
Calcutta	...	Tuesday, 26th January	
Cuttack	Wednesday, 27th January	Thursday, 28th January.	
Kharagpur	Friday, 29th January	Friday, 29th January	
Midnapur	Friday, 29th January	Monday, 1st February.	
Calcutta	Monday, 1st February	Thursday, 4th February.	
Alipur Duar	Friday 5th February	Monday, 8th February	
Calcutta	Tuesday, 9th February	...	

Letters should be sent to those stations, the names of which are printed in italics, *viz.*, Midnapur (31st January) and Calcutta (9th February)

Matters of routine requiring immediate attention may be referred to the Bishop's Commissary the Ven. A. Kitchin, Archdeacon, St Thomas' Parsonage, Calcutta.

H. T. OTTLEY,
Bishop's Chaplain.

CALCUTTA,
The 19th January 1904

EDUCATION.

The 20th January 1904.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Home Department

No. 41.—The following correspondence regarding the institution of State technical scholarships to enable natives of India to pursue a course of study in Great Britain or other Western countries is published for general information —

No. 8, dated Simla, the 9th October 1902.

From—The Government of India, Home Department,

To—The Right Hon'ble LORD GEORGE FRANCIS HAMILTON, His Majesty's Secretary of State for India

We have the honour to advert to Your Lordship's Despatch No 105-Public (Educational), dated the 2nd August 1901, with which you forwarded a question asked in the House of Commons by Sir M M Bhownaggree and the answer given thereto on the subject of founding additional Government scholarships for natives of India who might desire to pursue technical studies in Great Britain or other countries of Europe.

Your Lordship at the same time expressed a wish to be informed of the result of our deliberations in the matter.

2. The question of the institution of State technical scholarships formed one of the subjects which came up for discussion before the Educational Conference held at Simla in September 1901, and the following resolution was then passed :—

"That it is desirable that the Government of India should institute a number of State technical scholarships, perhaps ten in number, with an approximate allowance of £100 a year, in addition to travelling expenses and fees, to be awarded annually in fixed proportions by the Local Governments subject to the sanction of the Government of India, to selected candidates, who should be sent abroad to undertake definite courses of study in subjects connected with industrial science or research That these scholarships might be held for an average duration of two years."

3. In our letter * addressed to Local Governments and Administrations on the 20th November 1901, relating to the subject of practical and technical education, we informed them that the Government of India accepted the recommendation of the Conference as to the institution of ten State technical scholarships, and that they proposed to give two of

* Extract enclosed.

them to the Madras Presidency, two to the Bombay Presidency, and two to Bengal, and to distribute the remaining four among the other provinces, where technical instruction had not yet advanced so far as in the three provinces mentioned. It was suggested that the selection of the students to hold these scholarships should be made by the Local Governments subject to the approval of the Government of India, that the Universities should have no power of nominating to them, and that no candidate should be considered qualified unless he had displayed in his educational career an aptitude for technical study Subject to these conditions, it was considered that a wide discretion should be left to the Local Governments in selecting candidates for the award of these scholarships We stated our opinion that in ordinary circumstances the period for which the scholarships might be held should be two years, but that in special cases it might be increased to a third year or even reduced below two years; and that the scholarships should be tenable in foreign countries as well as in Great Britain. The Local Governments and Administrations were asked to submit their views as to the details for working out the scheme

4. The replies of the Local Governments and Administrations to our communication have received careful consideration at our hands, and we have now the honour to enclose a copy of them for Your Lordship's information It will be seen that the outlines of the scheme sketched out by us have been generally accepted, but that there is a divergence of views in connection with the details The scholarships are to be given for the purpose of providing for natives of India the higher technical education which may qualify them to assist in promoting the improvement of existing native industries and the development of new industries, wherever this may be possible Technical education for this purpose may be defined as (a) the study of the scientific methods and principles underlying the practice of any handicraft, industry, or profession, (b) the application of these methods and principles to the practice of the handicraft, industry, or profession in question Law, Medicine, Forestry and Veterinary science being already provided for, are not included among the subjects to be studied by the holders of these technical scholarships, and Agriculture does not fall within the scope of the present scheme The scholarships will be awarded by the Government of India upon the recommendation of the Local Governments, and will for the present, as already stated, be distributed as follows — Two annually to the Madras Presidency, two to the Bombay Presidency, two to Bengal, and the remaining four among other Local Governments and Administrations

5. We do not propose to prescribe the particular industries for the encouragement of which particular provinces should give scholarships The Local Government or Administration which is asked to recommend a candidate, will consider what industries are of importance in the province, and which of them may best be encouraged by scholarships, taking care to connect the scholarship scheme with the system of technical and industrial education in the province In determining the choice of an industry Local Governments should in our opinion obtain assistance from the mercantile and industrial public, and take all measures that appear to them to be possible and expedient for interesting the influential sections of that public in the scheme. Industries in which native capital and enterprise are engaged or likely to be engaged, will be particularly appropriate for selection It should be borne in mind that men who have received an expensive European training can be employed only upon such industries as are susceptible of being organized upon a considerable scale

6. In each case in which a Local Government recommends a scholarship, it will be necessary for it to support its selection by giving the Government of India some account of the state of the particular industry which it is intended to promote and some comparison with other industries which might be considered eligible for encouragement. In determining the industry to be studied and choosing the man recommended for the scholarship, the Local Governments and Administrations will be required to bear in mind the importance of ensuring that the returned scholar shall find scope for his skill and ability. It has been proposed on the one hand that such scholars before they are appointed should be placed under engagement to serve Government on their return. On the other hand, it has been suggested that private firms should be asked to guarantee their employment, and that the scholars should be reciprocally bound by engagement to such firms. We consider that the holder of one of these scholarships should not be bound by any such engagements, but that the prospect of his chances of employment after the completion of his studies should be well weighed when he is selected, and that upon his return the choice of his career should be in the first instance determined by his own inclination. If the early results of the scheme are successful, we think that the services of the returned scholars are sure to be in good demand, and that, failing private employment, Government will be glad to turn their abilities to account as teachers in industrial schools or in other capacities connected with the improvement of local industries.

7 It is our intention to make it a condition of the grant of these scholarships that no candidate is to be selected for recommendation to one of them on the result of competitive examination either open or limited It is desirable that, in selecting the industry to which they are to be directed, Local Governments should give the widest possible publicity, through such channels as they think fit, to their intention to nominate scholars, and that they should take such advice as they need from persons cognizant of the industry and from officers and others connected with technical education In making the selection they should bear in mind the fact that it will be necessary for the student to have a competent knowledge of English, or of the language of any other country to which he is to be sent, and they should also be guided

by considerations of his capacity, intelligence, practical interest in the industry, and the assurance which they feel that he will continue to devote himself to it on his return to India These are matters which cannot be decided by competition, and we intend that it should be made clear from the beginning that these scholarships are not to be regarded as prizes, for which everyone has a right to claim an equal opportunity of competing It is not necessary to lay down more precise rules as to the kind of general education which the scholar is to have received. Governments will act on their own discretion, having regard to the above considerations As a general rule a scholar before being nominated should have received the best technical education available in the province in the particular industry which he has to study. The standard of this education differs in different industries, and each may be considered on its own merits. Even if the standard of technical education in a particular industry in a province is low, the scholar may be nominated if he has availed himself of the best facilities obtainable, and shows an interest in the industry No age limit will be laid down for scholars and none should be generally laid down by the Governments, but an age limit may at the discretion of a Local Government be fixed for any particular scholarship for which they invite applications The particular industry to be studied will, as is stated above, be specified by the Local Governments in nominating a scholar, but they will hardly be in a position to define minutely the course of study to be pursued nor will they ordinarily be in possession of the most recent information as to the facilities for such studies existing in England and elsewhere We are inclined to think therefore that the best plan will be to leave these matters to be settled by Your Lordship when the scholar arrives in England, and if this view is accepted we will arrange that timely information shall be submitted to you as to the probable date of each scholar's arrival and the subject which he is required to study We propose that those scholars who study in England should be under Your Lordship's control and we trust that in the case of those who elect to pursue their studies on the Continent or in America Your Lordship may be able to make suitable arrangements for their supervision. The conditions under which they will hold their scholarships will be similar to those laid down for Government of India scholarships Progress reports will be required upon them from time to time, and power will be retained to cancel a scholarship and to send the scholar back to India if his progress is not satisfactory.

8. Should the principles which we have advocated in connection with the institution of these technical scholarships meet with Your Lordship's acceptance, we trust the scheme for the establishment of ten scholarships of £100 a year may receive Your Lordship's early sanction.

Public, No. 65.

India Office, London, 29th May 1903.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council.

My Lord,

Proposed Technical Scholarships for Natives of India studying in Great Britain or other Western countries.

On receipt of the letter of your Excellency in Council No 8 (Education), dated the 9th October last, in which you proposed the establishment of ten State technical scholarships, to be awarded annually to natives of India studying in Great Britain or other Western countries, I thought it desirable to obtain the opinion on the scheme of the Board of Education.

2. I enclose a copy of the letter addressed to the Board, and of their reply thereto.

3. It is not necessary for me to assure your Excellency that the principle of the scheme, which applies to India a system which has, I understand, proved very successful in the case of Japan, and more recently in that of Siam, meets with my full approval, and that I cordially sympathise with the desire of your Government to further the development of Indian industries by providing promising young men with the means of studying the progress which has been made in industries and arts in the most advanced countries of the West. It appears to me, however, that before the details of the scheme can be finally settled there are some points which call for further examination.

4. Your Excellency will observe that the Board of Education express a doubt, which I share, whether a scholarship of 100*l* a year, in addition to fees and travelling expenses, will fully meet the expenses of a student in this country I observe that in 1887, when dealing with the existing Government scholarships of 200*l* a year, the Government of India found it necessary to issue a public warning* that "while the scholarship allowance of 200*l*. a year is sufficient to cover the necessary expenses of college life at Oxford or Cambridge, it is very desirable, if not absolutely necessary, that the scholars should have some small private resources of their own to meet expenses in the vacation and other general expenses which are scarcely avoidable." And it appears to me that the holders of the proposed technical scholarships will be in the same case. I would therefore ask you to consider whether it is not necessary to fix some higher limit to the scholarship allowance

* See Home Department Education Proceedings, March 1887, p. 60.

5 I observe from your fifth paragraph that it is proposed to connect the scholarship scheme with the system of technical and industrial education in the various Provinces, which will no doubt be established as the result of your deliberations on the report of the Industrial Schools Committee I do not gather from the replies of the various Local Governments which you forward that there is any large supply of qualified candidates for the scholarships as yet forthcoming, at any rate in the two Provinces which are believed to be industrially most advanced, Bombay and Bengal, and I should suppose that it would take some time to bring into existence a class of students, trained in properly equipped technical schools in India, who would be ready to take up the scholarships when established Before, therefore, sanctioning any definite annual number of scholarships to be awarded, I think it would suffice to announce the readiness of Government to give a scholarship or scholarships if promising and well-qualified candidates present themselves in some particular branch of industry In other words, it appears to me that the scheme should for the present be worked experimentally, its further development being left for consideration when your technical institutions in India have begun to produce a class of students who might be expected to profit by its extension

6 I notice that you exclude from the scope of the scheme Law, Medicine, Forestry and Veterinary Science, as being already provided for, and certainly there is no lack of Indian students who, without the inducement of a scholarship, visit this country in order to study the first two of these subjects Engineering is not mentioned among the excluded subjects, you are, however, aware that Indian candidates present themselves in considerable numbers for entry to the Coopers Hill College, while the Engineering Colleges in India are, I presume, capable of giving instruction of a high class in that subject

7 I shall be ready, with the advice of the Board of Education, to undertake the selection of the course of technological study best fitted to the needs of any particular scholar. Your Excellency will observe that the Board, in the concluding paragraph of their letter, ask that they may, in any case in which their advice is desired, be furnished with full particulars as to the past educational experience and future requirements of each scholarship holder Should any student elect to pursue his studies on the Continent or in America, it would probably be found possible to obtain from the head of the institution where he is studying a periodical report on his progress and conduct, but no more extended supervision by this Office would in such a case be practicable, and I should hope that the persons selected for the scholarships would ordinarily be of such formed character and habits, and of such an age, that detailed tutelage would in their case be unnecessary.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient, humble Servant,

GEORGE HAMILTON

ENCLOSURES.

Enclosure No 1

India Office to Board of Education

J and P. 2392/02 India Office,

Sir, 25th February 1903

I am directed by Lord George Hamilton to enclose, for the information of the Board of Education, a copy of a Despatch* which has been received from the Government of India, proposing the establishment of ten scholarships annually for natives of India who may desire to pursue technical studies in Great Britain or other European countries.

* No 8 dated the 9th October 1902, with enclosures

It will be seen that the Government of India, while contemplating that the particular industry to be studied by a scholarship holder shall be determined in India by the Local Government before he is nominated, propose to leave to this Office the prescription of a course of study, with reference to the facilities for such studies existing in England and elsewhere They propose also that special arrangements should be made for the supervision of any students who may elect to pursue their studies on the Continent or in America. The value of the scholarships is fixed at 100*l* a year, in addition to the fees payable to the institutions where the scholars will study, and travelling expenses

Lord George Hamilton would be much obliged if the Board of Education would favour him with their advice on the proposed scheme, and in particular in regard to those points in it which are enumerated in the preceding paragraph There is not at present in this Department any official who could be made responsible for selecting a course of study for an Indian

holding a technical scholarship, and his Lordship hopes that if the scheme is brought into operation he may count on the assistance of the Board of Education especially in this respect.

It is understood that the system of deputing students to Europe for technical study has been adopted with much success by the Government of Japan and more recently by that of Siam; and it is probable that the experience gained in these cases (if known to the Board of Education) would afford some criterion of the results which may be expected from the establishment of a similar scheme for natives of India

Lord George Hamilton would be glad to learn whether, in the opinion of the Board, an allowance of 100*l* annually (in addition to fees and travelling expenses) is likely to suffice for the support of an Indian in this country while undergoing a course of study.

I have, etc.,
HORACE WALPOLE.

The Secretary,
Board of Education.

Enclosure No 2.
Board of Education to India Office.

Whitehall, London, S. W.
21st April 1903

SIR,

In reply to Sir H. Walpole's letter of February 25th, I am directed by the Board of Education to state that they regard the proposed establishment of ten annual travelling scholarships for natives of India who shall pursue technological studies in Great Britain or some other Western country as likely to prove of benefit to Indian Industry and Education.

The Board note that the Government of India in their Despatch of October 1902 contemplate cases in which the scholar will elect to pursue his studies in America, while in your letter of 25th February last the sphere of study is limited to Great Britain or other European countries If this discrepancy is due to inadvertence, the Board would take this opportunity of saying that in their opinion some of the scholars might derive special advantage from a course of study in America supplementing a period of residence in Europe

If requested by the Secretary of State for India, the Board of Education, though unable to undertake responsibility for the personal supervision of the students, will be happy to give such advice as is within their competence, from time to time, as to the course of technological study best fitted to the needs of any particular scholar

In reply to the question of the Secretary of State as to the sufficiency of the proposed annual allowance, the Board are of opinion that 100*l* annually (in addition to fees and travelling expenses) would not be adequate to the student's needs, and they believe that this view is confirmed by the experience of those who have organised similar scholarship-systems for the Governments of Japan and Siam, but, of course, much would depend on the social status of the scholars and on the country to which they were sent

In this connection the Board of Education would be glad to receive more precise information as to the exact educational standing of the proposed scholarship holders The Board are at present not clear whether it is contemplated that these scholars should pursue technical studies of the highest grade, or of an intermediate character, or whether they might even be of artizan rank, but it is presumed that the reference is to the needs of the first two classes In any case in which the Board might be called upon to advise with regard to any student they would desire to be furnished with a statement of his past educational experience and future requirements.

I have, etc,
ROBERT L. MORANT.

The Under Secretary of State
for India.

No. 565-572, dated Simla, the 21st September 1903

From—W. S. MARRIS, Esq, Under Secretary to the Government of India,
To—Local Governments and Administrations

I am directed to forward, for the information of — the Governor in Council / His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, / your information — a copy of the papers noted on the margin, regarding the institution of State technical scholarships to enable natives of India to pursue a course of study in Great Britain or other Western countries.

Despatch to the Secretary of State, No. 8, dated the 9th October 1902
Despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 65, dated the 29th May 1903, and enclosure.

2. In view of the doubts expressed by the Board of Education and the Secretary of State as to the sufficiency of the proposed amount of the scholarships, the Government of India think that it would be well to fix their value at £150 a year. As has been pointed out, however, the question depends largely upon the status of the scholar, and on the country to which he proceeds for study and if in any particular case the Local Government regards the sum now named as insufficient the Governor General in Council will be prepared to consider proposals for increasing it

3. Instead of announcing the intention to award a definite number of scholarships annually, the Government of India agree with the Secretary of State that it will for the present suffice to intimate the readiness of Government to give a scholarship or scholarships if promising and well-qualified candidates present themselves in some particular branch of industry. They further accept His Lordship's suggestion that Engineering should be excluded from the scope of the proposals

4. Subject to the foregoing modifications, the Despatch of 9th October 1902 to the Secretary of State indicates the conditions under which the Government of India desire to introduce experimentally a scheme of technical scholarships The information now before them suggests that the textile industry in Bombay and the mining industry in Bengal will be found to offer the most favourable fields for the initiation of the experiment.

The Government of India will, however, be glad to consider any suggestions which the Government of / you may have to offer for the establishment of a technical scholarship in any other branch of industry which can thereby be developed, if a suitable candidate can be found.

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 18th January 1904.

No. 180-E C—With reference to Foreign Department Notification, No 1795-G, dated the 28th October 1902, Mr Rustomjee Danjeebhoy Mehta, C I E, Consul for Persia at Calcutta, has vacated his office.

The 19th January 1904.

No. 193-E.C.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification, No 629-G, dated the 18th April 1903, Mr. F. Stork, Consul for Italy at Rangoon, resumed charge of his office on the 1st January 1904.

No. 196-E.C.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 579-G., dated the 10th April 1903, Mr F Stork, Consul for the Netherlands at Rangoon, resumed charge of his office on the 1st January 1904.

No. 111-G.—Major H. Daly, C S.I, C I.E, is appointed to be a Resident of the 2nd class, *vice* Mr G R Irwin, C.S I, retired, and with effect from the 27th November 1903.

Major Daly will continue to officiate as a Resident of the 1st class and as Agent to the Governor-General in Central India

No 113-G.—Mr S. M. Fraser, C.I E, held the appointment of Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, substantive *pro tempore*, from the 27th November, 1903, to the 14th December 1903, both days inclusive.

(Notification No. 1726-G., dated the 29th October 1903, is cancelled).

No. 115-G.—Mr. C. H A Hill, C I.E., a Political Agent of the 1st class, is appointed to be Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, with effect from the 15th December 1903.

(Notification No. 1905-G., dated the 5th December 1903, is cancelled).

No. 119-G.—Major P. Carr-White, Indian Medical Service (Madras), an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, is posted as Residency Surgeon, and *ex-officio* Assistant to the Resident in Nepal, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 121-G.—Captain P P. Kilkelly, Indian Medical Service (Bombay), an officiating Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, is posted as Civil Surgeon of Bikaner, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

The 20th January 1904.

No. 137-*G.*—The services of Mr. Wildeblood, Executive Engineer of the 1st grade in the United Provinces, were replaced at the disposal of the Public Works Department, with effect from the 14th April 1903.

(Notification No. 274-E, dated the 10th February, 1903, is hereby cancelled.)

No. 207-*E. C.*—With reference to Foreign Department Notification, No. 2055-G., dated the 12th December, 1902, Mr C. H. B. Forbes, Consul for Siam at Bombay, resumed charge of his office on the 28th December 1903.

The 22nd January 1904.

No. 249-*E.A.*—Lieutenant D. L. R Lorimer, Indian Army, a probationer for the Political Department, is appointed to be a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, with effect from the 24th December 1903.

Lieutenant Lorimer is posted as His Britannic Majesty's Vice-Consul at Ahwaz, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 152-*G.*—The services of Mr. C. N. Seddon, of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, with effect from the date on which he is relieved of his duties as First Assistant to the Resident at Baroda.

No. 296-*I.B.*—Captain C W Stulpnagel, Royal Artillery, Assistant Inspecting Officer, substantive *pro tempore*, is appointed to be Inspecting Officer, Kashmir Imperial Service Artillery, with effect from the 27th January 1904, *vice* Captain J. B. Mackintosh whose tenure of appointment has expired.

No. 297-*I.B.*—Lieutenant H F. L Grant, Royal Artillery, is appointed to be Assistant Inspecting Officer, Kashmir Imperial Service Artillery, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 301-*I.B.*—Whereas the Governor-General in Council has, in certain cases, criminal jurisdiction within the Tributary and Political States of Chota Nagpur In exercise of this jurisdiction and of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following paragraph be added to clause (2) of the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No 640-I B., dated the 8th March 1899, namely.—

"The powers of the Commissioner in respect of his original sessions jurisdiction under this clause may, subject to such rules as the Local Government may prescribe, be exercised by the Judicial Commissioner."

No. 303-*I.B.*—In exercise of the power conferred by section 33 of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), as applied to the Cantonment of Secunderabad, and in continuation of the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No 2095-I.B., dated the 8th May 1903, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to exclude from the operation of the whole of the Act, as so applied, the undermentioned part of the Cantonment of Secunderabad —

Serial No	Situation of the ground	Extent of the ground	Nature of soil.	How laid out and whether there are any buildings upon it.	Bounded on the			
					North by	South by	East by	West by
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	North of Railway line to Lallaguda	Square yards 1,836 78	Moorum	Waste	Waste ground.	Railway fence.	Waste ground.	Road.

No. 304-*I.B.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and in continuation of the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 741-I.B., dated the 17th March 1898, the Governor-General

in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the Mhow, Nimach and Nowgong Excise Law, 1898, namely:

(1) For section 2, sub-section (1), clause (e), the following shall be substituted, namely:

"(e) the expression 'intoxicating drugs' means opium (including capsules of the poppy plant from which the juice has not been extracted), poppy-heads (or capsules of the poppy plant from which the juice has been extracted), ganja, bhang, charas, and every preparation and admixture of the same".

(2) For section 2, sub-section (1), clause (i), the following shall be substituted, namely:

"(i) the articles next hereinafter mentioned shall be deemed to be sold by 'retail' when sold in quantities not exceeding those next hereinafter specified in respect of them, that is to say,—

foreign spirit or foreign fermented liquor, two imperial gallons or twelve reputed quart bottles;
country spirit, one ser;
country fermented liquor, four sers;
opium or any preparation or admixture thereof, five tolas;
poppy-heads, five sers;
bhang or any preparation or admixture thereof, twenty tolas;
ganja or charas, or any preparation or admixture thereof, five tolas
if sold in larger quantities, they shall be deemed to be sold 'whole-sale,'".

(3) For section 6, sub-section (1), the following shall be substituted, namely.

"(1) No person shall prepare any intoxicating drug in excess of the quantity which he is authorised to possess under section 15, or shall cultivate any plant from which the said drugs may be produced, except under a license granted by the Cantonment Magistrate and in accordance with the conditions (if any) contained therein"

(4) To section 7 the following proviso shall be added, namely:

"(c) No person shall sell any preparation or admixture of opium which is used for the purpose of smoking to any other person in any circumstances."

(5) To section 15, sub-section (1), the following proviso shall be added, namely

"Provided that the quantity of preparations or admixtures of opium used for smoking which may be possessed without a permit or pass by any one person at one time, shall not exceed one tola."

(6) For section 16 the following shall be substituted, namely

"16. No person shall import, transport or export any country spirit or country fermented liquor or intoxicating drugs in excess of the quantity which he is authorised to possess under section 15 until he has obtained a pass therefor from the Cantonment Magistrate, and has paid in respect thereof such duty, at such time and place, and in such manner, as the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, may prescribe

Provided that any farmer to whom a farm to manufacture or prepare such spirit, liquor or drug has been granted under section 11, shall be entitled to import, transport or export any article included in his farm free of further charge, and that the agent of such farmer or any person licensed by such farmer under section 11, sub-section (2), shall be entitled to import, transport or export any article included in such farm or license, as the case may be, free of charge on a pass granted by such farmer."

(7) For section 26, sub-section (1), clause (b), the following shall be substituted, namely

"(b) in contravention of section 6, prepares any intoxicating drug or cultivates any plant from which such drug may be produced,"

(8) For section 26, sub-section (2), the following shall be substituted, namely·

"(2) All spirit and liquor made in contravention of section 3, and any intoxicating drug produced or prepared in contravention of section 6, and all materials and implements collected for the purpose of such manufacture, production or preparation, shall be liable to confiscation."

(9) In section 27, sub-section (1), after the word "imports" in clause (b), the words "transports or exports" shall be inserted, and for the words "four months" the words "one year" shall be substituted.

(10) After section 35 the following section shall be added, namely:

"35A. In prosecutions under sections 26, 27, 29, and 31 it shall be presumed, until the contrary is proved, that all articles for which the accused person is unable to account satisfactorily, are articles in respect of which he has committed an offence under this Law."

(11) To section 36 the following proviso shall be added, namely.

"Provided that nothing in this section shall apply to prosecutions instituted under section 27 in regard to the illegal import, export, or transport of opium, poppy-heads, or any preparation or admixture of the same."

No. 246-E. C.—With reference to Notification No. 2580-E. C., dated the 28th October 1903, the provisional recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr. E. Apostolides as Consul for Greece at Calcutta has been confirmed by His Majesty's Government.

L. W. DANE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 16th January 1904.

No. 384-*P.*—Mr. J. Owens, Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta, is granted privilege leave for two months, with effect from the 5th of January 1904.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.

CUSTOMS.

The 20th January 1904

No. 483-*S R*—In exercise of the power conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing by sea or land into British India of any copy of Arabic books, leaflets, or pamphlets, published by Abdul Mohomed bin Abdul Allah

SEPARATE REVENUE.

POST OFFICE.

The 22nd January 1904.

No. 531-*S.R.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 34 and 35 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that with effect from the 1st April 1904, the following amendments shall be made in the rules published in the Notification in this Department, No 1429-C., S.R , dated 30th March 1899, as amended by Notifications No. 1531-S R , dated 14th March 1902, and No. 721-S.R., dated 10th February 1903.

For rules 66 and 67 *substitute* the following —

66 Every postal article intended to be transmitted by post as a value-payable postal article shall be presented at the post office with a printed form, prescribed by the Director General and obtainable at the post office, in which the sender shall specify the sum to be remitted to himself, fill in the required entries, and sign the declaration that the article is sent in execution of a *bonâ fide* order received by him. If the article is an unregistered parcel, unregistered book packet, or newspaper prepaid at newspaper rates of postage, a fee calculated according to the schedule below on the amount specified for remittance to the sender shall be prepaid by the sender by affixing postage stamps of the value of the fee to the form presented with the article in the space provided for this purpose The sender of a postal article intended to be transmitted by post as value-payable shall write his name and address clearly on the article itself.

Schedule of fees.

Amount specified for remittance to sender	not exceeding R5	1 anna
	exceeding R5, but not exceeding R10	2 annas
	" R10 " R15	3 "
	" R15 " R25	4 "
	" R25	4 "

for each complete sum of R25 and 4 annas for the remainder, provided that, if the remainder does not exceed R5, the charge for it shall be only one 1 anna; if it does not exceed R10, the charge for it shall be only 2 annas, and if it does not exceed R15, the charge for it shall be only 3 annas

67. The amount to be recovered from the addressee shall be the sum specified by the sender for remittance to himself *plus*, in the case of registered parcels, registered letters, and registered book packets, a fee calculated as in rule 66 When this amount is recovered from the addressee, the sum for payment to the sender shall be remitted to him by means of a money order. If the addressee of a value-payable article refuses or omits to take delivery of it, the article shall be returned to the sender, who will be required to pay any charges that may be due on it, and to acknowledge receipt of the article by signing the form presented by the postman. In no circumstances will the fee prepaid in stamps, in the case of a value-payable unregistered parcel, unregistered book packet, or newspaper, be refunded.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS.

The 21st January 1904.

No. 534-A.—*Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.*

December 1903. Lakhs of Rupees.

[For the explanation of these heads, see *Gazette of India* dated 22nd December, 1883, Part I, page 497]	In December 1903-1904	In December 1902-1903	To end of December 1903-1904	To end of December 1902-1903	Whole Year Budget, 1903-1904	Whole Year Actuals, Preliminary, 1902-1903
Civil Revenue.						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to irrigation)	2,08	2,22	13,76	13,14	29,93	28,91
Opium	66	51	6,21	5,08	6,57	6,76
Salt	65	71	5,83	6,81	7,43	9,25
Stamps	40	41	4,00	3,91	5,32	5,21
Excise	57	57	5,30	4,72	6,75	6,61
Provincial Rates	37	41	2,36	2,35	4,18	4,14
Customs	42	41	4,10	4,22	5,42	5,96
Assessed Taxes	14	19	1,26	1,48	1,64	1,97
Forest (Madras, Bombay and Berar only)	5	5	39	33	56	50
Registration	3	3	37	36	48	47
Tributes from Native States	3	3	35	37	90	92
Other Civil Revenue	21	37	3,80	3,48	4,93	4,68
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	5,61	5,91	47,73	46,25	74,11	75,38
Civil Expenditure.						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works	−9	−17	−2,77	−2,73	−3,87	−3,90
Opium	−1	−2	−3,15	−2,31	−2,60	−2,46
Famine Relief	...	−1	−1	−17	−7	−18
Other Civil Expenditure	−2,13	−2,83	−20,89	−20,79	−32,98	−29,58
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	−2,23	−3,03	−26,82	−26,00	−39,52	−36,12
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments:						
[The figures comprise Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance transactions.]						
Post Office (Net +Receipts more, —Receipts less, than issues)	−14	−12	+59	+50	+77	+75
Forest, Marine (Net as above)	+4	+5	+2	−7	+2	+4
Military Receipts	+2	+6	+50	+58	+72	+86
Military Issues	−1,63	−1,72	−14,43	−13,41	−18,72	−18,86
Public Works Department— *Receipts.*						
Ordinary Branches	+16	+20	+2,41	+2,32	+31,59 (Ordinary Branches, State Railways and East Indian Railway together)	+3,85
State Railways	+2,01	+1,93	+17,19	+16,02		+22,31
East Indian Railway	+52	+51	+4,01	+4,35		+6,01
Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways (Net as above)	+17	+16	+1,30	+1,10	+1,82	+1,02
Telegraph	+7	+7	+60	+55	+76	+79
TOTAL	+2,93	+2,87	+26,14	+24,34	+34,17	+34,58
Issues.						
Ordinary Branches	−72	−93	−6,82	−6,88	−29,02 (Ordinary Branches, State Railways and East Indian Railway together)	−10,53
State Railways	−1,08	−1,15	−11,10	−10,98		−15,09
East Indian Railway	−21	−29	−2,25	−2,32		−3,12
Repayment of Guaranteed Railways surplus profits, etc.	...	...	−14	−12	−16	−15
Telegraph	−8	−11	−72	−63	−89	−88
TOTAL	−2,09	−2,48	−21,03	−20,93	−30,07	−29,77
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS	−87	−1,34	−8,21	−8,99	−13,11	−12,40
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.						
Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net: + Receipts more, —Receipts less, than payments)	−12	−12	+1,87	+1,36	+1,86	+1,36
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	+52	+37	+79	−94	...	−25
Currency Transfers for Gold in England	...	...	...	...	.	...
Exchange on Remittance Accounts	+1	−1	+4	+1	.	+7
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at R15 per £	−2,59	−2,72	−21,83	−16,83	−25,60	−27,69
Other debt heads (Net as above)	...	−8	−31	−36	+1,75	−5
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	−2,18	−2,56	−19,44	−16,76	−21,99	−26,56
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES	+33	−1,02	−6,74	−5,50	−51	+30
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	11,05	13,34	18,12	17,82	17,75	17,82
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	11,38	12,32	11,38	12,32	17,24	18,12

E. N. BAKER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 22nd January 1904.

APPOINTMENTS.

EXCHANGES.

No 63.—With the approval of the Secretary of State for India an exchange is sanctioned between Lieutenant William Keith Rollo, 9th Bhopal Infantry, and Lieutenant William Shafto Craster, 2nd Battalion, Yorkshire Regiment.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 64.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Army, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India —

Lieutenants—

Frederick Allan Maclean, 2nd Battalion, East Yorkshire Regiment, attached as a supernumerary to the 2nd Battalion, Royal Highlanders, officiating Double Company officer, 34th Pioneers Dated 8th November 1903

William Basil Pope Tugwell, 2nd Battalion, Royal West Kent Regiment, attached as a supernumerary to the 2nd Battalion, East Lancashire Regiment, Double Company officer, 121st Pioneers Dated 24th December 1903.

Second-Lieutenant George Frederick Mellor, 2nd Battalion, Shropshire Light Infantry, officiating Double Company officer, 13th Rajputs Dated 19th December 1903.

Second-Lieutenant Mellor is promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in the Indian Army, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the 19th December 1903.

No. 65—With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92, India Army Circulars, 1891, the undermentioned officer of the Unattached List is admitted to the Indian Army, with effect from the date specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India —

Second-Lieutenant Leonard Grey Dudley. Dated 18th December 1903.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

No. 66.—The undermentioned officers are confirmed in their appointments, with effect from the dates specified —

Lieutenant E S J Anderson, 123rd Outram's Rifles, Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class, on probation, 11th June 1903.

Lieutenant O. W White, 8th Gurkha Rifles, Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class, on probation, 15th May 1903.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 67.—The following direct appointment is made, with effect from the date of joining:—

76th Punjabis.

Akram Khan to be Jemadar on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

COMMANDS.

DISTRICT.

No. 68.—Brigadier-General A. R. Martin, C.B., Indian Army, Deputy Adjutant-General, Bengal Command, to command a district of the 2nd class in India, *vice* Major-General G. H. More-Molyneux, C.B., D.S.O., deceased Dated 4th January 1904.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 69.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules of 1886 for the Indian Army, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—

Captain (Brevet Major) R. E. Vaughan, Indian Army, Supply and Transport Officer, 3rd class, Assistant to the Director-General of Supply and Transport, for one year. Pension service—17th year commenced 5th February 1903.

PENSIONS.

No. 70—Conductor Joseph Kelly, Ordnance Department, has been transferred to the pension establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 71.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenants to be Captains.

16th January 1904.

George de la Poer Beresford Pakenham, 1st Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles.
Arthur Francis Henderson, 27th Light Cavalry.
Henry Edward ap Rhys Pryce, 18th Infantry.
Bertram Graham Balfour Kidd, 123rd Outram's Rifles.
John Stirling Rivett-Carnac, 16th Cavalry.
William Hugh Simpson, 93rd Burma Infantry.
John Cunningham Moore Hoskyn, 44th Merwara Infantry.
Charles Herbert Villiers-Stuart, 56th Infantry (Frontier Force).
George Kendall Channer, 1st Battalion, 3rd Gurkha Rifles.
Gerald Steuart Palmer, 98th Infantry.
Charles Alexander Campbell Godwin, 23rd Cavalry (Frontier Force).
Henry Stuart Tyndall, 40th Pathans.
Esme Cosmo William Conway-Gordon, 3rd Skinner's Horse.
George Dighton Probyn Swinley, 14th Ferozepore Sikhs.
Robert Charles Goodfellow, 38th Central India Horse.
Jonathan Maxwell Bruce, 87th Punjabis.
Oliver St. John Skeen, 66th Punjabis.
Malcolm Henry Burdett Geddes, 64th Pioneers.
Frederick FitzHugh Lance, 19th Lancers (Fane's Horse).
Valentine Kingston Birch, 29th Lancers (Deccan Horse)
Ivan Urmston Battye, Queen's Own Corps of Guides
Addington Dawsonne Strong, 10th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers (Hodson's Horse).
John Lindsay Smith, 4th Lancers
Bertram Robert Graham, Queen's Own Corps of Guides

Second-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

12th December 1902.

Adrian Francis Hugh Sibbald Simpson, 94th Russell's Infantry.

13th July 1903.

Henry Arthur Morgan, 77th Moplah Rifles.

8th August 1903.

George Philip Morris, 96th Berar Infantry.
John Stewart Sutherland Moir, 26th Light Cavalry.

19th October 1903.

Eric Conway Irwin, 20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Punjabis.

7th December 1903.

Albemarle Dare Connor, 121st Pioneers.

14th December 1903.

Robert Thelwall Gwilym Salusbury, 26th Punjabis.
William Campbell, 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force).

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 72.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned regiments:—

31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers

Kote-Dafadar Jagat Rao Surway to be Jemadar, *vice* Dowlat Rao Mahadik, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 5th December 1903.

2nd Queen's Own Rajput Light Infantry.

Havildar Indar Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Thakur Baksh Singh, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st November 1903.

7th Duke of Connaught's Own Rajputs.

Jemadar Shiulochan Singh to be Subadar, and Havildar Ram Lal Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Paltu Ram, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st November 1903.

28th Punjabis

Jemadar Sarbuland Khan to be Subadar, *vice* Shamas Khan, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 16th October 1903.

58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force)

Havildar Saiyid Gul to be Jemadar, *vice* Sakhahmad, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 16th November 1903

61st Pioneers.

Jemadar Muhammad Yusuf to be Subadar, and Colour-Havildar Rangayya to be Jemadar, *vice* Kandasami, *Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th November 1903.

66th Punjabis.

Jemadar Burhan Din to be Subadar, and Havildar Labh Din to be Jemadar, *vice* Gharib Khan, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 16th November 1903.

72nd Punjabis.

Jemadar Abdul Majid to be Subadar, and Havildar Mozam Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Sultan Muhammad, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st December 1903.

73rd Carnatic Infantry.

Havildar Major Muhammad Ali Beg to be Jemadar, *vice* Muhiyuddin Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th December 1903.

91st Punjabis.

Havildar Major Thakur Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Bhola Singh, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st November 1903.

119th Infantry (The Mooltan Regiment).

Jemadar Lekhu Gujar to be Subadar, and Drill Havildar Pudi Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Sumer Singh, discharged the service; with effect from the 19th December 1903.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 73.—Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Augustus Fitzroy Nailer, M.B., Indian Medical Service (Madras), is permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 20th October 1903.

No. 74.—Major Knightley Owen Burne, Indian Army, has been permitted, by the Secretary of State for India, to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 6th February 1904.

No. 75.—Honorary Lieutenant and Deputy Assistant Commissary George Obadiah Easter, Military Works Services, is permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the 7th January 1904.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Rangoon Naval Volunteers.

No. 76.—Commander John Joseph Cooper resigns his commission.

Percy Albert Churchward, Gentleman, to be Sub-Lieutenant, *vice* Minns, transferred to the supernumerary list.

George Robert Neilson and Ernest Templeton Moir, Gentlemen, to be Sub-Lieutenants to complete the establishment.

Behar Light Horse.

No. 77.—Percy Jones, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant; with effect from the 25th September 1903, *vice* Barton, promoted

Cawnpore Light Horse.

No. 78—Second-Lieutenant Louis Stuart to be Lieutenant; with effect from the 1st July 1903, to complete the establishment.

William Benjamin Cotton, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 1st July 1903, *vice* Stuart, promoted.

Calcutta Light Horse

No 79—Captain Louis Campbell Baines resigns his commission, with effect from the 17th December 1903.

Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles.

No. 80.—The Honourable Sir Andrew Henderson Leith Fraser, K C S I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, to be Honorary Colonel, with effect from the 4th November 1903.

Honorary Captain and Paymaster Richard Mytton, V D, resigns his commission, with effect from the 9th November 1903, and is permitted, on retirement, to retain his rank, and to wear the uniform of the corps.

Nagpur Volunteer Rifles.

No. 81.—The Honourable Mr John Prescott Hewett, C S I, C I E, Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, to be Honorary Colonel, with effect from the 12th December 1903, *vice* the Honourable Sir Andrew Henderson Leith Fraser, K.C S I., resigned.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

No. 82.—Lieutenant Bertram Henry Hewett to be Captain, with effect from the 15th December 1903, *vice* Lund, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Lieutenant Septimus Edwin Greaves to be Captain, with effect from the 15th December 1903, *vice* Leask, deceased.

Lieutenant Arthur Robert Sharp to be Captain, with effect from the 15th December 1903, *vice* T M English, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Lieutenant George Alexander Phillips to be Captain, with effect from the 15th December 1903, *vice* F. W. English, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Cawnpore Volunteer Rifles.

No. 83.—Major Alexander McRobert to be Lieutenant-Colonel and Commandant, *vice* Cooper, resigned.

Second (Presidency) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 84—Second-Lieutenant John Henry Bullen to be Lieutenant; with effect from the 24th September 1903, *vice* Macrae, resigned.

Eastern Bengal Volunteer Rifles.

No. 85.—Second-Lieutenant Arthur Mowbray Berkeley resigns his commission; with effect from the 1st December 1903.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 4.—Mr. T. G. Bailey, Chief Builder, Kidderpore Dockyard, is appointed to act as Constructor of that Dockyard during the absence of Mr. T. Avery, on leave.

No. 5—Mr. W. R. Shepherd, Builder's Foreman, Kidderpore Dockyard, is appointed to act as Chief Builder of that Dockyard, *vice* Mr. Bailey, pending further orders.

No. 6.—The following appointments to the Royal Indian Marine have been made by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, with effect from the dates specified:—

To be Assistant Engineers.

George Harold Hindman, Henry Ellis, Charles Vincent, } 5th November 1903.

Arthur Mathew Kettle, Reginald Seymour Baskett, } 6th November 1903.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 7—Mr. T. Avery, Constructor, Kidderpore Dockyard, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for four months, under articles 233, 246 and 308 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st May 1904, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 8.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of leave by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India —

Commander G. S. Hewett, Royal Indian Marine (m. c.), for four months.

Engineer C. B. Wilson, Royal Indian Marine (m. c), for three months.

E. DEBRATH, *Colonel*,
for *Secretary to the Government of India.*

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 22nd January 1904.

Under clause 53 of the regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned and warrant officers on the dates specified were received in the Military Department between the 16th and the 22nd January 1904.

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of decease	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
2nd Battalion, the Welsh Regiment.	Captain Frederick Arthur Wyllie.	7th January 1904.	Namsawn	...	Was Assistant Commandant, Northern Shan States Battalion, Military Police, Lashio.
Public Works Department.	Sub-Conductor William Lyons.	18th January 1904.	Rangoon	...	Was Supervisor, Military Works, Rangoon.

E. DEBRATH, *Colonel*,
for *Secretary to the Government of India*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 21st January 1904.

No. 27.—Mr. N. G Priestley, Under Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Railways Branch (on leave), is appointed Traffic Superintendent of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, and promoted from class II, grade 1, to class I, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department.

No. 28.—Mr. C. A R Crommelin of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, is promoted from class 1, grade 3 (Supernumerary), to class I, grade 2 (Supernumerary), of that establishment, with effect from the 1st January 1904.

No. 29.—Mr. C. F. Sykes, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, and Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Burma, officiated as Consulting Engineer for Railways, Burma, with the rank of officiating Superintending Engineer, from the afternoon of the 28th November to the 20th December 1903 inclusive.

No. 30—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 292 Railways, dated the 13th August 1903, Mr. C E Stanley, Officiating Deputy Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, in class I, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, reverted to his substantive appointment of District Traffic Superintendent in class II, grade 3, of that establishment, with effect from the 16th December 1903.

A. BRERETON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The 22nd January 1904.

No. 31.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions and reversions to and in the classes of Chief and Superintending Engineers attached to State Railways, with effect from the dates specified .—

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion	With effect from
Gabbett, J. E. . .	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, *temporary rank*	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class	Temporary .	11th October 1903
Willcocks, J. . .	Officiating Superintending Engineer	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class	Ditto .	Ditto.
Egerton, R. W. .	Executive Engineer, 1st grade	Ditto .	Ditto .	19th October 1903.
Napier, Hon. E. H. S.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, *temporary rank*	Executive Engineer, 1st grade	Reversion .	Ditto.
Johns, W. A. . .	Officiating Superintending Engineer.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class	Temporary .	12th November 1903.
Gabbett, J. E. . .	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, *temporary rank.*	Executive Engineer, 1st grade	Reversion .	17th November 1903.
Hebbert, F. B. .	Chief Engineer, 2nd class.	Chief Engineer, 1st class, sub. *pro tem*	Ditto .	19th November 1903.
Bagley, F. R. . .	Chief Engineer, 1st class, sub. *pro tem.*	Chief Engineer, 2nd class, sub *pro tem.*	Ditto .	Ditto.
Moyle, G. . .	Chief Engineer, 2nd class, *temporary rank*	Chief Engineer, 3rd class, *temporary rank.*	Ditto .	Ditto.
Michell, T. . .	Chief Engineer, 3rd class, *temporary rank, supernumerary.*	Superintending Engineer, 1st class, *temporary rank, supernumerary.*	Ditto .	Ditto.
Anderson, G. A. .	Chief Engineer, 3rd class, *temporary rank*	Superintending Engineer, 1st class, *temporary rank.*	Ditto .	Ditto.
Arundel, E. W. .	Superintending Engineer 1st class, *temporary rank.*	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, sub. *pro tem.*	Ditto .	Ditto.
Fowler, F. D. .	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, *temporary rank.*	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, sub. *pro tem.*	Ditto .	Ditto.

C. W. HODSON,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION, ROADS, AND BUILDINGS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 20th January 1904.

No. 26.—Mr. B. G. Wallis, Superintending Engineer, 1st class, Punjab, on leave, is permitted to retire from the service of Government under the provisions of Article 650 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 25th January 1904.

TELEGRAPHS.

The 19th January 1904.

No. 25.—Mr. C. T. Williams, Superintendent, 2nd grade, temporary, Indian Telegraph Department, reverted to Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, with effect from the forenoon of the 15th December 1903.

SIDNEY PRESTON,
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1904.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 26th October 1903.

From the 21st November next till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 14th November all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August, 1901:—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's Gazette, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February, 1870, the Government of India directed that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's Gazette. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next Gazette."

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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W. ROSS,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

No. 2365.—Preliminary Account of Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of India for the eight months of 1903-1904 as compared with the corresponding period of 1902-1903.

ENGLAND						RECEIPTS.	INDIA					
Whole Year.		April to November.					Whole Year		April to November.			
Preliminary Accounts, 1902-1903.*	Budget, 1903-1904.	1902-1903	1903-1904.	Increase.	Decrease.		Preliminary Accounts, 1902-1903	Budget, 1903-1904.	1902-1903	1903-1904	Increase.	Decrease.
£	£	£	£	£	£	**Revenue.** PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE.	R	R	R	R	R	R
	...	..	...	.		Land Revenue (including that due to Irrigation)	28,90,65,000	29,92,72,000	10,91,68,000	11,67,86,000	76,18,000	..
..	..			..		Opium	6,75,87,000	6,57,27,000	4,56,98,000	5,54,45,000	97,47,000	
	...	.	..	..	..	Salt	9,25,14,000	7,43,00,000	6,09,38,000	5,17,99,000		91,39,000
...	...	..	..		.	Stamps	5,21,03,000	5,32,03,000	3,50,00,000	3,59,8 ,000	9,75,000	
..		.	...			Excise	6,61,83,000	6,75,76,000	4,15,86,000	4,73,65,000	57,79,000	
..	...	..	..		.	Customs	5,96,13,000	5,42,00,000	3,61,38,000	3,65,41,000		12,97,000
...	..		.		..	Other Heads	9,53,30,000	9,31,92,000	4,92,08,000	4,99,52,000	7,44,000	.
...	..	..	...	...	..	TOTAL PRINCIPAL HEADS	72,23,95,000	70,74,70,000	37,97,42,000	39,41,69,000	1,44,27,000	
157,300	30,000	107,200	85,000	...	22,200	Interest	1,05,53,000	1,05,09,000	76,34,000	67,91,000		8,43,000
6,200	11,100	6,200	3,500	..	2,700	Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	4,01,92,000	4,07,22,003	2,68,00,000	3,13,08,000	45,08,000	...
2,000	1,800	1,000	800	..	200	Receipts by Civil Departments	1,90,18,000	1,98,25,000	1,16,66,000	1,37,35,000	20,69,000	
80,500	83,100	87,400	64,000	..	23,400	Miscellaneous	65,00,000	83,54,000	38,30,000	40,85,000	8,55,000	..
18,100	4,200	18,000	7,300		10,700	Railways	30,27,65,000	30,49,36,000	18,95,97,000	20,63,72,000	1,67,75,000	..
	...	.	.	...		Irrigation (excluding Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	2,90,97,000	2,93,04,000	1,61,99,000	1,67,10,000	5,11,000	...
28,700	27,000	20,100	18,100	.	2,000	Other Public Works	66,10,000	67,41,000	41,74,000	47,60,000	5,86,000	..
393,000	497,000	208,400	287,100	78,700		Receipts by Military Department	93,87,000	81,25,000	55,90,000	55,34,000	.	51,000
694,800	656,000	448,300	465,800	17,500		TOTAL REVENUE	1,14,66,07,000	1,13,54,91,000	64,52,32,000	68,40,69,000	3,88,37,000	.
						Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue						
...	...	410,100	..	...	410,100	Capital of Railway Companies (net Receipts)	...		..	16,000	16,000	.
						Debt, Deposits, and Advances.						
131,200	1,400,000	431,200	1,200,000	768,800	..	Permanent Debt (net incurred)	1,36,27,000	1,86,50,000	1,43,49,000	1,99,15,000	50,66,000	.
...	...	...	...	.	.	Temporary do. (do.)	.		..		.	
...	...	...	...			Unfunded do. (do)	48,44,000	89,31,000	47,39,000	64,24,000	16,85,000	...
...	26,000	...	...			Deposits and Advances (net)	81,70,000				.	..
...	...	...	..	..		Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	98,90,000	48,83,000	45,44,000	35,16,000	...	10,28,000
...	...	...	...	.	...	Do do by Provincial Governments	85,49,000	1,00,27,000	39,36,000	60,19,000	20,83,000	
...	...	...	...	...	..	Capital Account of Local Boards (net Receipts)	.	.	...		.	...
523,800	1,099,000	1,224,300	250,300	..	974,000	Remittances (net)			..		..	...
18,237,000	17,000,000	9,236,700	12,714,100	3,477,400	..	Secretary of State's Bills drawn	..	..	...	..	..	...
18,892,000	19,525,000	10,892,200	14,164,400	3,272,200	...	TOTAL	4,50,80,000	4,24,96,000	2,80,68,000	3,58,74,000	78,06,000	...
19,586,800	20,181,000	11,750,600	14,630,200	2,879,600	...	TOTAL RECEIPTS	1,19,16,87,000	1,17,79,87,000	67,33,00,000	71,99,59,000	4,66,59,000	...
6,693,100	5,686,500	6,693,100	5,767,800*	...	925,300	Opening Balance	17,82,05,000	17,74,99,000	17,82,05,000	18,12,36,000	30,31,000	...
26,279,900	25,867,500	18,443,700	20,398,000	1,954,300	...	GRAND TOTAL	1,36,98,92,000	1,35,54,86,000	85,15,05,000	90,11,95,000	4,96,90,000	...

* Differs from the Closing Balance of March (Preliminary) by £300 due to correction in final Home Accounts.

DISBURSEMENTS.	ENGLAND. Whole year. Preliminary Accounts, 1902-1903.	ENGLAND. Whole year. Budget, 1903-1904.	ENGLAND. April to November. 1902-1903.	ENGLAND. April to November. 1903-1904.	ENGLAND. April to November. Increase.	ENGLAND. April to November. Decrease.	INDIA. Whole year. Preliminary Accounts, 1902-1903.	INDIA. Whole year. Budget, 1903-1904.	INDIA. April to November. 1902-1903.	INDIA. April to November. 1903-1904.	INDIA. April to November. Increase.	INDIA. April to November. Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	R	R	R	R	R	R
Expenditure.												
Direct Demands on the Revenues	38,600	50,600	25,200	33,700	8,500	..	11,40,59,000	12,50,10,000	7,49,87,000	8,82,70,000	1,32,83,000	...
Interest (including in India that on Capital Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works)	3,003,400	2,986,800	2,287,000	2,279,200	...	7,800	3,99,38,000	4,78,44,000	2,61,37,000	2,73,95,000	12,58,000	...
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	371,300	398,700	226,200	224,800		1,400	3,33,93,000	3,68,13,000	2,15,33,000	2,37,24,000	21,91,000	...
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	553,000	584,800	348,000	334,000	.	14,000	16,44,85,000	17,49,32,000	10,27,35,000	10,59,44,000	32,09,000	
Miscellaneous Civil Charges	2,391,200	2,394,800	1,665,000	1,663,900		1,100	2,94,18,000	2,76,84,000	1,82,60,000	1,81,75,000	..	85,000
Famine Relief and Insurance	2,900	500	2,000	19,400	17,400	...	58,13,000	1,49,93,000	50,39,000	17,91,000	...	32,48,000
Railway Revenue Account (excluding in India Interest on Capital Expenditure)	6,538,700	6,642,900	4,160,000	4,207,800	47,800	...	15,04,62,000	15,26,10,000	9,95,08,000	10,13,86,000	18,78,000	...
Irrigation ditto ditto	1,900	1,600	1,000	1,500	500	.	2,14,34,000	2,60,50,000	1,39,36,000	1,45,62,000	6,26,000	...
Other Public Works	169,500	125,800	91,800	97,800	6,000	.	7,42,53,000	8,09,41,000	3,50,02,000	3,94,43,000	44,41,000	..
Army Services	5,291,100	5,088,800	3,212,400	3,259,500	47,100	.	17,94,75,000	18,90,16,000	11,26,18,000	12,13,38,000	87,20,000	...
Special Defence Works	...	..	.		..			18,00,000		77,000	77,000	.
TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL	18,361,600	18,275,300	12,018,600	12,121,600	103,000		81,47,30,000	87,77,23,000	50,97,55,000	54,21,05,000	3,23,50,000	...
Add—Provincial Surpluses that is, portion of allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	—	...	...		..		.	.	..	.	...	
Deduct—Provincial Deficits that is, portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances	—		..	.	.		—	2,07,52,000			...	–
TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE	18,361,600	18,275,300	12,018,600	12,121,600	103,000	.	81,47,30,000	85,69,71,000	50,97,55,000	54,21,05,000	3,23,50,000	...
Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue.												
Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works	1,536,000	1,813,400	846,500	795,000		51,500	3,30,99,000	3,20,70,000	91,63,000	3,01,96,000	2,10,33,000	..
Capital Charge involved in Redemption of Liabilities	...		.				1,48,25,000	1,00,95,000	98,19,000	74,58,000	..	23,61,000
Capital of Railway Companies (net payments)	88,300	344,200		993,100	993,100							
TOTAL	1,624,300	2,157,600	846,500	1,788,100	941,600	...	4,79,24,000	4,21,68,000	1,89,82,000	3,76,54,000	1,86,72,000	.
Debt, Deposits, and Advances.												
Permanent Debt (net discharged)	..					.				...	..	...
Temporary do (do)	500,000	1,500,000	.	1,000,000	1,000,000		.	71,02,000	98,000	6,85,000	5,87,000	..
Unfunded do (do.)	.					.	1,00,53,000	50,42,000	70,26,000	51,47,000		18,79,000
Deposits and Advances (net)	26,500		77,000	210,100	133,100		87,14,000	88,18,000	62,59,000	55,64,000	...	7,45,000
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	...		.			...	...			.	.	...
Do do by Provincial Governments	...		.	.	.	...	5,02,55,000	63,41,000	3,44,09,000	70,71,000	...	2,73,38,000
Capital Account of Local Boards (net payments)	—	.		..	..	.	27,69,00,000	25,60,04,000	14,10,81,000	19,23,98,000	5,13,17,000	
Remittances (net)	...	.		.		...	80,000	—4,000	4,64,000	38,000	.	4,26,000
Secretary of State's Bills paid	...				..							
Do do. do. exchange	...				..							
TOTAL	526,500	1,500,000	77,000	1,210,100	1,133,100		32,60,02,000	28,39,03,000	18,93,67,000	21,09,03,000	2,15,36,000	..
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	20,512,400	21,932,9 0	12,942,100	15,119,800	2,177,700	.	1,18,86,56,000	1,18,30,42,000	71,81,04,000	79,06,62,000	7,25,58,000	
Closing Balance	5,767,500	3,934,600	5,501,600	5,278,200	..	223,400	18,12,36,000	17,24,44,000	13,34,01,000	11,05,33,000	.	2,28,68,000
GRAND TOTAL	26,279,900	25,867,500	18,443,700	20,398,000	1,954,300	..	1,36,98,92,000	1,35,54,86,000	85,15,05,000	90,11,95,000	4,96,90,000	...

O. T. BARROW,
Offg Comptroller General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 21st January 1904.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No 330 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 16th January 1904.—

No. 19 of 1904.—John Bruce King Macbeth, merchant, of Apollo street, Fort, Bombay. *An improved water cooling tower.*

No. 20 of 1904.—Charles Simmons, civil and mining engineer, of "Bowreah," Sands road, Paignton, in the county of Devon, England. *Improvements in appliances for lifting and turning drills for rock-boring or other purposes.*

No. 21 of 1904.—William Reid, gentleman, of Wellroyd, Colepark road, Twickenham, in the county of Middlesex, England. *Improvements in methods of and apparatus for treating spun fibres with liquids for dyeing, bleaching and other purposes.*

No. 22 of 1904.—John McLeownan McMurtrie, engineer, of 21, Princes street, Pollokshields, Glasgow, Scotland. *An improved liquid hydro-carbon burner for lighting and heating purposes.*

No. 23 of 1904.—Arthur Edward Cattermole, mining engineer, of 10, Woodland Rise, Highgate, in the county of London, England. *Improvements in the classification of the metallic constituents of ores.*

No. 24 of 1904—Arthur Edward Cattermole, mining engineer, of 10, Woodland Rise, Highgate, in the county of London, England. *Improvements in the separation of the metallic constituents of ores from gangue.*

No. 25 of 1904.—Arthur Burden Campbell Rogers, M. I. C. E., of Agra, United Provinces, British India. *Improvements in insulating compositions for heat and cold*

No. 26 of 1904.—Kristian Birkeland, professor at the university of Christiania, and Samuel Eyde, civil engineer, both residing at Christiania in the Kingdom of Norway. *Improved method of producing powerful chemical reactions in gases or gas mixtures and apparatus therefor.*

No. 27 of 1904.—Samuel Whitfield Thackeray, patent expert of No. 118, Annandale Road, Greenwich, London, England. *An improved keyboard adapted for playing music at any absolute pitch and an improved system of musical notation specially adapted for use therewith, and also adapted for other musical purposes*

No. 28 of 1904.—Hugh Marshall, chemist, of 12, Lonsdale Terrace, and Joseph Maton, company manager, of 388, Morningside Road, both in the city of Edinburgh, Scotland. *Improvements in lamps and apparatus for burning carburetted air.*

No. 29 of 1904.—Robert Cooke Sayer, engineer, of 11, Clyde Road, Redland, Bristol, England. *Improvements in bridging horizontal and vertical spaces.*

No. 30 of 1904.—Vincent Louis Rees, merchant, of 7, Church lane, Calcutta, and Alfred Albert Bulley, engineer, of Ooltadangah, in the suburbs of Calcutta. *Improvements in and relating to the detachment of sinews from bones after crushing to be called "the hurricane sinews and fluff-separator".*

No 31 of 1904—Frederick Shirtliff, engineer of Messrs. Burn and Company, Limited, Howrah. *Improvements in machines for removing the husks from paddy or rice and other grain.*

No. 331 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 360 of 1902.—Denobundho Mukerjee, late passed overseer of the civil engineering college, Fort William, and a private builder and surveyor, of No. 6, Beparitola lane, Calcutta. *A hand power warp machine consisting of three in a set, one for winding, one for warping and drying the wet warps by hot water pipes, and another by fire only, and one for sizing, for weaving textures of a continuous length of 3,000 yards and upwards.* (Specification filed 9 January 1904.)

No. 98 of 1903.—William Durham Sargent, manufacturer, of No. 170, Broadway, New York, county of New York, and State of New York, United States of America. *A method of making brake shoes.* (Specification filed 14 January 1904.)

No. 238 of 1903.—Priya Nath Roy, overseer of Darjeeling Municipality, Darjeeling. *Improvements in "dhenkies" or rice shelling and husking machines and the like* (Specification filed 13 January 1904.)

No. 241 of 1903.—William N. Marshall, merchant, of Bera, Bengal, in British India. *Improvements in machines for shelling and husking rice, making soorki and similar purposes.* (Specification filed 13 January 1904)

No. 249 of 1903.—Pearson Jacques Jackson, engineer, of Coatham House, Whitley Bay, near Newcastle-on-Tyne, England. *Improvements in advertising appliances.* (Specification filed 13 January 1904.)

No. 250 of 1903.—Hugo Bremer, manufacturer, of Neheim-on-the-Ruhr, Westphalia, in the Empire of Germany. *Improvements in elecric arc lamps* (Specification filed 13 January 1904.)

No. 374 of 1903—Nur Din, gunsmith, son of late Mian Budhas, inside Mochi Gate, Lahore. *Invention for extinguishing street lanterns by mechanical means.* (Specification filed 4 December 1903)

No. 423 of 1903.—Meredith Roberts Green, commercial traveller, of May Terrace, Kensington Park, in the State of South Australia, Commonwealth of Australia. *A safety lock or fastening device for windows.* (Specification filed 14 January 1904.)

No. 332 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the under-mentioned inventions for the periods shown against each.—

No. 306 of 1893.—Joseph Temperley. *A travelling pulley carriage for raising lowering, and traversing loads.* (From 19 January 1904 to 19 January 1905.)

No. 81 of 1896.—Max Guilleaume. *Improvements in electric cables.* (From 2 June 1904 to 2 June 1905.)

No. 344 of 1896.—Ernest Harry Archer. *Improvements in or connected with collapsible or other boxes or cases.* (From 9 February 1904 to 9 February 1905.)

No. 373 of 1896.—William James Orsman. *Improvements in the manufacture of explosives applicable for use in coal or other fiery mines.* (From 26 February 1904 to 26 February 1905)

No. 235 of 1897.—John Meiggs Ewen. *Improvements in vault lights.* (From 25 January 1904 to 25 January 1905)

No. 265 of 1897.—Christian Wilhelm Luther. *Improved manufacture of waterproof glue.* (From 7 February 1904 to 7 February 1905.)

No. 361 of 1897.—John Meiggs Ewen. *Vault and canopy lights and prismatic glass for vaults and canopies.* (From 25 January 1904 to 25 January 1905.)

No. 363 of 1897.—John Meiggs Ewen. *Electroglasing for joining glass, tiles and the like.* (From 25 January 1904 to 25 January 1905)

No. 370 of 1897.—John Meiggs Ewen. *Prismatic canopies for windows.* (From 25 January 1904 to 25 January 1905)

No. 56 of 1898.—John James Marsland. *An improved latrine seat for the use of natives of India, to be called "the Aryan latrine seat."* (From 13 January 1904 to 13 January 1905)

No. 289 of 1898.—Dr. Gustav Lorenz. *Improvements in process for the production of a permanent preparation containing the white corpuscles of the blood-serum of swine immunised against swine fever.* (From 24 February 1904 to 24 February 1905)

No. 380 of 1898.—N. Futchally and Company. *A machine for decorticating and extracting the fibre from the leaves of the aloe plant and other fibre bearing plants* (From 13 May 1904 to 13 May 1905)

No. 310 of 1899.—John Walter Ottley and Henry Vero Biggs *Improvements in fittings and attachments for coats, jackets, military tunics and the like* (From 17 March 1904 to 17 March 1905)

No. 387 of 1899.—Fatehmahomed Imamsaheb. *Improvements in fibre extracting machines.* (From 26 February 1904 to 26 February 1905.)

No 466 of 1899—Benjamin Garver Lamme *Improvement in method of and means for varying the speed of direct current electric motors.* (From 13 February 1904 to 13 February 1905)

No 19 of 1901.—Bissun Dutt *Improvements in portable sugarcane mills.* (From 28 May 1905 to 28 May 1906)

No 333 P—WHEREAS the inventors of the under-mentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2) of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased—

No. 428 of 1898.—William Adolph Koneman and William Henry Hartley. *Improvements in furnaces for roasting ores and the like.* (Specification filed 6 October 1899)

No. 155 of 1899.—Max Gehre. *An improved device for producing electric current at sea by the action of the waves* (Specification filed 7 October 1899)

No. 157 of 1899—Oscar Patric Ostergren and Moriz Burger. *Improvements in apparatus for the liquefaction of aeriform fluids.* (Specification filed 6 October 1899)

No. 169 of 1899.—Max Gehre. *Improvements in wave motors.* (Specification filed 7 October 1899.)

No. 226 of 1899.—Oscar Patric Ostergren. *Improvements in receptacles for holding and storing liquids, more particularly liquid air or other liquefied gases* (Specification filed 6 October 1899)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, will in future be open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M to 3 P.M. on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Cheques and money orders will only be accepted if made payable *at Calcutta* to the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October 1895 in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications, and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitor's room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified. or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

C. R. WILSON,
Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 18th January 1904.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 15th January 1904.

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			RESERVE IN COIN AND BULLION.				
	In Reserve Treasuries	Elsewhere.	TOTAL.	Silver Coin	Gold Coin and Bullion	Silver held as security for notes under Act VIII of 1900	Gold in transit to England.	TOTAL.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Calcutta	1,76,54,810	12,86,76,620	14,63,31,430	1,97,77,133	9,94,51,223	18,53,457	.	12,10,81,813
Allahabad	..	1,74,95,245	1,74,95,245	1,01,21,732	17,44,342	...	..	1,18,66,074
Lahore	..	2,48,38,910	2,48,38,910	55,01,570	8,61,595	...		63,65,165
Bombay	42,71,745	9,56,31,375	9,98,93,120	2,10,01,874	1,75,70,700	1,03,94,914	2,25,00,009	7,14,73,557
Karachi		90,45,055	90,45,055	9,59,575	11,59,425	..	...	21,19,000
Madras	3,75,720	3,89,46,456	3,93,22,175	61,09,000	1,28,9 ,405	...	.	1,90,00,405
Calicut	...	12,62,245	12,62,245	1,60,950	3,45,675	.	..	5,12,625
Rangoon	...	1,66,51,020	1,66,51,020	2,13,47,045	10,47,705	..	...	2,23,95,350
	2,23,02,275	33,25,36,925	35,48,39,200					
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			5,75,265					
TOTAL R			35,42,63,935	8,49,85,479	13,50,80,130	1,22,48,371	2,25,00,009	25,48,13,989
Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one circle on another								5,50,000
NET TOTAL R								25,42,63,989
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of R10,20,81,500 held under Section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act XX of 1882								9,99,99,946
GRAND TOTAL R								35,42,63,935

O. T. BARROW,
Offg. Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th January 1904

PARTICULARS.	3 PER CENT. OF 1896-97.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS							4 PER CENT. LOANS							4½ PER CENT LOANS			GRAND TOTAL.
		of 1842-43.	of 1854-55	of 1865	of 1879.	of 1893-94	of 1900-01.	TOTAL.	of 1832-33.	of 1835-36.	of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	of 1870.	TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, 4½ PER CENT PORTION	TOTAL.	
Balance of 31st December 1903	1,01,05,200	1,66,02,200	10,55,85,000	2,42,09,400	1,24,79,800	100	21,68,600	16,10,47,000	6,934	5,000	.	3,500	40,800	2,500	58,734	5,000	29,500	34,500	17,12,45,434
Add—																			
Amount of transferred to in London . .	..	...	..		..	...	...	..		.							.	..	...
Amount enfaced at Madras up to 6th January 1904 .	4,800	16,500	...	4,000	1,32,100			1,52,700									...		1,57,500
Amount enfaced at Bombay up to 9th January 1904 .	3,000	2,700	1,00,500	28,200	1,000	..		1,34,400	.									..	1,37,400
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th January 1904 . . .	...	...	1,12,300	..	...	...	...	1,12,300	.		.							.	1,12,300
	1,01,13,000	1,66,22,400	10,58,00,700	2,43,41,600	1,26,13,000	100	21,68,600	16,14,46,400	6,934	5,000	..	3,500	40,800	2,500	58,734	5,000	29,500	34,500	17,16,52,834
Deduct—																			
Amount written off in the London Registers . .	...	...	8,64,800	32,300	125,400	...	...	9,12,500			...	...	..	...	...		..	..	9,12,500
Balance on 15th January 1904 .	1,01,13,000	1,66,22,400	10,49,35,900	2,42,09,300	1,25,97,600	100	21,68,600	16,0[illegible],33,900	6,934	5,000		3,500	40,800	2,500	58,734	5,000	29,500	34,500	17,07,40,234

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 15th Nov. 1903, enfaced from India 11,211 lakhs, re-transferred from London 10,840 lakhs.
" 16th Nov. 1903 " 30th Nov " ditto 1 lakh ditto 9 "
" 1st Dec. " " 15th Dec. " ditto 3 lakhs ditto 9 "
" 16th " " " 31st " " ditto 2 " ditto 10 "
" 1st Jan. 1904 " 15th Jan. 1904 ditto 4 " ditto 9 "

11,231 " — 10,877 lakhs.
Balance against India 10,877 "
354 lakhs

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 18th January 1904.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 19th January 1904.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p
Capital paid up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				1,24,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	74,31,965	15	2	1,52,69,511	6	11
Public Deposits at Branches	78,37,545	7	9			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				9,13,81,027	15	9
Bank Post Bills, etc				2,92,738	1	9
Sundries				15,65,611	14	2
RUPEES				14,09,58,889	6	7

ASSETS.	R	a.	p	R	a	p
Government Securities				1,11,91,323	0	0
Other authorised Investments				78,25,984	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities				3,07,89,948	10	7
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities				1,81,55,869	2	9
Bills discounted and purchased				2,85,41,957	0	3
Balances with other Banks				19,69,242	3	2
Bullion				16,756	6	0
Dead Stock				17,72,173	15	2
Stamps				14,230	12	4
Sundries				10,76,751	9	7
				10,13,54,236	11	8
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office*	1,29,13,445	14	5	3,96,04,652	10	11
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches†	2,66,91,206	12	6			
RUPEES				14,09,58,889	6	7

* Includes Sovs. and ½ Sovs., value R	1,38,525	0	0
† Do do do. "	1,40,112	8	0
R	2,78,637	8	0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 21st January 1904.

H. F. FRESHWATER,
Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer

Rate for Demand Loans 7 per cent.
Percentage 36 49

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

Calcutta, the 15th January 1904.

The Directors have ordered the following changes in the Bank's European Establishment:—

Mr. S. A. H. Sitwell to act as Agent, Allahabad Branch
Mr. W. A. Gibbs to act as Agent, Serajgunge Branch
Mr. S. C. Berridge to act as Agent of the Calcutta Burra Bazar Branch.

By order of the Directors,

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

Specimens of Persian Manuscripts for the use of candidates for the degree of Honour and High Proficiency examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, under the authority of the Government of India, Price R6. Forwarded V.P P., on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 26, Mangoe Lane.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in oriental languages, the Board of Examiners will in future publish periodically a collection of specimen papers set for the examinations held by them. A collection of papers recently set is now ready for sale—price Rs. 3 per copy—and may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 26, Mangoe Lane

THE HONOURABLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Camp, the 6th January 1904.

No. 29-C.—The following draft of a Notification, which it is proposed to issue in exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), is published for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration by the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara on or after the 1st February 1904.

2 Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date aforesaid, will be considered by the Honourable the Chief Commissioner —

DRAFT NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 9 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to make the additions hereinafter set forth below to the rules published under the Chief Commissioner's Notification No 71—401-A, dated the 26th January 1903, to regulate the possession and transport of petroleum —

Add as rule III (3)—

"The capacity in gallons shall be conspicuously marked on every storage tank or other receptacle in every place referred to in rule II (3) (*b*)."

Add as rule III (4)—

"Every tank or other receptacle for the storage of petroleum in bulk shall be protected by an efficient lightning conductor —

"Provided that a tank or receptacle which is not of sufficient capacity to contain 10,000 gallons of petroleum need not be so protected, if it is so situated as not to be liable to cause danger in the event of the petroleum being ignited, *i.e.*, if it is not in close proximity to any other such tank, or receptacle, or to any building, and if it is surrounded by a wall, or moat, or combination of both, sufficient to prevent the flow of petroleum beyond certain circumscribed limits in the event of the escape of the whole contents of the tank when full."

Add as rule III (5)—

"Not less than once in every year the holder of a license granted under rule II (3) (*b*) shall test or cause to be tested the efficiency of the lightning conductor referred to in sub-rule (4) in such manner as the authority granting the license may, by general or special order, declare to be sufficient"

Add as rule III (6)—

"Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-rule (5), an officer appointed in writing by the Chief Commissioner in this behalf may enter any place in respect of which a license has been granted under rule II (3) (*b*) for the purpose of testing the efficiency of the lightning conductor, at any time after sunrise and before sunset."

At the end of the endorsement on Form C the following blank condition shall be added, namely —

"Special condition relating to the manner of testing the lightning conductor, to be prescribed by the authority granting the license."

By order,

A. B. MINCHIN, Captain,

First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

COMMISSIONER OF AJMER-MERWARA.

Catalogue of Books printed and published in Ajmer-Merwara and registered under Act XXV of 1867 for the quarter ending 31st December 1903

Serial No.	Date of registration.	Title of books and contents of the title-page	Language in which the book is written.	Name of the author, translator, or editor of the book or any part thereof.	Subject of the book.	Place of printing and place of publication.	Name or firm of the printer and name or firm of the publisher.	Date of issue from the Press or of publication.	Number of sheets, leaves, or pages	Size	First, second or other number of edition	Number of copies of which the edition consists	Whether book is printed or lithographed	Price at which the book is sold to the public	Name and residence of the proprietor of the copyright and of any portion of such right	REMARKS.
Forth quarter ending 31st December 1903.																
28	20th November 1903	Report of the Anathrakhsni Sabha for the year 1901 to 1903	Hindi.	Manager, Anathrakhsni Sabha, Ajmer	Report of the working of the Orphanage Committee for the years 1901 to 1903 inclusive.	Ajmer.	Manager, Vedic Press.	October 1903.	16 pages.	Demy 8vo.	First edition	1,000.	Printed			
29	20th November 1903.	Plague Gutka.	Hindi.	Babu Kanahya Lal, Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Kishengarh	Instructions or means to be observed in preventing plague.	Ajmer.	Manager, Vedic Press.	October 1903.	14 pages.	Demy 16mo.	First edition.	2,000	Printed.			
30	20th November 1903.	Hariyash Chandrika.	Hindi.	Pandit Bishendat Sharma, Sathonka, Ramgarh.	Hymns and songs in honour of God.	Ajmer.	Manager, Vedic Press.	October 1903.	16 pages.	Royal 16mo.	First edition.	1,000	Printed.	One anna.		
31	7th December 1903.	Vedas Lost.	English.	Vishwa Nath Sahay, Kamdar of Namli.	Story of Mahabharat and Ramayan.	Ajmer.	Manager, Vedic Press.	November 1903.	96 pages.	Royal 12mo.	First edition.	500.	Printed.		Vishwa Nath.	

Catalogue of Books printed and published in Ajmer-Merwara and registered under Act XXV of 1867 for the quarter ending 31st December 1903—continued

Serial No.	Date of registration	Title of books and contents of the title-page	Language in which the book is written	Name of the author, translator, of editor of the book or any part thereof	Subject of the book.	Place of printing and place of publication	Name or firm of the printer and name or firm of the publisher	Date of issue from the Press or of publication	Number of sheets, leaves, or pages.	Size.	First, second, or other number of edition	Number of copies of which the edition consists.	Whether book is printed or lithographed.	Price at which the book is sold to the public	Name and residence of the proprietor of the copyright and of any portion of such right.	REMARKS
32	7th December 1903	Notes on Vegetarianism and flesh-eating	English	Rampershad Verma, Karanpur, Dheradun	Regarding Vegetarianism and flesh-eating	Ajmer.	Manager, Vedic Press, Ajmer	September 1903	24 pages	Royal 12 mo	First edition	500	Printed.			
33	7th December 1903	Basudeo Vhajan Sangreh	Hindi Bhasha.	Pandit Mookandram, Sharma Bharatpur.	Bhajan	Ajmer.	Manager, Vedic Press, Ajmer	September 1903	47 pages	Royal 16 mo	First edition	1,000	Printed.	One anna.		
34	7th December 1903	Porankousa Preshu	Hindi Bhasha	Pandit Mookandram Sharma, Bharatpur	Questions from the Arya Samaj to Porans	Ajmer	Manager, Vedic Press, Ajmer	September 1903	16 pages	Royal 16mo	First edition.	1,000	Printed	Three pies		

G. R. KHANDEKAR,
for Assistant Commissioner, Ajmer

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 21st January 1904

No. 323.—In supersession of Notification No. 320, dated the 11th January 1904, Mr. F W Marten, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with leave on medical certificate for three months, with effect from the 28th August 1903, under Articles 233, 260, and 336, Civil Service Regulations.

ST. G. GORE, Colonel, R.E.,
Surveyor General of India

THE HONOURABLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE, JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 16th January 1904.

No. 4.—It is hereby notified that the undermentioned holidays will be observed during the year 1904 by the Civil Courts of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore and of the Mysore Railways.

Month.	Date.	Day of Week.	Festival	REMARKS
January	1st	Friday	New Year's day	General holiday.
Do.	14th and 15th	Thursday and Friday	Pongal	Hindu holidays.
Do.	*27th*	*Wednesday*	*Madhavanavami*	*Hindu partial holiday*
February	17th	Wednesday	Ash Wednesday	General holiday
Do.	26th and 27th	Friday and Saturday	Bakrid	Muhammadan holidays.
March	1st	Tuesday	Holi Feast	Hindu holiday.
Do.	17th	Thursday	Solar Eclipse	Ditto
Do.	18th	Friday	Gentu New Year's day	Ditto
Do.	*25th*	*Friday*	*Sreerama Navami*	*Hindu holiday*
Do	25th to 28th	Friday to Monday	Moharam	Muhammadan holidays
Do.	28th	Monday	Last day of Moharam	General holiday
April	1st to 4th	Friday to Monday	Easter holidays	Ditto
Do.	13th	Wednesday	Tamil New Year's day	Hindu holiday
Do	*21st*	*Thursday*	*Sri Ramanujacharyar's Tirunakshatram*	*Hindu partial holiday*
Do.	*27th*	*Wednesday*	*Sri Sankaracharyar's Aradhanam*	*Hindu holiday*
May	11th	Wednesday	Akhari Charshumba	Muhammadan holiday
Do.	12th	Thursday	Ascension day	General holiday.
June	23rd	Thursday	H H the Maharaja's birthday	General holiday.
Do.	27th	Monday	Emperor's Birthday	Ditto
August	*1st*	*Monday*	*Ikacharyara Punyadivasa*	*Hindu partial holiday*
Do	24th	Wednesday	Asvalayana Sravani	Hindu Holiday
Do	25th	Thursday	Apastamba Sravani	Ditto
September	12th	Monday	Gauri	Ditto.
Do	13th	Tuesday	Ganesha	Ditto
Do.	23rd	Friday	Ananta Chaturdasi	Ditto
October	8th	Saturday	Mahalaya Amavasya	Ditto
Do.	10th	Monday	Commencement of Dasara.	Ditto
Do.	17th	Monday	Maha Navami	Ditto
Do.	18th	Tuesday	Vijaya Dasami	Ditto.
Do	24th and 25th	Monday and Tuesday	Shabé Barat	Muhammadan holidays.
November	8th	Tuesday	Balipadyami	Hindu holiday
Do.	9th	Wednesday	Ramzan	Muhammadan holiday
December	24th to 31st	Saturday to Saturday.	Christmas	General holidays

2. The last Saturday in each month may also be allowed as a holiday if the state of work permits but not otherwise. All Sundays in the year.

3. Sivaratri and Dipavali are omitted from the above list as they fall on Sundays

4. The holidays in italics may be granted by the Judge or presiding officer only to the special classes named, if they can be allowed without hindrance to work generally.

5. The Courts abovementioned will be closed in continuation of the Easter holidays from the 5th April to 16th May 1904, inclusive, on account of the annual recess.

By order of the Court,

H. CHENNAYA,
Registrar.

CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION, BANGALORE.

NOTIFICATION.

MUNICIPAL OFFICE.

Dated 8th January 1904.

No. 4405—The Municipal Commission for the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore having proposed to include motor-cars, motor-cycles and rickshaws among the classes of vehicles liable to payment of tax and tolls, and the same having been sanctioned by the Honourable the Resident in Mysore, it is hereby directed, under the provisions of section 44 (7) and (8) of the Bangalore Municipal Law of 1897, that the tax and tolls shall come into force with effect from 1st April 1904 The rate of tax shall be incorporated in schedule A appended to the bye-laws on tax and tolls which shall be amended as shown below and is hereby notified for public information under section 180 (3) of the said Law.

At the end of the schedule, add—

	Half-yearly R a p
" For every motor-car (motor-car to include motor-cycles also)	9 0 0
For every rickshaw	1 8 0"

E S LLOYD,
President, Municipal Commission, C. & M. Station of Bangalore

DIRECTOR OF RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 21st January 1904

No. 2.—With reference to Director of Railway Traffic's Notification No 52, dated the 30th November 1903, Mr A T Stowell, Officiating District Traffic Superintendent, North-Western Railway, in class II of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, reverted to his substantive appointment of Assistant Traffic Superintendent in class III, grade 2, of that establishment, with effect from the 16th December 1903

G F WILSON, Colonel, R E.,
Director of Railway Traffic.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Complete insurance to destination is now available, up to a maximum limit of £40, for postal parcels addressed to Malta

2. The charges for insurance to destination are as follows —

	Annas.
When the amount to be insured does not exceed £5	6
For every additional £5 or fraction thereof	6

H. M. KISCH,
Offg Director-General of the Post Office of India.

CALCUTTA,
The 14th January 1904.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 19th January 1904.

No. 19.—The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Secretary of State for India —

Mr L E A Mansfield, Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, Military Accounts Department, (m. c) for six months.

W R. L. ANDERSON, Colonel,
Accountant General, Military Department

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 4th December 1901.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal.—

1. Engineers
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers
4. Draftsmen.
5. Press workers.
6. Photo-Mechanical workers.
7. Mechanical apprentices.
8. Metal and wood carvers.

E. ATKINSON, Major, R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College.

CEMETERY NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the tomb of F. W. Kelly at the Gujranwala Cemetery needs repairs very urgently. Any friend or relative of the deceased wishing to restore the tomb should communicate with the undersigned If no person will undertake the required repairs within three months from this date, the tomb shall be treated at the next repairs in such manner as the officer in charge of the cemetery may decide to be necessary for the maintenance of the cemetery in decent order.

C. W. LOXTON,
Deputy Commissioner, Officer in charge Cemetery, Gujranwala

GUJRANWALA,
The 15th January 1904

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 15th January 1904.

No. 5.—Whereas it has been decided that the birthday of His Majesty the King, Emperor of India, will be celebrated in India this year on Monday, the 27th June 1904, the Honourable the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General is pleased to declare that the said 27th day of June 1904 shall be deemed to be a public holiday within the meaning of section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 (XXVI of 1881)

POWERS.

The 25th October 1903.

No. 229-*A*.—Under the provisions of section 27 of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887, the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, is pleased to confer all the powers of an Assistant Collector of the 2nd grade, under Chapter IV of the said Act, on Munshi Nabi Bakhsh Officiating Settlement Naib Tahsildar, within the limits of the district to which he may be from time to time appointed. Such powers shall be exercised subject to the control of the Settlement Officer under whom he may from time to time be serving.

The 6th November 1903.

No. 238-*A*.—Under the provisions of section 27 of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, North-West

Frontier Province, is pleased to confer all the powers of an Assistant Collector of the 2nd grade, under Chapter IV of the said Act, on Munshi Muhammad Khan, officiating Settlement Naib Tahsildar, within the limits of the district to which he may be from time to time appointed Such powers shall be exercised subject to the control of the Settlement Officer under whom he may from time to time be serving

The 11th November 1903.

No 241-*C*—Under the provisions of section 27 of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887, the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, is pleased to confer all the powers of an Assistant Collector of the 2nd grade, under Chapter IV of the said Act, on Munshi Ali Sarwar Khan, Officiating Settlement Naib Tahsildar, within the limits of the district to which he may be from time to time appointed. Such powers shall be exercised subject to the control of the Settlement Officer under whom he may from time to time be serving

The 13th November 1903

No 242-*A* —Under the provisions of section 27 of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887, the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, is pleased to confer all the powers of an Assistant Collector of the 2nd grade, under Chapter IV of the said Act, on Munshi Narain Singh, Settlement Naib Tahsildar, within the limits of the district to which he may be from time to time appointed Such powers shall be exercised subject to the control of the Settlement Officer under whom he may from time to time be serving

By order,

A H GRANT,

Secretary to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.—JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

TRANSFER.

Peshawar, the 12th January 1904.

No. 21-*J*.—Munshi Muhammad Khan, Sadozai, Munsif, from Kohat in the District of Kohat to Peshawar in the District of Peshawar, where he assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of 2nd January 1904, relieving Lala Dina Nath, Munsif, retiring from the service

APPOINTMENT AND POSTING.

The 12th January 1904.

No 22-*J*.—Munshi Shams-ud-din Khan, an accepted candidate on Register A of the Judicial Commissioner, is hereby appointed a Munsif of the 4th grade, sub. *pro tem*, *vice* Lala Dina Nath, Munsif, retired, and is posted to Kohat in the District of Kohat, where he assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 2nd January 1904

POWERS.

The 12th January 1904

No 23 *J*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 56 of the North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation, VII of 1901, Munshi Shams-ud-din Khan is appointed a Munsif of the II class for the purpose of exercising jurisdiction, with effect from the forenoon of 2nd January 1904

C. E F. BUNBURY,

Judicial Commissioner

REVENUE AND FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Peshawar, the 15th January 1904.

No. 41-S.—Under the powers conferred upon him by section 44 (1) (*a*) of the Excise Act, XII of 1896, and section 13 (3) of the North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation No. VII of 1901, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to invest all officers of the Border Military Police in the North-West Frontier Province with powers—

(*a*) to stop and detain any person carrying any spirit, fermented liquor or intoxicating drug, liable to confiscation under Act XII of 1896;

(*b*) to seize such spirit, liquor or drug, together with any vessels, packages or coverings in which it is contained and any animals and conveyances used in carrying it; and

(*c*) to arrest the person in whose possession such spirit, liquor or drug is found.

No. 42-S.—Under the powers conferred upon him by section 44 (1) (*b*) of the Excise Act, XII of 1896, and section 13 (3) of the North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation No VII of 1901, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to invest all officers of the Border Military Police, of and above the rank of Havildar in the North-West Frontier Province, with powers—

(*a*) to arrest any person having in his possession any article liable to confiscation under Act XII of 1896 or engaged in the unlawful sale of any spirit, fermented liquor or intoxicating drug, and to seize such article, spirit, liquor or drug;

(*b*) when he has reason to believe from information given by any person (which information shall be taken down in writing) that in any place spirit is unlawfully manufactured or any article liable to confiscation under the above Act is kept or concealed:—

(1) to enter into such place after sunrise and before sunset;

(2) to break open any door in case of resistance and force and remove any other obstacle to such entry, and to seize and carry away such spirit or article, and

(3) to arrest the occupier of the place, with all other persons concerned in the manufacture of such spirits or in the keeping or concealing of such article.

No. 43-S.—Under section 14 of the Opium Act, I of 1878, and section 13 (3) of the North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation No. VII of 1901, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to confer upon all officers of the Border Military Police, of and above the rank of Havildar in the North-West Frontier Province, the powers with respect to the search for and seizure of opium and other things liable to confiscation, and the detention, search, and arrest of any person reasonably believed to be guilty of any offence relating to such opium described in section 14 of the Opium Act, I of 1878

No. 44-S.—In exercise of the authority given to him by section 13 (3) of the North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation No. VII of 1901, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to confer and hereby confers on all officers of the Border Military Police the powers which may be exercised by a Police Officer under section 15 of the Opium Act, I of 1878.

M. F. O'DWYER,

Revenue and Financial Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
North-West Frontier Province

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Return of Births and Deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday, the 19th December 1903

Number.	Districts	Municipal Towns	Population according to the Census of 1901	Births. Males	Births. Females	Births. Total	Deaths. Total	Deaths. Males	Deaths. Females	Cause of death. Cholera	Cause of death. Small-pox.	Cause of death. Plague.	Cause of death. Fever	Cause of death. Dysentery and Diarrhœa	Cause of death. Respiratory disease	Cause of death. Injuries	Cause of death. All other causes.	Infants under one year of age. Males	Infants under one year of age. Females	Infants under one year of age. Total	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	Number.
1	2		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		13	14	15		17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	Hazara	Abbottábad	3,395	1	2	3	1	1	.				1							.	46	15	1
2	Hazara	Nawashahr	4,114	4	1	5	1	1	..				1								63	13	2
3	Hazara	Buffa	7,029	1	3	4	1	1	.	.			1								30	7	3
4	Hazara	Haripur	5,578	5		5	7	2	5				6				1	.	1	1	47	65	4
5	Peshâwar	Peshâwar	73,343	22	28	50	66	35	31	...	1		46	1	7		11	7	4	11	36	47	5
6	Kohât	Kohât	18,092	6	1	7	11	7	4				7				4	1	1	2	20	32	6
7	Bannu	Bannu	10,070	5	8	13	7	5	2	.			4	1	1	.	1	2	1	3	67	36	7
8	Bannu	Lakki	5,218	1	4	5	1		1	...			1								50	10	8
9	Dera Ismail Khan	Dera Ismail Khan	28,287	14	8	22	60	29	31				42	4	5		9	11	5	16	41	111	9
10	Dera Ismail Khan	Kulachi	9,125	6	2	8	1	1	.		.						1	1		1	45	6	10
		TOTAL	164,251	65	57	122	156	82	74	..	1		109	6	13	..	27	22	12	31	39	50	

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province, on the general health of the Municipal Towns during the week ending Saturday, the 19th December 1903.

Births and eath in Municipal Towns.— n the 10 Municipal Towns, 122 births were registered (65 males and 57 females), giving a birth-rate of 39 per mille of population, 156 deaths were registered (82 males and 74 females), giving a death-rate of 50 per mille of population.

W. A. SYKES, LT.-COL., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

Peshâwar, the 12th January 1904.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Return of Births and Deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday the 26th December 1903.

Number.	Districts.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	Births. Males.	Births. Females	Births. Total.	Deaths. Total.	Deaths. Males.	Deaths. Females.	Cause of death. Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory disease.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Infants under one year of age. Males.	Females.	Total.	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	Number.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	Hazára	Abbottábad	3,395	..	1	1	2	2	.			...	1	..	1		...	...	.	.	15	31	1
2	Hazára	Nawashahr	4,114	3	1	4	3	2	1	..	..	..	1	.	2	.	...	...	...	...	50	38	2
3	Hazára	Buffa	7,029	2	6	8	1	1	..		.	.	1	.	...	..	...	...		..	59	7	3
4	Hazára	Haripur	5,578	3	3	6	11	4	7	.	1	..	4	..	1	.	5	1	1	2	56	103	4
5	Pesháwar	Pesháwar	73,343	10	12	22	15	7	8		1		7	..		..	7	1	1	2	16	11	5
6	Kohát	Kohát	18,092	4	5	9	13	7	6	.	.	.	9	...	.	.	4	1	1	2	46	37	6
7	Bannu	Bannu	10,070	5	5	10	8	6	2			..	5	..	1	...	2	1	2	3	52	41	7
8	Bannu	Lakki	5,218	2	.	2	3	1	2	..	.		2			..	1	1	..	1	20	30	8
9	Dera Ismail Khan	Dera Ismail Khan	28,287	14	8	22	38	18	20		...	..	29		3		6	6	3	9	41	70	9
10	Dera Ismail Khan	Kuláchi	9,125	...	2	2	5	3	2				2	1		.	2	1	1	2	11	29	10
		Total	164,251	43	43	86	99	51	48		2	..	61	1	8	...	27	12	9	21	27	30	

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province, on the general health of the Municipal Towns during the week ending Saturday, the 26th December 1903.

Births and Deaths in Municipal Towns.—In the 10 Municipal Towns, 86 births were registered (43 males and 43 females), giving a birth-rate of 27 per mille of population, 99 deaths were registered (51 males and 48 females), giving a death-rate of 30 per mille of population.

W. A. SYKES, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

Peshawar, the 16th January 1904.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* and upwards at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, for *cash only* at the following rates, *viz.*.—

	Government officers	General public.	Postage extra.
	R	R	Annas.
1-pound tin	10	12	8
½ "	5	6	6
¼ "	2-8	3	4

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April 1903, the price of this Quinine will be as follows.—

1-pound tin,	R16,	or post-free,	R16-8
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LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM 1st JULY TO 31st DECEMBER 1903.

Monthly Weather Review of India for the months of March to May 1903. By W. L. Dallas (illustrated by 5 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1 per month.

Monthly Weather Review, June and July 1903. By W. L. Dallas (illustrated by 6 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1.

Annual Summary of the Monthly Weather Review, 1902. By Sir John Eliot (illustrated by 6 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R3.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. XV, Part I. By Sir John Eliot (illustrated by 12 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. XV, Part II. By W L. Dallas. Price R1.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. XVI, Part I. By Sir John Eliot. Quarto. Paper cover. R3.

LIST OF NEW BOOK PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 9th JANUARY 1904.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Palæontologia Indica, Series XV, Volume I, Part V. By Carl Diener, Ph.D. R2-8.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1904.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Stolen.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 021141 to 021148 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1900-1901 for R1,000 each and No. 021294 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1900-1901 for R500 and Nos. 143032; 043735; 043430; 000797; and 119107 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1865 for R500 each and No 003798 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1842-43 for R500. The first nine Notes originally standing in the name of Haridas Sreemany and last endorsed to Jadupati Banerjee and the remaining six Notes originally standing in the name of Jadupati Banerjee, the proprietor by whom none of them were ever endorsed to any other person, having been stolen, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Notes and interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and the application is about to be made for the issue of the Duplicates in favour of the proprietors The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above-mentioned securities.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1904

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 22nd January 1904, and is hereby promulgated for general information.—

ACT No. I OF 1904.

An Act to provide for the regulation of the possession and sale of all poisons in certain local areas, and the importation, possession and sale of white arsenic generally

WHEREAS it is expedient to make provision for regulating the possession and sale of all poisons in certain local areas, and the importation, possession and sale of white arsenic throughout the whole of British India; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and extent.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Poisons Act, 1904; and

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India.

Poisons generally.

Power to regulate possession for sale and sale of any poison in certain areas.

2. (*1*) Subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, the Local Government may, by rule, regulate within the limits of any municipality or cantonment the possession for sale and the sale, whether wholesale or by retail, of any specified poison.

(*2*) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the power conferred by sub-section (*1*), rules made thereunder may provide for, amongst other matters,—

(*a*) the grant of licenses to possess any specified poison for sale wholesale or by retail, and the fixing of the fee (if any) to be charged for such licenses;

(*b*) the classes of persons to whom alone such licenses may be granted;

(*c*) the classes of persons to whom alone any such poison may be sold;

(*d*) the maximum quantity of any such poison which may be sold to any one person;

(*e*) the maintenance by vendors of any such poison of registers of sales, the particulars to be entered in such registers, and the inspection of the same;

(*f*) the safe custody of such poisons and the labelling of the vessels, packages or coverings in which any such poison is sold or possessed for sale; and

(*g*) the inspection and examination of any such poison when possessed for sale by any such vendor.

(*3*) Any substance specified as a poison in a rule made under this section shall be deemed to be a poison for the purposes of this Act.

White Arsenic.

Power to prohibit importation into British India of white arsenic except under license.

3. The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, prohibit, except under and in accordance with the conditions of a license, the importation of white arsenic into British India, and may, by rule, regulate the grant of licenses and prescribe the conditions to be imposed thereby under this section.

Power to regulate possession for sale and sale of white arsenic throughout province

4. (1) Subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, the Local Government may, by rule, regulate within the whole or any part of the territories under its administration the possession for sale and the sale, whether wholesale or by retail, of white arsenic.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the power conferred by sub-section (1), rules made thereunder may provide, amongst other matters, for all or any of the matters specified in section 2, sub-section (2).

(3) Rules made under sub-section (1) may further provide that no person shall sell any powdered white arsenic unless the same is, before the sale thereof, mixed with soot, indigo or Prussian blue in the proportion of half an ounce of soot, indigo or Prussian blue at least to one pound of the white arsenic, and so in proportion for any greater or less quantity:

Provided that, where such arsenic is stated by the purchaser to be required for some purpose for which such admixture would, according to the representation of the purchaser, render it unfit, such arsenic may be sold, without such admixture, in a quantity of not less than ten pounds at any one time.

Power to regulate possession of white arsenic in certain tracts

5. (1) The Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may further, by rule, regulate the possession of white arsenic in any local area in which murder by poisoning with that drug or the offence of mischief by poisoning cattle therewith appears to it to be of such frequent occurrence as to render restrictions on the possession thereof desirable.

(2) In making any rule under sub-section (1), the Local Government may direct that any breach thereof shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both, together with confiscation of the white arsenic in respect of which the breach has been committed, and of the vessels, packages or coverings in which the same is found.

Other Poisons.

Power to apply Act to other poisons.

6. (1) The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, apply to any specified poison other than white arsenic all or any of the provisions of this Act relating exclusively to white arsenic.

(2) Any substance specified as a poison in a notification issued under sub-section (1) shall be deemed to be a poison for the purposes of this Act.

Penalties and Procedure.

Penalty for unlawful importation, etc.

7. (1) Whoever,—

(a) commits a breach of any rule made under section 2 or section 4, or

(b) imports into British India, without a license, white arsenic the importation of which is for the time being restricted under section 3, or

(c) breaks any condition of a license for the importation of white arsenic granted to him under section 3,

shall be punishable,—

(i) on a first conviction, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both, and

(ii) on a second or subsequent conviction, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both

(2) Any poison in respect of which an offence has been committed under this section, together with the vessels, packages or coverings in which the same is found, and, in the case of any offence mentioned in clause (b) or clause (c) of sub-section (1), any animals and conveyances used in carrying it, shall be liable to confiscation

Power to issue search-warrant.

8. (1) The District Magistrate, the Sub-divisional Magistrate and, in a Presidency-town, the Commissioner of Police, respectively, may issue a warrant for the search of any place in which he has reason to believe or to suspect that any poison is possessed or sold in contravention of this Act or any rule thereunder or that any poison liable to confiscation under this Act is kept or concealed.

(2) The person to whom the warrant is directed may enter and search the place in accordance therewith, and the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, relating to search-warrants shall, as far as may be, be deemed to apply to the execution of the warrant

Rules.

9. (1) In addition to any other power to make rules hereinbefore conferred, the Governor General in Council, or, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, the Local Government, may make rules generally to carry out the purposes and objects of this Act.

(2) Every power to make rules conferred by this Act shall be subject to the condition of the rules being made after previous publication.

(3) All rules made by the Governor General in Council or by the Local Government under this Act shall be published in the Gazette of India or the local official Gazette, as the case may be, and on such publication shall have effect as if enacted in this Act.

Savings.

10. (1) Nothing in this Act or in any license granted or rule made thereunder shall extend to or interfere with anything done in good faith in the exercise of his profession or business as such—

Savings.

(a) by a medical or veterinary practitioner, or

(b) by a chemist or druggist duly qualified to act as such under the law for the time being in force in the United Kingdom, or

(c) by a chemist, druggist or compounder dispensing or compounding in compliance with the prescription of a medical or veterinary practitioner, or

(d) subject to any rules for the time being in force under section 5, by a tanner or hide-merchant

(2) Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, the Local Government may, in its discretion, by general or special order, declare that all or any of the provisions of this Act shall not be deemed to apply to any article, or class of articles, of commerce specified in such order, or to any poison, or class of poisons, used for any purpose so specified, and may, from time to time, alter or vary any such declaration.

(3) The authority on which any power to make rules under this Act is conferred may, by general or special order, exempt any person or class of persons, either generally or in respect of any poison or poisons specified in the order, from the operation of any such rules.

Repeals.

11 From such date as the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, fix in this behalf, the following enactments shall be repealed in the territories for the time being administered by the Governor of Bombay in Council and the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh respectively, namely.—

Repeal of certain local enactments from notified dates

Bombay Act VIII of 1866 (*an Act to regulate and restrict the sale of Poisons in the Bombay Presidency*)

The North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipalities Act, 1900 (*North-Western Provinces and Oudh Act I of 1900*), section 128, clause (*l*)

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 22nd January, 1904, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. 2 OF 1904.

THE CENTRAL PROVINCES COURTS ACT, 1904.

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THE SCHEDULE.

The Central Provinces Courts Act, 1904.

(Chapter I.—Preliminary.—Sections 1-2. Chapter II.—The Court of the Judicial Commissioner.—Sections 3-8.)

An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Courts in the Central Provinces

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Courts in the Central Provinces; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

Preliminary.

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Central Provinces Courts Act, 1904;

(2) It extends to the territories for the time being under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, and

(3) It shall come into force on such day as the Chief Commissioner may, by notification in the local official Gazette, direct.

Definition of "value".

2. In this Act "value", used with reference to a suit or appeal, means the amount or value of the subject-matter of the suit or appeal.

CHAPTER II.

The Court of the Judicial Commissioner.

Jurisdiction of Court of Judicial Commissioner.

3. The Court of the Judicial Commissioner shall be the highest Civil Court of appeal, and, except in reference to proceedings against European British subjects and persons jointly charged with European British subjects, the highest Court of criminal appeal and revision, in and for the territories to which this Act extends.

Appointment of Judicial Commissioner and Additional Judicial Commissioners.

4. The Judicial Commissioner shall be appointed by the Governor General in Council.

(2) The Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, by notification in the local official Gazette, appoint one or more persons, as it may think fit, to be Additional Judicial Commissioner or Additional Judicial Commissioners and to sit as such in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner.

(3) Every person appointed under this section shall hold his office during the pleasure of the Governor General in Council.

Jurisdiction and powers of Additional Judicial Commissioner.

5. (1) Subject to the other provisions of this Act, every Additional Judicial Commissioner shall exercise the same jurisdiction and powers as the Judicial Commissioner may exercise under any enactment for the time being in force, but only in such cases as the Judicial Commissioner may, by general or special order, direct.

(2) The Judicial Commissioner may, from time to time, transfer any case with respect to which he may have directed an Additional Judicial Commissioner to exercise jurisdiction, and of which the hearing before such Additional Judicial Commissioner has not yet commenced, for hearing and disposal to his own file or to the file of another Additional Judicial Commissioner (if any).

Appeals.

6. Where an appeal is preferred from a decree, order or sentence passed by a Judicial Commissioner or an Additional Judicial Commissioner in any other capacity or in which he is personally interested, the appeal shall be heard by an Additional Judicial Commissioner or the Judicial Commissioner, as the case may be.

Appointment of Registrar and ministerial officers of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner.

7. (1) The Registrar of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner shall be appointed by the Local Government.

(2) The ministerial officers of the said Court shall be appointed by the Judicial Commissioner.

Power to the Judicial Commissioner to make rules

8. (1) In addition to any other powers to make rules expressly or by implication conferred by this Act, the Judicial Commissioner may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act and any other enactment for the time being in force—

(a) declaring what persons shall be permitted to practise as petition-writers in the Courts, and regulating the conduct of the business of persons so practising;

(b) providing for the translation of any papers filed or produced in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner and for the payment of the expenses thereby incurred;

(c) regulating the procedure in cases where any person applies to inspect a record of any Court or to obtain a copy of the same, and prescribing the fees payable by such persons for searches and copies;

(d) prescribing the travelling and other expenses to be allowed to witnesses in civil cases and the fees to be allowed to Commissioners appointed by Civil Courts;

The Central Provinces Courts Act, 1904.

(Chapter II.—The Court of the Judicial Commissioner.—Section 9. Chapter III.—The Subordinate Civil Courts.—Section 10-13.)

(*e*) conferring and imposing on the ministerial officers of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner and of the Courts subordinate thereto such powers and duties of a non-judicial or quasi-judicial nature as he thinks fit, and regulating the mode in which powers and duties so conferred and imposed shall be exercised and performed;

(*f*) prescribing forms to be used in the Subordinate Courts for such proceedings, entries, statistics and accounts as he thinks necessary;

(*g*) providing for the visitation and inspection of the Subordinate Courts, and the supervision of the working thereof; and

(*h*) regulating all such matters as he may think fit, with a view to promoting the efficiency of the judicial and ministerial officers of his own Court and of the Subordinate Courts and maintaining proper discipline among those officers.

(*2*) A rule made under this section shall not take effect until it has been sanctioned by the Local Government and published in the local official Gazette.

(*3*) Whoever commits a breach of any rule made under sub-section (*1*), clause (*a*), shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Registers, books and accounts, returns, statements and reports.

9. The Judicial Commissioner shall keep such registers, books and accounts as may be necessary for the transaction of the business of his Court, and shall comply, in such form and manner as the Local Government may deem proper, with any requisitions which the Local Government may make for records of, or papers belonging to, the Court of the Judicial Commissioner or any Civil Courts subordinate thereto, or for certified copies of, or extracts from, such records or papers, or for returns, statements or reports.

CHAPTER III.

THE SUBORDINATE CIVIL COURTS.

Classes of Courts.

Classes of Courts

10. Besides the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, the Courts of Small Causes established under the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887, and the Courts established under any other enactment for the time being in force, there shall be the following classes of Civil Courts in the territories to which this Act extends, namely:— IX of 1887.

(*a*) the Divisional Court;

(*b*) the District Court;

(*c*) the Court of the Subordinate Judge; and

(*d*) the Court of the Munsiff.

Territorial Divisions and Establishment of Subordinate Courts.

Civil divisions and civil districts

11 For the purposes of this Act, the Local Government shall divide the Province into such civil divisions, and each civil division into such civil districts, as it may think fit, and may alter the limits or the number of the said civil divisions and civil districts

Establishment of Courts

12. The Local Government shall establish—

(*a*) a Divisional Court for each civil division,

(*b*) a District Court for each civil district, and

(*c*) so many Courts of Subordinate Judges and Munsiffs respectively for each civil district as it may think fit.

Jurisdiction of Subordinate Courts.

Original jurisdiction of Divisional and District Courts and of Courts of Subordinate Judge and Munsiff

13 (*1*) Subject to the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887, and any other enactment for the time being in force,— XIV of 1882. IX of 1887

(*a*) the Court of the Munsiff shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine any suit or original proceeding of a value not exceeding five hundred rupees,

(*b*) the Court of the Subordinate Judge shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine any suit or original proceeding of a value not exceeding five thousand rupees;

(*c*) the District Court shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine any suit or original proceeding without restriction as regards the value, except proceedings under the Indian Divorce Act, 1869, and shall be deemed to be the principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction in the civil district, IV of 1869.

(*d*) the Divisional Court shall have such jurisdiction to hear and determine any suit or original proceeding as is by this section conferred upon a District Court, and shall also have jurisdiction to hear and determine any original proceeding under the Indian Divorce Act, 1869, and shall be deemed the District Court under that Act for all civil districts comprised in the civil division. IV of 1869.

The Central Provinces Courts Act, 1904.

(Chapter III.—The Subordinate Civil Courts.—Sections 14-22.)

(2) The local limits of the jurisdiction of the Courts mentioned in sub-section (1), clauses (a) and (b), shall be such as the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, define.

Power to invest certain Courts with Small Cause Court jurisdiction.

14. The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, invest any District Court or any Court of a Sudordinate Judge with the jurisdiction of a Court of Small Causes under the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887, for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to such value, not exceeding five hundred rupees, as it may think fit, in cases arising within the local limits of its jurisdiction or in any specified area within such limits, and may withdraw any jurisdiction so conferred. IX of 1887

Appellate jurisdiction of the Courts

15. Subject to the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, the Provincal Small Cause Courts Act, 1887, and any other enactment for the time being in force, the Courts to which appeals are hereinafter declared to lie, shall respectively have authority to hear appeals from the decrees and orders of the Courts subordinate to them, passed in the exercise of their original jurisdiction— XIV of 1882 IX of 1887

(a) an appeal from the decree or order of the Court of a Munsiff shall lie to the District Court,

(b) an appeal from the decree or order of the Court of a Subordinate Judge shall, where the value of the suit in such Court exceeds one thousand rupees, lie to the Divisional Court, and, in any other case, to the District Court,

(c) an appeal from the decree or order of a District Court shall, where the value of the suit in such Court exceeds five thousand rupees, lie to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, and, in any other case, to the Divisional Court,

(d) an appeal from a decree or order of a Divisional Court when exercising original jurisdiction shall lie to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner.

Period of limitation for appeals.

16. (1) The period of limitation for an appeal to the Divisional Court shall be sixty days.

(2) In the computation of that period and in all other respects, the limitation of appeals shall be governed by the provisions of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877. XV of 1877.

Administrative Control.

Superintendence and control of Subordinate Courts.

17. (1) The general superintendence and control over all other Civil Courts shall be vested in, and all such Courts shall be subordinate to, the Court of the Judicial Commissioner.

(2) Subject to the general superintendence and control of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, the Divisional Court shall superintend and control all other Civil Courts in the local area within its jurisdiction; and, subject as aforesaid and to the control of the Divisional Court, the District Court shall superintend and control all other Civil Courts in the local area within its jurisdiction

Power of Divisional Court to transfer cases.

18. (1) The Divisional Court may exercise, as regards the Courts under its control, the same powers of withdrawal, trial and transfer as are conferred by section 25 of the Code of Civil Procedure on a District Court. XIV of 1882

(2) The Court trying any suit withdrawn under sub-section (1) from a Court of Small Causes shall, for the purposes of such suit, be deemed to be a Court of Small Causes.

Power to distribute business

19. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Civil Procedure and in the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887, the Divisional Court and the District Court, respectively, may, by order in writing, direct that any civil business cognizable by it and the Courts under its control shall be distributed among those Courts in such manner as it thinks fit XIV of 1882 IX of 1887.

Provided that, except in so far as it may affect the exclusive jurisdiction of a Court of Small Causes, or a Court invested with the jurisdiction of a Court of Small Causes, a direction given under this section shall not empower any Court to exercise any powers or deal with any business beyond the limits of its proper jurisdiction.

Judges not to try cases in which they are personally interested

20. (1) No Judge or Additional Judge of a Court under this Act shall hear or determine any suit, appeal or other proceeding to which he is a party or in which he is personally interested

(2) When any such suit, appeal or other proceeding comes before any Judge of a Subordinate Court, he shall forthwith transmit the record of the case to the Court empowered to transfer cases to which he is subordinate, with a report of the circumstances attending the reference, and such superior Court shall thereupon hear and determine the case or transfer it to some other Court.

(3) When any such suit, appeal or other proceeding comes before an Additional Judge of a Subordinate Court, he shall forthwith transmit the record of the case to the Judge of the Court, who shall hear and determine the case.

Appointment of Judges and Ministerial Officers of Subordinate Courts.

Appointment of Judges and Subordinate Judges.

21. The Judges of the Divisional and District Courts and Subordinate Judges shall be appointed by the Local Government.

Appointment of Munsiffs

22. (1) The Local Government may fix the number of Munsiffs to be appointed and, when there is any vacancy in that number, the Judicial Commissioner may, subject to the rules (if any) made under sub-section (2), appoint such person to the same as he thinks fit.

(2) The Judicial Commissioner may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, make rules as to the qualifications of persons to be appointed Munsifs.

The Central Provinces Courts Act, 1904.

(Chapter III.—The Subordinate Civil Courts.—Sections 23-24. Chapter IV.—Supplemental Provisions.—Sections 25-27.—Chapter V.—General.—Sections 28-29.—The Schedule.)

Additional Judges.

23. (*1*) The Local Government may, whenever it thinks it necessary or expedient so to do, appoint an Additional Judge or Judges to any Divisional or District Court, or to the Court of a Subordinate Judge or of a Munsiff, and any officer so appointed an Additional Judge shall exercise the jurisdiction of the Court to which he is appointed and the powers of a Judge thereof, subject to any general or special orders of the Local Government as to the class or value of suits and appeals which he may try, hear and determine, and subject also, in respect of the distribution of the business of the Court, to the control of the Judge thereof.

(*2*) An officer may be appointed an Additional Judge of one or more Courts, and an officer who is a Judge of one Court may be appointed an Additional Judge of another Court or of other Courts.

Ministerial officers of Subordinate Courts.

24. (*1*) The ministerial officers of the Divisional Court and of the District Court shall be appointed and may be suspended and dismissed by the Judges of those Courts respectively.

(*2*) The ministerial officers of the Courts of the Subordinate Judge and of the Munsiff shall be appointed and may be suspended and dismissed by the District Court.

(*3*) Every appointment made under this section shall be subject to such rules as the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, make in this behalf, and, in dealing with any matter under this section, the District Court shall act subject to the control of the Divisional Court.

CHAPTER IV.

SUPPLEMENTAL PROVISIONS.

Place of sitting of Courts.

25. Every Civil Court shall be held at such place or places as the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, direct, or, in the absence of any such direction, at any place within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court.

Vacations.

26. (*1*) Subject to the approval of the Local Government, the Judicial Commissioner shall prepare a list of days to be observed in each year as holidays in his Court and in the Civil Courts subordinate thereto.

(*2*) The list shall be published in the local official Gazette.

(*3*) A judicial act done by a Court on a day specified in a list published under sub-section (*2*) shall not be invalid by reason only of its having been done on that day.

Seal.

27. Every Civil Court shall use a seal of such form and dimensions as the Local Government may prescribe on all processes and orders issued, and on all decrees passed, by it.

CHAPTER V.

GENERAL.

Pending proceedings.

28. (*1*) Every proceeding pending in any Civil Court at the commencement of this Act shall be deemed to be transferred to the Court exercising the jurisdiction under this Act which corresponds, as far as may be, to the jurisdiction of the Court in which the proceeding was instituted, and the Court to which any proceeding is transferred shall proceed to try, hear and determine the matter as if it had been instituted in such Court.

(*2*) Appeals from decrees and orders passed by Civil Courts and not appealed against before the commencement of this Act, shall lie to the Court exercising the jurisdiction under this Act which corresponds, as far as may be, to the jurisdiction of the Court to which such appeals would have lain if this Act had not been passed.

(*3*) Nothing contained in this section shall be construed to extend the period of limitation to which any suit or appeal may be subject

Repeals.

29. The enactments mentioned in the schedule are hereby repealed to the extent specified in the fourth column thereof.

THE SCHEDULE.

1	2	3	4
Year.	Number.	Subject or short title.	Extent of repeal.
1885	XVI	The Central Provinces Civil Courts Act, 1885	So much as is unrepealed.
1890	IV	Amending the Central Provinces Civil Courts Act, 1885	The whole Act.
1891	XII	The Repealing and Amending Act, 1891	So much as relates to the Central Provinces Civil Courts Act, 1885.
1896	XIX	The Central Provinces Additional Judicial Commissioners Act, 1896.	The whole Act.
1901	IV	The Central Provinces Civil Courts (Amendment) Act, 1901.	Ditto.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

IV B



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1904.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACTS, 1861 AND 1892 (24 & 25 VICT., CAP. 67, AND 55 & 56 VICT., CAP. 14).

The Council met at Government House, Calcutta, on Friday, the 22nd January, 1904

PRESENT:

His Excellency Baron Curzon, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., Viceroy and Governor General of India, *presiding*.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. Raleigh, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir E. FG Law, K.C.M.G., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Major-General Sir E. R. Elles, K.C.B., K.C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir A. T. Arundel, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir Denzil Ibbetson, K.C S.I.
The Hon'ble Rai Sri Ram Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. W. Cruickshank, C.S.I.
His Highness Raja Sir Surindar Bikram Prakash Bahadur, K.C.S.I., of Sirmur.
His Highness Agha Sir Sultan Muhammad Shah, Agha Khan, G.C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. E. Cable.
The Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Muhammad Sahib Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mr. F. S. P. Lely, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. Adamson, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. Pedler, C.I.E., F.R.S.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. Morison.
The Hon'ble Dr. Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. B. Bilderbeck.
The Hon'ble Mr. D. M. Hamilton.
The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur B. K. Bose, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya, D.L., F.R.A.S., F.R.S.E.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The Hon'ble RAI SRI RAM BAHADUR asked the following questions:—

"1. Will the Government be pleased to state why in the scheme published in the last Calcutta Gazette Japan is not included among the foreign countries

to which Indian students proceeding to acquire proficiency in the higher technical education will be granted State scholarships?

"2. Taking into consideration the importance of agriculture in this country, will the Government be pleased to state why the study of Agricultural Science has been excluded from the scope of this scheme?

"3. Does the Government contemplate making any separate arrangement, for the acquisition of Agricultural Science by Indian students in foreign countries where that branch of science has made great advancements?

"4. Will the Government be pleased to state what other branches of industry besides mining will be open for study in foreign countries to the scholarship-holders?

"5. Will the Government be pleased to state whether the scope of the scheme will be so extended as to enable other Local Governments to award similar scholarships to Indian students of their respective Provinces?"

The Hon'ble SIR DENZIL IBBETSON replied as follows:—

"The Hon'ble Member has apparently failed to realise that the notification by the Director of Public Instruction Bengal to which he refers does not purport to set forth the whole scheme which has been sanctioned by the Government of India, but only so much of it as affects Bengal in the immediate present. The papers on the subject will be published in tomorrow's Gazette of India, which will set forth the whole scheme, and will in large part answer the Hon'ble Member's questions.

"The Government of India doubt whether the training which it is desired to impart can be obtained as well in Japan as in a Western country. Japan is herself still learning of the West; and it is desirable that our students should obtain their knowledge at first, rather than at second hand. The language difficulty would also place obstacles in the way of students from India. I may inform the Hon'ble Member that the Government have recently deputed some of their Educational officers to study on the spot the manner in which Japan has developed instruction in Western knowledge under Eastern conditions.

"Agriculture has been excluded from the present scheme for several reasons. In the first place, the primary object of the scheme is, by encouraging and facilitating the development of arts and industries other than agriculture, more especially by the aid of indigenous capital and enterprise, to provide diversity of employment for the natives of the country, and to relieve the pressure upon the land which results from their energies being almost wholly confined to agriculture. In the second place, the present scheme is far too narrrow, if agriculture is to be included among its objects. Moreover, it is believed that the science of agriculture will be studied by natives of India to greater advantage in their own country than in countries where the conditions differ widely from those obtaining here. As I explained in the course of the debate upon the last Budget, it is intended to create a high-class Agricultural College at Púsa; and we do not propose to extend the present scheme so as to include agriculture, at any rate until we know what Púsa will give us.

"It will be seen from the complete papers, when published, that the scheme is not limited either to mining or to Bengal."

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA asked the following questions:—

"I. Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that in or about the year 1892, it was proposed to make over the Chittagong Division to the Assam Administration, and the proposal was subsequently dropped? If so, will the Government be pleased to publish all the papers relating to this matter, including the correspondence, if any, that passed between the Government of India, the Governments of Bengal and Assam and the Calcutta High Court?

"II. (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that in or about the year 1896, the question of the transfer of the Chittagong Division to the Assam Administration was revived and referred by the Government of India to the then Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and the then Chief Commissioner of Assam? If so, will the Government be pleased to direct that their reports be published or laid on the table?

"(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is true that the Calcutta High Court and all the District Judges in the Chittagong Division were consulted on the subject of the proposed transfer in or about the year 1896? If so, will the Government be pleased to direct that their opinions be published or laid on the table?

"III. Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Mr. (now Sir Henry) Cotton, when Chief Commissioner of Assam, opposed the project of transferring the Chittagong Division to the Assam Administration? If so, will the Government be pleased to direct that the opinion recorded or the report submitted by Mr. Cotton on this matter be published or laid on the table?

"IV. Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is true that in or about the year 1896, when the Chittagong Division was proposed to be transferred to the Assam Administration, Dacca and Mymensingh were not contemplated to be included in the scheme of transfer? If so, will the Government be pleased to state the specific reasons which have led them to change their views since 1896 and to propose their transfer in 1903?

"V. Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Government of Bengal, the Government of Assam and the Calcutta High Court were consulted before the scheme of transfer now under consideration was framed? If so, will the Government be pleased to publish the opinions submitted by them? If not, will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of consulting the said authorities before further action is taken in the matter?

"VI. (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the financial effect of the proposed scheme of transfer of the Chittagong Division and of the Districts of Dacca and Mymensingh to the Assam Administration has been considered?

"(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to state what reduction will be effected in the expenditure annually incurred by the Government of Bengal if the scheme of transfer referred to in clause (*a*) be carried out?

"(*c*) Will the Government be pleased to state by what amount the gross annual receipts of the Government of Bengal would be reduced if the scheme of transfer referred to in clause (*a*) be carried out?

"(*d*) If the figures furnished in answer to clauses (*b*) and (*c*) show that the aforesaid scheme of transfer will result in a financial loss to the Government of Bengal, will the Government be pleased to state how it is proposed to recoup that loss?

"VII. Has the attention of the Government been drawn to a paragraph in the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* of the 14th January, 1904, in which it is stated that an alternative scheme of re-distribution of territory is under the consideration of the Government according to which, not only the Districts of Dacca and Mymensingh and the Chittagong Division are to be transferred to the Assam Administration, but also the Districts of Barisal, Faridpur, Jessore and Khoolna and the Rajshahi Division, excluding Darjiling, Jalpaiguri and Cooch Behar? If no such scheme is before the Government will the Government be pleased to contradict the statement referred to? If any alternative scheme is under the consideration of the Government will the Government be pleased to publish the details of such scheme and the reasons therefor?

"VIII. Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is intended that the portion of the Chota Nagpur Division which is proposed to be transferred to the Central Provinces Administration should, by such transfer, be placed out of the jurisdiction of the Calcutta High Court? If so, will the Government be pleased to state the reasons?"

The Hon'ble SIR DENZIL IBBETSON replied as follows:—

"The attention of the Government of India was directed, in 1892, to territorial re-adjustments on the Eastern frontier of Bengal, in connection with the administration of the Lushai Hills. The first proposal was to transfer the Chittagong district to Assam as soon as the revision of settlement then in

progress was finished, and the Assam-Bengal railway was nearing completion. The transfer of the whole Chittagong division was also considered; and during the discussion which ensued, it was proposed to transfer the districts of Dacca and Mymensingh as well. Various authorities were consulted; and in 1897 the proposal was laid aside for the time being. The Government of India do not propose to publish the opinions then recorded, which were written for their information only, and not with a view to publication.

"If the Hon'ble Member will refer to the papers which have been published on the subject, he will see that the Governments of the provinces concerned have already been consulted. Their replies have not yet been received The Government of India do not propose for the present to consult the High Court.

"Any consideration of financial details, such as are referred to in Question VI, would be premature at the present stage. When a final decision has been arrived at, any adjustment that may be found necessary will be made in connection with the provincial settlements.

"The attention of the Government of India has only now been drawn to the article referred to in Question VII; but the proposal therein described has not been before them.

"The question whether the jurisdiction of the High Court should be continued in any portion of Chota Nagpur which it may eventually be decided to transfer to the Central Provinces has not yet been considered."

POISONS BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR DENZIL IBBETSON moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the regulation of the possession and sale of all poisons in certain local areas, and the importation, possession and sale of white arsenic generally be taken into consideration.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR DENZIL IBBETSON moved that the Bill as amended be passed. He said —"My Lord, I think that, with the assistance of the opinions which we have received, we have been able to make material improvements in the Poisons Bill as introduced, though they are confined to points of detail, and in no way affect the principles of the Bill.

"There are, however, three matters upon which I would desire to say a few words before I ask the Council to pass the measure into law. It has been pointed out in many of the opinions that the exemption of "medical practitioners" and "chemists and druggists" which is contained in clause 10 is, in the absence of a definition, dangerously wide. We admit the truth of the criticism; but none of our critics have been good enough to favour us with suggestions for a definition, and we have been unable to frame one which, if it is to be more than a mere repetition of the expression in other words, would not be unjustly narrow. We have therefore left the meaning of the words to be determined by the Courts in view of the actual circumstances of each case. It has, indeed, been suggested by many that the individuals in question should be obliged to register themselves. The suggestion is one which it is quite impossible to accept in the present connection. If, at any future time, it should be thought desirable to consider the advisability of providing for the registration of those who practise the indigenous systems of medicine and surgery, it would be necessary to examine the subject separately, and with the greatest care and deliberation; and it is out of the question to introduce any such measure, as it were by a side-wind, in connection with a Bill for the control of poisons.

"The Council will notice that we have cut out altogether sub-clause 1 (*d*) of clause 10, which exempted from the provisions of the Bill the manufacturers o certain pharmaceutical and commercial preparations. In framing the sub-clause we were conscious that its enumeration was probably incomplete; and in introducing the Bill I specially drew attention to it, and invited suggestions for its enlargement. Many such suggestions have reached us, and have indeed continued to reach us,

almost up to the present moment. Only within the last day or two, the Hon'ble Mr. Cable addressed me with regard to a new and growing industry which has lately sprung up in Calcutta, namely the manufacture of paints colours and disinfectants, into the composition of many of which poisons enter in large quantities. Of course, it is our object and intention to except such industries. But the suggestions which we received convinced us that it was hopeless, upon the information before us, to frame a list which should be even reasonably complete as regards either the European or the indigenous industries. Now an incomplete enumeration which is contained in a Statute is a very dangerous thing, for it excludes everything which it does not include. Moreover, it cannot be altered without an appeal to the Legislature; whereas an enumeration which is contained in a rule or notification can be altered or added to at any moment. Again, it is exceedingly improbable that, as regards the indigenous industries, any one list could be framed which would meet the needs of all parts of the country. We therefore abandoned the attempt to frame a list, and added to sub-clause (*2*) of clause 10 of the Bill as introduced, which empowers Local Governments to exempt substances from the operation of the law, a new sub-clause (*3*) which empowers them to similarly exempt persons. The two together give them absolutely complete powers of exemption; and it will be their duty, before they put the provisions of the law into force, to frame lists of exemptions with such completeness as they may find possible. I have especially noticed the point, lest those who were protected by the sub-clause as originally framed should think that by cutting it out we have left them without protection. On the contrary, we have made provision for a protection which will be at once more elastic and more complete.

"Finally, many of our critics have pointed out that so long as we do not attempt to control the possession of poisons otherwise than for sale, and so long as rural areas are excluded from the operation of the general provisions of the Bill, our object cannot be completely attained. I think that, when the provisions of the new law have been brought into active operation, it will be found that we do exercise a very considerable measure of control in those directions in which it is most needed. The two poisons which are, beyond all comparison, most commonly used for homicidal purposes in India, are opium and white arsenic—the former by suicides, and the latter by murderers. Over the sale of opium we already possess practically complete control through our Excise machinery. White arsenic, which is, owing to its physical properties, the favourite agent of the Indian poisoner, is not produced in India, and since the Bill gives us power to regulate its importation into the country, and its sale and possession for sale in all parts of the country, it gives us complete control over its distribution up to and including the final purchaser; and, what is very important, it enables us to obtain full information as to the nature and method of that distribution—information which is at present wholly non-existent, and the possession of which will very greatly facilitate further measures of regulation, should such measures at any future time seem advisable.

"At the same time, we fully recognise that the Bill, in its present shape, makes no provision for complete control over the sale of poisons throughout India. But, as I explained when introducing it, the Government of India have carefully considered the question, and have deliberately decided, for reasons which I then stated, that it is not advisable to go further for the present. The Bill is admittedly experimental. But I believe that it represents a very substantial advance in a direction in which all are agreed that action is desirable."

The motion was put and agreed to.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES LOAN BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR EDWARD LAW moved that the Bill to make further provision regarding the borrowing powers of certain local authorities be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Raleigh, His Highness the Raja of Sirmur, the Hon'ble Mr. Cable, the Hon'ble Mr. Lely, the Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya and the mover.

The motion was put and agreed to.

CENTRAL PROVINCES COURTS BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR ARUNDEL ARUNDEL moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Civil Courts in the Central Provinces be taken into consideration.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR ARUNDEL ARUNDEL moved that the Bill as amended be passed. He said :—"We have received no comments or criticisms on the Report of the Select Committee on this Bill, and I have, therefore, nothing to add to the observations I made when presenting the Report."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 5th February, 1904.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

CALCUTTA
The 22nd January, 1904



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 4 } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1904

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES IN THE FIRST HALF OF DECEMBER 1903 OF.

RICE	MAIZE	TURMERIC
WHEAT AND FLOUR	GRAM AND PULSE	GRASS AND STRAW
BARLEY	GHI	JAWAR STALKS
JAWAR AND BAJRA	SUGAR	BHUSA
RAGI	SALT	SHEEP, GOATS, AND BULLOCKS
KANGNI	TOBACCO	

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF DECEMBER

Districts	Rice, unhusked 1903	Rice, unhusked 1902	Rice, husked 1903	Rice, husked 1902	Wheat 1903	Wheat 1902	Flour (wheat) 1903	Flour (wheat) 1902	Barley 1903	Barley 1902	Jawar 1903	Jawar 1902
Burma—*												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...		32 16		...	...					...
Tavoy			29·23	28 44		...						
Moulmein and Amherst			35 55	28 32	55 56	55 65					...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon	...	...	22 54	23 02	27·59	32·65	...	...		...		
Thôngwa	...	...	31 68	30 [illegible]	...			...				
Bassein			41 29	27 95		...	...	...				
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada			41 56	26 56								
Toungoo			33 86	34 97			...					
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay			34 59	34 59	37 21	31 07				...		12·96
Bamo					...				...			
Pakôkku		...	37 65	33 17							...	...
Arakan—												
Kyaukpyu										...		
Akyab			40	30 78								...
Assam—												
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	12 5	13 75	25	30			...					
Gauhati			27 5	0								...
Bengal—*												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	...	28 75	28 75				...				...
Dacca	...		27 5	30	22 5	25	...	...	22 5	21 25		...
Deltaic—												
Midnapur			25	28 12 to 28 75			...					
Calcutta			42 5	40	30	32 5			25	23 75	23 75	22 5
Central—												
Bardwan			33 12	33 12	...		...					
Pabna			23 12	27 5	24 22	24 22					...	
Northern—												
Rangpur			27 81	30	33 33	32 5						
Orissa—												
Cuttack			20 16	26 56	30	30					...	...
Bihár, south—												
Patna	...	...	21 87	25	23 12	24 37			15	19 87	15 62	16 87
Bihár, north—												
Bhagalpur			28 75	28 8	26·41	26 51			22·34	19 94		
Muzaffarpur			25	29 53	25	26·56	...		14 53	15 94		
United Provinces:												
(a) Agra—												
Eastern—												
Benares	15 99	17 92	27 13	28·44	25 78	26·09	31 04	31 15	17 5	17·45	17 08	16·2
Central—												
Cawnpore	15 99	15·99	29 63	29 63	24·23	24 63	28 59	27·6	17 03	17 45	15 68	15 05
Jhánsi	15 99	19 06	43 33	34 79	27 5	28 2			12 86	15 18	13 07	15 21
Western—												
Meerut		16 67	50	36·35	25 36	22 97	33 5	27·07	19 06	18·59	19 06	16 67
Agra	23·39	19 06	47 03	50	24 43	25 78	29·06	31 35	15·68	17 76	14 01	16 41
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur		15 86	...	33 12	24 22	23 44	...	...	14 79	15·31		18·12
(b) Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	17·76	18 18	31 98	30 73	23 54	23·54	30·73	29 68	15 36	16 67	19 01	16 67
Northern—												
Fyzabad	18 28	17 5	40	37 5	25	24 69	...	...	15·99	16·87	...	...

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of common rice

(*The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds*)

Bajra 1903	Bajra 1902	Ragi 1903	Ragi 1902	Maize 1903	Maize 1902	Gram 1903	Gram 1902	Arhar dal 1903	Arhar dal 1902	Ghi 1903	Ghi 1902	Districts
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...				...	...	...	Morgui
...	...	...	...	...	...							Tavoy
...	...	...	...	...	...	40 76	40 76	50	50		...	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...			24 06	25 4	25 81	30 48	...	...	Rangoon
...	...	...	...		...						...	Thóngwa
...	...	...	...	...	...	37 65	28 19					Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...			...	...		48·12	49 23	...		Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	36 99	38 1	...		...	...	Toungoo
												Upper Burma—
...	...		...			33 16	23 41	47 76	46 38	...		Mandalay
	...	...	...						...	...		Bamo
...	...	...	...	...	...	29 63	20	41 29	41 29			Pakôkku
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...							Kyaukpyu
...	...		...	...	...	40	40	50	57·14			Akyab
												Assam—
												Brahmaputra—
	...			...		...	...	...	...	...		Goálpára
...	...	...	...									Gauhati
												Bengal—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...		...	32 5	40	42 5	40	365	300	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	...	25	50	29 37	27 5	400	400	Dacca
												Deltaic—
...		...	...	...	...	24 25 to 31 25	22 5 to 25	45	37 5 to 40	325	285	Midnapur
26 25	21·25	...	...	22 5	20	25	25	45	42 5	410	390	Calcutta
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	25	22 5	35	33 12	320	280	Bardwan
...	...	...		...	...	26 56	25 31	40·78	43 75	530	540	Pabna
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	22 19	22 5	26·25	27·5	37 81	45	333·33	360	Rangpur
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	...	...	21 56	24·22	25	21 56	330	307 5	Cuttack
												Bihár, south—
...	...	14·06	...	14·06	12 5	18·75	16 25	19·37	28 44	260 to 270	260	Patna
												Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	18 12	15 16	20 78	19 79	31 56	33·83	301 25	300	Bhágalpur
...	...	18 .1	15·94	13·91	18 28	19 06	20	27 5	27 5	290 94	255·91	Muzaffarpur
												United Provinces:
												(*a*) AGRA—
												Eastern—
17·08	16·77	...	...	15 26	...	18 28	16 04	34 27	28·23	325·99	296 15	Benares
												Central—
18·8	15 68	...	...	14·01	13·54	18 59	17·76	...	...	304 74	266 67	Cawnpore
17·19	17 92	...	...	12·29	...	17 4	17 92	...	...	291 09	216 09	Jhansi
												Western—
17·76	18·18	...	...	15 99	16·67	18 59	20 52	28 59	29 06	320	266 67	Meerut
15·62	18·38	...	...	17 03	17 76	19·37	19 53	40	30 07	310	237 03	Agra
												Submontane, west—
...	17·19	...	...	...	15 31	21 04	19 37	...	...	330	280	Shahjahánpur
												(*b*) OUDH—
												Southern—
19·01	15·36	...	...	14·27	14 27	20	17·76	25 78	...	310	250	Lucknow
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	15·36	...	18·12	16 25	...	...	330	300	Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF DECEMBER—*continued*

Districts	Sugar, raw (Gur)		Salt		Tobacco leaf		Turmeric		Grass		Straw	
	1908	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1908	1902
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui		...	13 56	17 58			...	..	..	..	.	...
Tavoy	..	...	22·54	22 54		...		..	.	...	...	..
Moulmein and Amherst		.	18 77	18 77			...	...	..	.	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon			19 05	19 05			.	...	..			
Thôngwa	.		22 46	20 1"							...	
Bassein			22·61	22 61				...		.	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada			21 92	23 1				...		...		
Toungoo			24 24	24 81					.	...		..
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay		...	22 54	22 54		...		.	...		...	
Bhmo					...	.	...		...			...
Pakôkku	.		24 71	24 71			...				.	...
Arakan—												
Kyaukpyu	.					..					...	
Akyab	..	.	26 67	50	..		...					...
Assam—												
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpara	52 5	55			.			...			..	...
Gauhati	...	..			..			.	...		.	.
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	60	57 5	26 25	33 75	122 5	75		.			.	
Dacca	70	50	35	37 5	75	70		...	3 12	3 12		..
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	60 to 65	40 to 45	29 37	34 37	86 25 and 120	62 5 and 77 5				...	11 87	2 66
Calcutta	42 5	40	26 25	33 12	90	70	...	..	11 25	10 62	7 5	7 5
Central—												
Bardwan	50	42 5	28 12	32 5	.		...	..			5	5
Pabna	50	38 12	32 66	37 5	110	80		...			10	10
Northern—												
Rangpur	53 33	40	37 5	38 75	62 19	100	..	..	1 87	1 56	7·5	4 37
Orissa—												
Cuttack	42 5	45	25	30	42 5	42·5	...		4 37	5	5	5·31
Bihár, south—												
Patna	37 5	24 37	30	36 87	40	40		...	3 12	3 12		..
Bihar, north—												
Bhágalpur	36 25	37 5	31 56	35 62	50 47	67 5		...	..	...		..
Muzaffarpur	26 56	23 44	31 87	40	50	80		...	..	...	...	...
United Provinces												
(a) Agra—												
Eastern—												
Benares	43 12	36 09	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	..	...
Central—												
Cawnpore	40	31 98	...	...	57 5	67 5	57·	62 5	...	..	...	...
Jhánsi	50	44 69	..	...			150	50	...	.	...	...
Western—												
Meerut			..					...	...	...	..	
Agra	38 07	38·07	..		80	123·07	45	87 5	3 75	3 75	4·01	4·01
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	44 43	33·12	...	.		...	60 and 65	55 and 60	...	...	...	...
(b) Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	36·35	45	..	...	65	60	...	...	3·12	3·33	...	5
Northern—												
Fyzabad	36·87	30	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Jawar stalks		Bhusa		Sheep, per score		Goats, per score		Plough bullocks, per pair		Districts
1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	
										Burma—
										Tenasserim—
...	...	...		...		...		...	...	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...		...			...	Tavoy
...	...	...			...	...	...	...		Moulmein and Amherst
										Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...		...	...	...	...		...	...	Rangoon
...		...					...	...	...	Thôngwa
...			...				...	...		Bassein
										Pegu (inland)—
...	...					...	...			Henzada
...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	Toungoo
										Upper Burma—
...				...	...	...			...	Mandalay
...	...		...	...			...		...	Bamo
...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	Pakôkku
										Arakan—
...	...			...	...					Kyaukpyu
...	...							...	...	Akyab
										Assam—
										Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...		...				Goálpára
...	...		...					...		Gauhati
										Bengal—
										Eastern—
...		...	...	...		...		...	...	Chittagong
	...		...	...	...		...			Dacca
										Deltaic—
...		...		...				...		Midnapur
...		...		...			...			Calcutta
										Central—
...	...	...					...			Burdwan
	...			...		...	...		...	Pabna
										Northern—
...	...	...	...			...	...	...		Rangpur
										Orissa—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	Cuttack
										Bihár, south—
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Patna
										Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhágalpur
...	...			...	...	...				Muzaffarpur
										United Provinces
										(a) Agra—
										Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	Benares
										Central—
...	...	...	...	70	70	...	...	...	...	Cawnpore
...	...	...	...	-	-	...		...	...	Jhánsi
										Western—
...	...	...	...	60	60		...	...	...	Meerut
...	...	...	...	50 and 60	40 and 60	...	...	30	26 25	Agra
...	...	...	...	50 and 55	50 and 60	...	...	40 and 60	40 and 60	*Submontane, west* - Shahjahánpur
										(b) Oudh—
										Southern—
1·87	2·5	...	...	40	40	...	...	...	...	Lucknow
										Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	30	Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF DECEMBER—*continued*

Districts	Rice, unhusked		Rice, husked		Wheat		Flour (wheat)		Barley		Jawar	
	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902
Rajputana—												
Eastern— Ajmer	12 5	12 5			32 03	30 78	...	...	20	22 19	16 67	18·12
Panjab—												
Southern— Ferozpur	15 36	16 72	44 37	44 37	22 19	24 22	27 5	28 59	15 31	15 94	15 81	15 94
Central— Lahore	21·04	21 56	42·08	42 08	22 92	23 7	27·13	27 19	14 53	16 15	15 68	17 19
South-eastern— Delhi		19 06	38 12	33·33	25	24 22	30 78	31 25	15 12	18 18	14 79	15 99
Submontane— Amritsar	21 61	21 61	38 07	36·35	21 61	22 24	24·22	25 42	.		16 67	...
Northern— Rawalpindi	20	21 87	42 08	52 81	26 25	27 5	29 53	28 59	19 06	18 12	17 34	12·5
Western— Multan	16 18	16 67	30 78	30 73	28 54	27 6	34 01	32 03	17 34	19 69	16 67	15·99
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	.		42 03	39 0	31 25	30·31	.			25 62		20 94
Shikárpur					25 94	26 72	.	.			.	
Quetta					29 69 to 33 50	33 75 to 35·62	57 5	57 5	22·5 to 23 75	28 75	18 75	17 5 to 19·37
Bombay—												
Deccan and Karnátak—												
Dharwar		.		..		...	.	.			..	...
Sholapur			..				...	...			8 96	
Poona	.					36 51	.			...		.
Khandesh and N-E Deccan—												
Ahmadnagar				...		34 48	.			.		16 85
Dhulia			...	...	31 72	...		.				
Gujarat—												
Surat		.		.			.				16 56	19 48
Ahmadabad		.	..						...	...	...	
Central Provinces—(a)												
Western— Nagpur			31	34	26	30	33·25		...		18 5	21
Central— Jubbulpore	.		30 75	33 25	25·75	25·75	30·75	32	...	..	14·75	1 ·25
Eastern— Raipur		.	27	31	23	26	29	33		.	..	
Berar—												
Básim	..	...			32 14	42·86	.	...	...	..	15·39	17·31
Akola		.	75	75	38 54	50	50	50	..	...	18 75	22 92
Ellichpur		..	61 54	66 67	36 36	47 06	44 44	57 14	.	..	21·38	28 58
Amráoti		..	42·5	45	32·5	3[illegible] 5	38	45	..		16·25	18·75
Madras—												
South-central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	.	...	.	..	...	.	...	16·4
Salem		...	...	.	..	..	..	...	..	...	..	...
Central—												
Bellary			.	.				.		...	13 2	14·7
Cuddapah	20 5	23 8			..	.	...	...	...	...	15·3	16 8
Karnul	.		..	.			.	...		.	...	...
East Coast, central— Nellore		.	..					.	..	.	.	.
East Coast, south—												
Madras	20·3	21·7	35 8	37·8	.	..	..	...	...	..	.	...
Tanjore	25	20·8	35 4	32 8	...		.	...	.	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	.	..	...	..					...	...	...	...
Southern— Madura	...	..	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	15·1	16·8
Mysore—												
Mysore	24·2	19·66	38 75	36 55	39·19	48 76	48	48	...	...	10·98	14·59
Bangalore	19·59	20 44	42·09	35·69	35·02	41·19	56 95	56·95	...	...	...	34·[illegible]

(a) The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of cleaned rice or *chawal*

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Bajra 1903	Bajra 1902	Ragi 1903	Ragi 1902	Maize 1903	Maize 1902	Gram 1903	Gram 1902	Arhar dál 1903	Arhar dál 1902	Ghi 1903	Ghi 1902	Districts
												Rajputana—
24·06	21·04	...	...	17 84	18 18	24 06	22·81	...		336 87	246 09	*Eastern—* Ajmer
												Panjab—
17·84	15 94	...	.	14 22	15 81	14 84	16 72	40	40	315	285	*Southern—* Ferozpur
16·3	18·44	...	...	15 42	15 62	16 46	18 49	35 52	37 21	355 57	298 02	*Central—* Lahore
17·4	19·06		...	14 79	14 79	17 81	20	33 33	33 33	345	285	*South-eastern—* Delhi
...	19·01	.	...	14 79	15 99	15 68	18·8	...	...			*Submontane—* Amritsar
22 19	19 06	.	...	18 91	18 12	18·44	21 25	40	23 12	290 88	253 75	*Northern—* Ráwalpindi
20	19 06	...		16 67	17·4	20	18 18			355·52	290 3[illegible]	*Western—* Multan
												Sind and Baluchistan—
	22 75	...	.			...	25 31	.				Karáchi
..	...					20 47				329 37	297 5	Shikarpur
...	...	...	.	21 25	20 to 23 75		...		35 75	345 to 385	300 to 330	Quetta
												Bombay—
...	...			...		30		..		.		*Deccan and Karnátak—* Dharwar
9 53	..	...	.			..	...	..	...			Sholapur
18 07	21 93		...	.		25 78			.	..		Poona
14 22				...	...	..	27 19	...	23 8			*Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—* Ahmednagar
19 79		...	..		...		35 78	...	...	...	.	Dhulia
19·43			...	.								*Gujarat—* Surat
...	...		.		.	...	...	.	...		..	Ahmadabad
												Central Provinces—
...	.	...			...	25	24	44	40	366 62	3 3	*Western—* Nagpur
...	...			.	...	18	20 5	33 25	30 75	270	240	*Central—* Jubbulpore
...	..	...	...		...	24	26	32	32	270	250	*Eastern—* Raipur
												Berar—
..	...	.	.	...	..	...	.	..	...	.		Básim
20·83	26 25	..	..	...		22 92	29 17	45 83	41 67	323 81	285 [illegible]6	Akola
26 23	26 67	...			..	25 51	32	44 44	47 06	290 91	290 91	Ellichpur
17 5	21·25	...	...	..		25	27 5	37 8	35	[illegible]	[illegible]	Amraoti
												Madras—
...	12	..		...	..	..	39 2		...	..	32[illegible]	*South, central—* Coimbatore
...	.	15	15·3	..	..	...	...			282 5	325 3	Salem
		.		...	...	28 4	28 4	...	17 7	317 4	285 7	*Central—* Bellary
13 2	13 8	...		.	.		...			27[illegible]6	[illegible]2	Cuddapah
..	...	...		..	..	.		.	..	.		Karnul
...	...	15 6	16	.	.	...	...	...	24 6	...	...	*East Coast, central—* Nellore
...			...	...		29·7	23·6	..		329·2	345 6	*East Coast, south—* Madras
...	...		..	.		.	..	.	...			Tanjore
...	...	16	17 1	.	...			..		...		Trichinopoly
21·6	17·7	..	...	..	...	..	.	32	25·6	.		*Southern—* Madura
												Mysore—
...	...	14·87	15 67	..	...	13 17	12·17	76 8	60·37	3[illegible]9 75	398 48	Mysore
...	...	14·7	14 69	...	...	15 67	13·12	71·5	44·48	351 43	3[illegible]7 14	Bangalore

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF DECEMBER—*concluded*

Districts	Sugar, raw (*Gúr*)		Salt		Tobacco leaf		Turmeric		Grass		Straw	
	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Ajmer	50	44 06	.	.	..	...	...	...	5	8·33	8·33	8·33
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Ferozpur	40	40	..	...	80	80	57·19	100	2·5	3 28	5	4·06
Central—												
Lahore	42 06	42 08	..	.	57·13	53 33	66 67	76 15	8 02	10	6 67	6·46
South-eastern—												
Delhi	34 79	34 79	.	..	61 56	80	66 67	80	6 67	10	5·31	6·67
Submontane—												
Amritsar	36·35	34 79	.	.	.	...	...		...		5·31	6·15
Northern—												
Ráwalpindi	38 12	40	.	...	.	30 78	66 72	72 5	13·28	6·67	10	5 62
Western—												
Multan	50	51 56	..		80	80	66 67	80	4 01	5 73	5 31	6 25
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	75		...	.	...	..	.	..		.	..	..
Shikárpur		41 72	.	...	...	...	...		..	...	...	...
Quetta		...			..				...			...
Bombay—												
Deccan and Karnátak—												
Dharwar	55 99	...		..						.		
Sholapur			.	...	...	.	...	.		...		...
Poona	63 18	..				...	...	.	...	...	...	...
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—												
Ahmadnagar	.	...							.	...	...	.
Dhulia		..										..
Gujarat—												
Surat			..	...	...						.	.
Ahmadabad	..			..	..		..	.	.	.		...
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nagpur		..	..			...	...	.			...	...
Central—												
Jubbulpore		.	33·25	39	66 62	72 75	57	50	.	.	..	
Eastern—												
Raipur		.	30	38	140	150	55	60			.	...
Berar—												
Básim		...	...	...						...	...	
Akola	66 67	114 8	..		133 33	120	57 14	66·72	2 08	2 08		.
Ellichpur	61 54	88 89			133 38	200	61 54	100	10	10		...
Amráoti	60	42			160	120	46	60	6 17	9 26	...	.
Madras—												
South, central—												
Coimbatore		44 8			.			.	...	.	..	
Salem			...		115 6	120 4	27 4	36	..		6·9	6 9
Central—												
Bellary	39 7	35 7	..	...	...	.		...	...		...	.
Cuddapah	...					.	28	24 6		...	...	..
Karnul		..	...		49·4	49·4	32 9	25 1		...	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Nellore	...	...	...	...	.		...	...	..	...	2·9	4·4
East Coast, south—												
Madras	58 5	41·1	.	..	123 4	123 4	32 1	29·6	.	.	...	...
Tanjore	..	...	..	.	...		.	..	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	.	.	..	..	87·4	75 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern—												
Madura	..	...	...	.	106·8	106·8	...	...	...	...	4 8	4·8
Mysore—												
Mysore	40 48	56 74	.	...	260·28	274 28	68·57	68 57	5	5	4	4
Bangalore	98 57	45	...	...	308·57	308 57	34 29	51 87	7·61	9 1	6·86	7·81

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Jawar stalks 1903	Jawar stalks 1902	Bhusa 1903	Bhusa 1902	Sheep, per score 1903	Sheep, per score 1902	Goats, per score 1903	Goats, per score 1902	Plough bullocks, per pair 1903	Plough bullocks, per pair 1902	Districts
										Rajputana—
										Eastern—
2·5	3 33	..	...	140	140	.		80	80	Ajmer
										Panjab—
										Southern—
2·5	3 28		...	50	50	...		75	75	Ferozpur
										Central—
...	...	...	.	100	100	..	...	112·5	112 5	Lahore
										South-eastern—
5·62	6 67	.	...	80	80	..	...	120	125	Delhi
										Submontane—
...	...	...	...	...		...	.		..	Amritsar
										Northern—
11·41	6·09	...	...	70	70	..	.	80	80	Ráwalpindi
										Western—
5	7·97	...	...	50	50	.	...	70	70	Multan
										Sind and Baluchistan—
...	..	.	...	93 75	...	..	...	78		Karáchi
..	...	...	...			..	...	...	.	Shikárpur
..	...	6 87	15 62	40 to 140	40 to 140	...	...			Quetta
										Bombay—
										Deccan and Karnátak—
...		...	..	.	.		...	...		Dharwar
...	...	...		...	.		...	...	...	Sholapur
...	...		.		...		...	...	...	Poona
										Khandesh and N E Deccan—
..	...	...		...	..	.	.	...	...	Ahmadnagar
..			.	...	.	..	...	...	...	Dhulia
										Gujarat—
		..	...			...	...	...		Surat
...	.	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	Ahmadabad
										Central Provinces—
										Western—
...	...	.	.	60	60	...	...	100	100	Nagpur
										Central—
...	..	...		55	55	..	...	35	37 5	Jubbulpore
										Eastern—
...	.	..	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	Raipur
										Berar—
..	...		...	...	...	...	..	...	...	Básim
5·5	4 4	.	...	65	65	...		90	80	Akola
..	...	...	.	50	50	...	..	150	150	Ellichpur
...	...		..	65	70	...	...	75	75	Amraoti
										Madras—
										South, central—
..	1 9		...	..	...	.	...	..	50	Coimbatore
...		..	..	75	75	75	75	...	...	Salem
										Central—
...	2·5	.	...	80	80	80	80	100	100	Bellary
...	...	.	.	...			...	.	...	Cuddapah
...	...	...			...	...	...	..		Karnul
										East Coast, central—
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nellore
										East Coast, south—
...	.	...	...	55	60	55	60	...	...	Madras
..	...	...	...	80	65	80	65	...		Tanjore
...	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	..	Trichinopoly
										Southern—
...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	40	40	Madura
										Mysore—
8·75	8·5	...	...	100	100	...	...	70	70	Mysore
5·71	4·29	..	...	180	120	...	..	120 to 150	120 to 150	Bangalore

J. A. ROBERTSON

Offg. Director-General of Statistics

E. N. BAKER

Secretary to the Government of India

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

January 21, 1904

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF DECEMBER 1903 (*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice — Best sort		Rice — Common		Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui				...			9 9	9 9				..
Tavoy	...		.	.	12 8	12 8	13 6	13 6				
Moulmein and Amherst	6 13	6 13	..		8 7	8 7	9 —	9				
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu					7 11	7 11	8 2	8 2				
Rangoon	13 10	13 10	.		15 —	14 10	16 12	16 5				
Thôngwa				..	10 11	10 11	11 [illegible]	11 9				
Bassein					8 5	8 12	9 6	9 11				
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi					9 6	9 6	10 —	10 —				
Henzada					8 1	8 1	9 1	9 1				...
Prome		...		.	9 -	8 14	11 1	10 9	...			
Toungoo					9 11	9 11	11 7	11 7				
Thayetmyo					10 —	9 5	13 12	11 8	...	.		
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	10 8	11 7			10 9	10 6	11 6	11 2				
Bhamo					8 —	8 —	9 12	9 12			.	
Pakôkku					9 8	9 8	10 8	9 13				-
Meiktila					12 12	9 2	14 —	10 —	25 —	..		
Arakan—												
Sandoway					14 —	14 —	18 4	17 8				..
Kyaukpyu	...	..			12 4	14 11	13 4	16 —		...		
Akyab		...			8 —	7 —	9 -	8 —	...	...	.	
Assam—												
Surma—												
Sylhet	...	...		.	9 8	9 8	17 8	17 8			..	..
Cachar	9 12	9 12	..	..	11 4	11 4	19 2	19 2			...	
Hill tracts—												
Khási and Jáintiá Hills	7 6	7 6			5 8	5 8	11 8	11 8	.			.
Gáro Hills	.			.	4 —	4 —	14 —	13 —	.			...
Manipur		...			27 —	26 —	31 —	31 —				..
Nagá Hills		...	.		13	12 8	15 —	14 —				..
Lushai Hills				.	4 4	4 4	6 8	6 8	.	..	.	.
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	16 —	16 —	...	..	5 8	5 8	12 —	12 —			...	.
Kámrúp	9 —	9 —	.		8 8	8 8	14 —	13 8	...	.		.
Darrang	8 —	8 —		...	9 —	9 —	16 —	16 —				...
Nowgong		...			8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —				...
Sibságar	.	...			6 —	6 —	14 —	12 —			.	.
Lakhimpur	8 —	8 —			6 —	6 8	11 —	10 8			.	.
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Backerganj	..	...					12 8 and 15 —	12 8 and 15 12		...	...	..
Noakhali	.	...	.				17 —	17 —				.
Chittagong	...	...		..	...		13 —	13 —			...	...
Tippera				.	.		16 —	19 9	.		.	...
Dacca	16 —	16 —	16 —	16 —	..	..	16 —	16 —		...	...	
Maimensingh	12 —	12 —	11 —	11 —			13 —	13 —	.		.	...
Deltaic—												
Khulna				..		..	16 13	16 —		.	..	...
24-Parganas	.	.	...	.		.	11 8	11 —	.	..	...	.
Midnapur	11 8	11 8	..		.		16 —	16 —	..	...	...	...
Howrah	12 2	12 —	18 —	18 —	.	..	10 10	10 12	..	.	16 —	15 —
Calcutta	12 4	12 4	14 8	14 8	...		9 6	9 6	16 —	16 —	14 —	14 —
Hooghly	12 —	11 —	..	...	..	...	10 —	10 —	...		...	...
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	12 4	13 —	...	17 —	...	...	11 6	11 4	...	...	...	...
Jessore	9 12	11 —	11 8	11 4	..	...	16 —	16 —	...	.	...	...
Faridpur	16 —	16 —	22 —	22 —	...	..	15 6	16 —	...	...	...	...

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Burma –
												Tenasserim—
...		...	...							18 14	18 14	Mergui
...	...	...					...			15 15	15 15	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	...	...	7 9	7 9	16 4	16 14	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic) –
...		...	...	9 8	9 8			7	7 –	17 –	17 –	Pegu
...	...	...	...	15 12	15 10			14 8	14 4	15 12	15 10	Rangoon
...		...						...	...	12 8	12 8	Thóngwa
...	...		...	9 13	9 13				...	15 1	15 1	Bassein
												Pegu (inland) –
...				8 8	8 8	...	...			14 4	14 4	Tharawadi
	...		...			...	...	7 2	7 2	16 3	16 3	Henzada
...	...			11 5	11 5	...		8 2	8 2	16 2	16 2	Prome
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8					10 15	10 15	Toungoo
...	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	...	25 3	8 10	9 3	11 10	11 10	Thayetmyo
												Upper Burma –
...		...	...	11 12	12 6			8 3	8 10	14 8	14 8	Mandalay
...	...			6 3	6 3		...	7 1	7 1	12 6	12 6	Bhamo
...				13 5	13 5			7 9	7 9	14 3	14 3	Pakókku
...		...		14 –	14 –	32 –	48 2	8 14	7 8	14 4	14 4	Meiktila
												Arakan -
...		...	...					...		18 10	18 10	Sandoway
...	...	...							...	18	18 –	Kyaukpyu
...	...		...	9 –	9 –	...		7 –	7 –	14 –	13 –	Akyab
												Assam—
												Surma –
...		...	...	13 4	13 4	...	...	10 –	10	13 4	12 4	Sylhet
	...		...	11 –	12 –			9 –	9 –	12 –	12	Cachar
												Hill tracts—
...	...			8 8	8 11	13 4	13 4	7 3	7 3	8 8	8 8	Khasi and Jaintiá Hills
...			...	8 –	8 –	...	...	5 8	5 8	8	8 –	Gáro Hills
...		...			...	...	...	6 4	6 8	8 –	7 8	Manipur
...	...	...		8 –	8 –	...	...	7 –	7 –	8 –	8 –	Nága Hills
...	...	...	...	6 –	6 –	...		5 4	5 4	6 8	6 8	Lushai Hills
												Brahmaputra—
...		...		13 –	13 –	...	...	10 –	10 8	12 –	12 –	Goálpára
...	...	...		12 –	12 –	...		10 –	10 –	11 –	11 –	Kámrúp
...	...			13 –	13 –		...	10 –	10 –	11 –	10 8	Darrang
...				11 –	11 –	...		9 –	8 8	11 –	11 –	Nowgong
...				11 –	11 –	...	...	9 –	9 –	11 –	11 –	Sibságar
...	...	...	...	12 –	11 –			9 –	9 –	10 –	10 –	Lakhimpur
												Bengal –
												Eastern—
...	...			13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...	13 –	13 –	Backerganj
...	...	...	...	12 –	12 –	...	...		...	13 –	13 –	Noakhali
...	...		...	13 –	13 –	...	...	10 –	10 –	14 –	14 –	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	...		...			10 10	10 10	Tippera
...	...		...	16 –	16 –	...	...	14 –	14 –	11 –	11 –	Dacca
...	...	...	...	18 –	18 –	...		8 8	8 8	11 –	11 –	Maimensingh
												Deltaic—
...		...	...	11 10	10 10	...		9 13	9 2	13 5	13 5	Khulna
...	...	...	...	15 –	15 –		...	10 –	10 4	12 13	13 5	24-Parganas
...	...		...	12 – to 14 –	12 – to 14 –	...	...	8 –	9 –	11 8	11 8	Midnapur
...	...	...	...	16 –	15 –	20 –	20 –	11 –	11 –	12 10	12 8	Howrah
...	...	8 –	8 –	14 –	14 –	17 –	17 –	8 10	8 10	11 –	11 –	Calcutta
...	...	...	...	14 –	13 8	...		11 –	11 –	13 –	13 –	Hooghly
...	...	...	...	17 8	18 –	...	...	10 –	11 –	13 –	13 –	Nadia (Krishnagarh)
...	...	...	...	16 –	16 –	...	...	16 –	16 –	12 –	12 –	Jessore
...	...	...	...	8 –	8 –	...	...	8 –	8 –	13 –	13 –	Faridpur

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF DECEMBER 1903—*continued* (*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice — Best sort		Rice — Common		Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Bengal—*continued*												
Central—												
Bankura	13 4	12 8	..	...	...	...	10 — and 15 8	15 —	...	...	...	...
Bardwan	12 8	12 8	.		...	...	12 —	13 —	...	...	.	..
Birbhum	12 —	12 —	..				12 8	12 —	.	...	...	..
Murshidabad	13 8	14 —	20 —	20 —		...	13 8	12 —	...			...
Santhal Parganas	11 —	12 —	16 —	16 —	..		14 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
Pabna	16 8	16 8	26 —	26 —			17 4	16 8	.	...	...	
Bogra	13 5	14 1		...	..	...	17 4	17 4			.	...
Rajshahi	16 8	14 4	20 4	20 4		..	14 4 and 15 —	13 8 and 14 4	.		...	...
Malda	16 —	15 —	...	..			14 —	14 —	..		.	...
Northern—												
Rangpur	11 4	9 —	.			.	12 6	12 6			..	...
Dinajpur	13	13 —			.	...	15 —	14 8			.	
Jalpaiguri	10 8	10 8	..			..	11 —	11 —		...	.	...
Hills—												
Darjeeling	..		..	...	...		11 8	11 8			..	...
Orissa—												
Puri	13 2	11 13	.				15 12	17 1		...		...
Cuttack	12 7	13 2					16 6	17 1	...			...
Balasore	11 6	11 6		.			17 — to 17 8	17 — to 18 —	...			.
Chota Nagpur—												
Singhbhum	12 —	12 —				.	15 —	13 8		...	...	..
Mánbhum	13 —	12 —	20 —	16 —		.	14 — to 16 —	14 — to 15 —	22 —	24 —	.	...
Ránchi	8 14 to 11 8	8 14 to 12 —	11 —	11 —			16 —	15 8		..		
Palámau	14 10	13 8	20 6	26 14			14 10	14 1	...			..
Hazáribágh	12 —	12 —	19 —	19 —			13 8	19 8		.	...	
Bihar, south—												
Monghyr	17 —	16 8	24 —	26 —			14 —	13 8		..		...
Gaya	14 13	14 7	20 8	20 8			13 5	13 5	23 1	20 8		.
Patna	17 —	17 —	26 —	25 —		.	15 — to 18 —	16 — to 18 —	25 — to 40 —	..	.	..
Shahabad	16 —	16 —	24 —	24 —	..	..	14 8	14 —		...	.	.
Bihar, north—												
Purnea	14 —	14 —					12 — and 15 —	15 — and 16 —	.	...		...
Bhágalpur	15 2	13 14	17 14	17 12	.	...	13 14	13 14			...	...
Darbhanga	19 12	17 9	26 6	26 6		.	18 11	18 11	..			...
Muzaffarpur	15 —	15 —	27 —	27 —		.	15 —	14 —			...	...
Sáran	16 —	15 8	24 —	24 —			16 —	16 —	22 —	22 —		...
Champáran	16 8	16 8	29 —	28 —		...	18 —	19 —		.		.
United Provinces:												
(a) Agra—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	14 —	15 —	21 —	22 —	6 —	6 —	12 —	14 —	23 —	24 —	23 —	24 —
Benares	14 10	14 10	21 11	21 11	7 13	7 9	14 1½	14 1½	22 12	21 11	22 12	22 12
Ghazipur	14 9	14 14	24 6	25 12	7 12	7 12	13 11	14 —	22 12	.	25 4	25 4
Jaunpur	17 —	17 —	24 —	25 —	6 —	6 —	14 —	14 —	..		...	
Allahabad	14 8	15 —	22 —	22 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	9 —	27 —	26 —	26 —	26 —
Central—												
Bánda	16 —	16 —	18 —	18 —	5 4	5 4	10 8	10 8	28 —	28 —	24 —	24 —
Fatehpur	16 —	16 8	21 —	21 —	10 —	10 8	13 —	13 —	24 —	24 —	23 —	23 —
Hamirpur	16 —	16 —	18 6	18 4	6 —	6 —	10 —	9 —	25 4	23 —	25 —	25 —
Jalaun	15 —	15 —	20 —	20 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	25 —	25 —	22 —	22 —
Cawnpore	15 12	15 12	23 —	22 8			12 8	12 —	25 —	25 —	28 —	28 —
Jhansi	14 8	14 8	30 14	30 —	7 8	7 8	9 4	9 6	30 8	33 8	23 5	23 12
Etáwah	17 —	16 12	22 8	22 8	5 —	5 —	12 —	12 —	25 8	26 8	28 —	28 8
Farukhabad	17 11	17 6	24 8	24 8	5 7	5 7	10 15	10 15	25 14	25 14	27 4	25 14
Mainpuri	17 8	17 8	22 8	22 8	.		13 8	13 —	23 8	23 8	26 8	26 8
Etah	16 8	16 8	22 —	23 —	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	26 —	28 —	25 —	26 —
Western—												
Meerut	15 8	16 —	20 —	20 —	4 —	4 —	11 —	8 —	22 —	20 —	21 8	21 8
Agra	15 8	15 —	25 —	25 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	28 —	28 —	25 —	24 —
Muttra	17 —	17 —	25 8	25 —	7 8	7 8	10 8	10 8	27 8	27 8	25 8	25 4
Aligarh	16 8	16 8	21 —	21 —	4 8	4 —	...	...	25 —	21 8	25 —	25 —
Bulandshahr	17 8	17 8	24 —	25 —	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	26 —	26 —	25 —	...
Submontane, east—												
Ballia	15 —	14 8	25 —	25 —	7 8	7 8	10 —	10 —	23 —	20 —	24 —	19 —
Azamgarh	14 14	15 2	22 12	23 14	8 8	8 8	11 12	11 4	...	...	...	...
Gorakhpur	16 10	17 1	23 10	25 —	10 13	11 4	15 4	16 4	21 9	...	18 —	19 —
Basti	16 4	16 4	25 8	25 8	8 8	8 8	15 —	15 —	24 —	24 —	...	...

state the number of sers (of 80 tolás) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Bengal—*continued*
												Central—
...	...	...	...	16 —	15 —	.	.	11 12	12 —	13 —	13 —	Bankura
..	.	...		16 —	16 —		.	11 8	11 8	14 —	14 —	Bardwan
...	.	.	.	15 —	15 —	.	.	15 12	15 12	12 —	12 —	Birbhum
...	...	...	...	17 —	17 —			11 —	11 —	12 8	12 8	Murshidabad
...	..	...	.	18 —	18 —	30 —	31 —	19 —	18 —	10 8	11 8	Santhal Parganas
...	..	.		15 —	15 —			9 12	9 12	12 —	12 —	Pabna
.	..			14 4	15 —	.	...	15 12	15 12	12 12	12 12	Bogra
...	...	.		18 12	18 12	.		10 14	10 14	12 —	12 —	Rajshahi
....				16 —	17 —		...	12 8	12 8	10 — and 12 —	10 8 and 12 —	Malda
												Northern—
...	...	..		12 6	12 6	18 —	12 6	9 —	9 —	10 12	12 6	Rangpur
...				16 —	16 —	.		10 —	10—	13 —	13 —	Dinajpur
.	.		.	14 —	14 —			9 4	9 4	12 —	12 —	Jalpaiguri
												Hills—
13 —	13 —	...	.	11 8	11 8	16 —	16 —	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	Darjeeling
												Orissa—
..			...	17 1	18 6		..	9 13	9 3	16 —	16 —	Puri
...			.	17 1*	19 —*	..		15 1	14 11	15 —	15 —	Cuttack
...	...	...	..	14 — to 15 8	14 —		..	10 —	10 —	12 12	12 12	Balasore
												Chota Nagpur—
...	.	...		13 —	13 —	30 —	26 —	10 8	10 8	11 —	11 —	Singhbhum
...			.	15 —	14 —	24 —	24 —	11 — to 12 —	12 —	12 —	10 8	Mánbhum
36 —	36 —	.	...	16 — to 17 —	15 — to 16 —	28 —	26 —	7 8 to 8 8	7 8 to 8 -	11 —	11 —	Ranchi
27 —	27 —	...		20 4	20 4	27 —	27 —	11 4	11 4	12 6	12 6	Palámau
25 —	28 —	..		18 —	16 8	22 —	23 —	10 —	10 8	10 —	10 —	Hazáribágh
												Bihar, south—
...		.	..	21 —	20 —	30 —	29 —	12 —	13 —	12 8	12 8	Monghyr
.	20 8	.		22 8	20 8	25 —	22 9	12 5	12 5	13 12	13 2	Gaya
...	.	21 —	22 —	21 —	20 —	29 —	28 —	20 —	20 —	12 —	12 —	Patna
..	..	...		23 —	23 —	25 —		13 —	12 —	13 —	13 —	Shahabad
												Bihar, north—
...	..	..	.	16 —	16 —	24 —	26 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	Purnea
...	.		..	19 —	18 15	30 4	30 —	12 10	12 10	12 10	12 10	Bhágalpur
33 —	33 —		.	22 —	22 —	33 —	33 —	13 4	13 8	13 4	13 4	Darbhanga
28 —	28 —	.	...	20 —	20 —	28 —	28 —	14 —	14 —	12 8	12 8	Muzaffarpur
24 —	21 —			21 —	21 —	27 —	27 —	14 8	14 —	13 4	13 4	Sáran
34 —	33 —	...		27 —	27 —	31 8	33 —	20 —	21 —	12 8	12 8	Champáran
												United Provinces:
												(a) Agra—
												Eastern—
...	...	16 —		20 —	20 —	25 —	25 —	11 —†	11 —†	12 —	12 —	Mirzapur
...	..	19 8	19 8	21 2	20 1	25 8	25 —	10 12†	10 2½†	11 9½	11 9½	Benares
	...	15 8	15 8	20 10	20 10	22 8	..	11 14†	13 4†	9 14	9 14	Ghazipur
12 —	..	22 8		19 —	20 —	25 —	25 —	12 —†	11 —†	12 11	12 11	Jaunpur
..	25 —	19 —	18 —	22 —	21 —	17 —	17 —	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	Allahabad
												Central—
...	...			21 —	21 —	...	...	10 8	10 —	12 —	12 —	Bánda
...	..			20 —	20 —			10 —†	10 —†	12 —	12 —	Fatehpur
...	...	.	..	22 8	22 8	...		10 —†	10 —†	11 8	11 8	Hamirpur
..	...	.	..	24 —	22 —		...	10 —†	10 —†	10 —	10 —	Jalaun
25 —	25 —	21 —	22 8	21 —	20 4	28 —	28 —	11 —	11 8	13 8	13 8	Cawnpore
...	...			23 —	21 11		...			13 4	13 4	Jhansi
30 —	30 —	20 —	22 —	21 8	20 8	26 8	24 8	13 —†	13 —†	13 4	13 4	Etáwah
				18 6	18 6	30 —	30 —	10 15†	10 15†	13 10	13 10	Farukhabad
...	...		.	20 8	15 —	28 8	28 8	11 8	11 8	12 8	12 8	Mainpuri
...	...	...	.	18 8	18 8	30 —	30 —	11 —†	11 —†	13 8	13 8	Etah
...	...											
												Western—
...	...	...		20 8	19 8	24 —	24 —	12 —†	12 —	13 8	13 8	Meerut
...	...	..	...	20 —	20 —	23 —	23 —	9 8†	9 8	14 —	14 —	Agra
...	...	...	..	20 8	19 12	...	26 8	11 8†	10 12†	14 —	14 —	Muttra
...	...	15 —	15 —	18 —	18 —	28 —	29 —	12 8	12 8	13 8	13 12	Aligarh
...	...	20 —	...	20 —	22 8	26 —	28 —	13 —†	22 —	12 —	10 —	Bulandshahr
												Submontane, east—
...	...	14 —	14 —	20 —	20 —	27 8	25 —	13 8†	13 —†	11 —	11 —	Ballia
...	...	12 8	13 —	17 4	18 4	24 8	23 12	12 2	11 8	11 2	11 4	Azamgarh
...	...	18 —	18 9	20 11	20 —	25 3	25 8	13 1†	12 —	12 —	12 —	Gorakhpur
24 —	24 —	14 8	14 8	21 8	21 8	28 —	28 —	12 12	12 12†	11 8	11 8	Basti

* Kulai

† Huskod.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF DECEMBER 1903—*continued* (*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice: Best sort		Rice: Common		Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
United Provinces—*continued*												
(a) Agra—*continued*												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	16 4	16 4	26 8	26 8	9 —	8 8	10 8	11 —	24 —		24 8	24 —
Budaun	17 2	17 —	21 12	22 8	5 —	5 —	11 4	13 —	25 8	24 8	27 —	26 —
Pilibit	16 —	16 4	23 4	25 —	5 —	5 4	14 4	13 8	.	.	24 —	
Bareli	16 9	16 9	25 —	24 1	5 10	5 10	12 8	10 10	30 —	27 8	25	27 8
Moradabad	17 12	17 10	26 4	26 4	5 2	5 2	11 2	10 4	29 12	26 4	26 12	25 8
Bijnor	15 4	15 12	24 12	26 —	4 8	4 8	11 4	11 12		..	23 8	23 —
Muzaffarnagar	16 10	16 8	24 12	24 12	11 —	11 —	12 2	12 2	25 14		24 3	23 2
Saháranpur	16 10	16 10	25 3	21 2	4 5	4 5	10 3	10 12	23 10	22 9	26 14	25 13
Dehra-Dun	15 —	15 —	21 —	21 —	5 —	5 8	9 —	8 —	23 —	23 —	23 —	23 —
Hills—												
Naini Tal	12 —	12 —	16 —	16 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 -			16 —	...
Almora	14 —	14 —	17 —	17 —	4 —	4 —	11 —	10 8				.
Garhwál	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —				..
(b) Oudh—												
Southern—												
Partabgarh	16 —	17 —	24 —	24 —	8 —	8 —	12 8	15 —		.	20 —	20 —
Sultanpur	18 —	17 8	23 —	25 —	6 —	8 —	15 —	16 —			..	
Rae-Bareli	17 —	17 —	23 —	22 —	5 8	5 8	14 8	11 8	24 —	25 —	24 —	25 —
Unao	16 —	17 —	21 —	21 —	6 —	6 —	12 —	13 —	24 —	24 —	26 —	27 —
Lucknow	16 8	16 8	25 —	24 8	5 —	4 8	12 -	12 —	22 -	23 —	22 —	22 8
Hardoi	17 —	17 —	27 —	27 -			10 —	10 —	23 8	23 8	24 —	24 —
Northern—												
Fyzabad	16 —	16 —	25 —	25 —			9 8	9 8	23 —	25 —	21 —	19 —
Barabanki	15 8	15 —	20 —	19 —	6 —	6 —	11	11 —	24 —	23 —	22 —	22 —
Gonda	17 4	17 4	24 8	21 8			12 8	12 4	26 -	24 8	22 —	21 —
Bahraich	17 8	18 —	32 —	32 -	7 —	7 —	14 —	13 8	36 —	36 —	27 —	27 —
Sitapur	16 —	16 —	22 —	24 —	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	22 —	22 —	20 —	22 —
Kheri	17 —	17 —	29 —	29 —	6 —	6 —	12 —	12 -	32 —	34 —	26 —	26 —
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Partábgarh	11 14	11 6	35 8	29 1	4 10	4 6	7 7	6 12	51 9	44 9		..
Bánswára	20 —	18 —	21 —	24 —	8 -	7 -	12 -	11 —				...
Mewar (Udaipur)	12 2	12 —	27 15	21 1	6 7	6 10	7 4	7 7	34 —	34 13	18 10	19 14
Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur)	17 14	17 8	35 —	32 —	6 8	6 4	15 12	9 —				..
Sirohi	12 12 and 13 4	13 4 and 14 —	18 —	18 —	5 4	5 4	7 8	7 8	16 —	16 —	18 —	18 —
Erinpura	14 4	14 4	21 —	20 8	6 4	6 —	8 -	8 —	22 —	22 —	19 —	19 —
Ajmer	13 2½	13 5	21 —	21 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	26 —	28 5½	18 5½	18 —
Abu	13 15 and 13 10	14 2 and 14 3	19 —	19 9	6 3	5 6	8 2	8 2	20 12	20 14	15 6	15 12
Kishangarh	14 8	14 8	24 —	24 —	6 —	6 —	10 —	9 —	32 —	29 8	22 —	22 8
Bundi	17 —	18 —	45 —	43 —	6 8	6 4	11 4	9 —	62 —	73 —	22 8	18 —
Kotah	18 2	18 2	40 —	32 —	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	56 8	53 8	18 —	17 —
Jhalawar	14 1	13 5	28 —	26 10	6 10	6 6	8 10	8 10	31 —	30 8	16 12	17 4
Tonk	14 5	14 11	30 1	28 —	4 —	5 —	5 —	6 4	40 —	39 —	30 8	32 1
Jaipur	14 6	14 6	24 14	24 4	5 15	5 10	6 13	6 8	30 7	31 9	22 9	21 7
Karauli	17 3	17 3	28 2	28 12	10 5	10 10	11 9	11 4	31 9	31 4	26 4	26 4
Dholpur	16 —	15 14	28 —	27 14½	7 8	7 8	9 2½	9 4	32 5½	30 5¼	30 6½	28 9½
Bharatpur	17 9	17 9	19 4	28 10	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	29 14	29 4	29 2	28 10
Alwar	14 4	14 11	22 6	22 2	8 —	8 —	8 7	8 7	25 —	25 —	21 —	21 1
Deoli	14 8	14 4	30 4	27 12	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	34 —	34 —	25 —	23 12
Nasirabad	14 —	14 —	...	..	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	30 —	30 —	20 —	17 —
Bálmer	13 8	12 12			6 —	6 —	8 —	8 8	19 6	18 —	17 5	17 5
Anádra	14 2 and 14 9	14 12 and 15 4			6 6	6 4	8 8	8 8	16 —	...	16 —	17 —
Shahpura	13 14	13 —	27 —	27 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	34 3	35 —	19 8	18 —
Western—												
Jodhpur	13 1 and 13 8	12 13 and 13 4	19 10	18 9	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	21 6	23 2	15 —	14 2
Jaisalmer	11 2	11 6	...		7 3	7 2	9 14	9 2	17 2	17 9	16 2	15 13
Bikaner	12 —	12 3	21 —	18 8	3 8	3 8	7 8	7 —	...		18 —	14 13
Central India—												
Indore	13 —	14 4	20 -	20 —	7 —	7 —	7 8	7 8	40 —	40 —	18 —	20 —
Nimach	12 12	12 12		...	7 8	7 —	8 —	7 8	40 —	35 —	17 —	16 —
Gwalior	13 —	13 3½	27 —	27 7	6 12	6 14	7 14	8 —	31 8	32 —	25 8	25 14
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	15 8	14 8	32 —	32 —	..	...	12 —	12 —	31 —	31 —	27 —	27 —
Ferozpur	17 —	17 —	25 —	25 —	..	...	8 —	8 —	25 —	25 —	22 —	22 —
Central—												
Lahore	16 1	16 1	26 8	25 8	.	...	9 —	9 2	24 8	24 8	23 8	23 8
Gujranwála	18 3	17 12	26 8	26 —	...	...	10 8	10 8	24 —	25 8	21 8	19 8
Gujrát	18 —	18 —	24 —	24 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	23 -	23 —	22 8	22 8
Jhelam	16 8	17 —	23 —	23 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	19 —	20 —	21 —	22 —

tate the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												United Provinces—*continued*
												(a) Agra—*continued*
												Submontane, west—
..	..	18 —		18 8	18 8	26 —	26 —	9 8*	10 —	12 —	12 —	Shahjahánpur
...	..	17 —	18 —	18 4	18 —	27 —	26 —	11 —*	11 —*	12 —	12 —	Budaun
...			19 10	18 8		27 —		10 8*	10 6*	12 8	12 4	Pilibhit
...	...	23 6	23 12	19 1	18 12	30 10	31 4	11 4	11 4*	13 2	13 2	Bareli
	.	15 2	15 4	20 2	19 14	30 4	29 12	10 8	10 8	13 —	12 8	Moradabad
16 14	..		..	20 4	19 8			10 10*	10 3*	12 14	12 12	Bijnor
		.	..	22 —	21 7	25 9½	25 5	8 13	8 13	12 15	12 15	Muzaffarnagar
27 11	24 11	23 10	23 10	22	21 8	27 11	26 14	10 12*	10 12*	13 7	13 7	Saháranpur
23 —	23 —		.	19 8	19 8	24 —	24 —	.	.	12 —	12 —	Dehra-Dún
												Hills—
16 —		...		14 8	14 8	16 —	16 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	Naini Tal
18 —	18	...		12 4	12 4		.	9 —*	9 —*	9 12	9 12	Almora
15 —	15 —	15 —	15 —	8 —	8 —			6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	Garhwál
												(b) Oudh—
												Southern—
			...	20 —	20 —		...	9 —*	10 8*	12 —	12	Partabgarh
		..	...	22 —	23 —	..	23 —	11 —*	12 —*	12 —	13 —	Sultanpur
28 —	28 —	22 —	22 —	21	19 —	22 —	22 —	9 —*	9 —*	13	13 —	Rae-Bareli
.		16 —	16 —	18 8	17 8	30 —	32 —	10 —*	10 —	12 —	11 12	Unao
	32 —	20 —	23 —	20 —	20 8	26 —	26 —	10 8*	10 8	12 8	12 8	Lucknow
28 —	28 —	27 —	27 —	21 —	20 8	28 —	28 —	11 —	11 —	12	12 —	Hardoi
												Northern—
	...	19 —	19 —	22 —	23 —	26 —	26 —	11 —*	11 —*	12 —	12 —	Fyzabad
14 —		..	.	19 —	19 —	26 —	21 —	10 8	11 —	13 —	10 —	Barabanki
20 —	20 —	14 —	15 —	22 8	24 8	32 8	32 8	10 12*	10 12*	11 8	11 8	Gonda
		17 —	17 —	25 —	25 —	33 —	33 —	12 —	12 8	12 8	12 8	Bahraich
25 —	26 —	20 —	20 —	19 —	19 —	24 —	24 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	11 8	Sitapur
32 —	32 —	10 —	10 —	24 —	24 —	33 —	34 —	12 —*	13 —*	12 12	12 12	Kheri
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
...		...	...	21 10	19 11	44 14	51 —	9 4	7 12	12 11	12 1	Partábgarh
..			..	28 —	26 —	66 —	64 —	.		12 8	12 —	Banswara
.		17 —	17 7	17 13	18 4	35 11	36 8	8 8	8 11	11 15	12 4	Mewar (Udaipur)
	...			34 —	28 —	57 —	48 —		..	10 8	10 12	Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur)
...	...	18 —	13 —	13 4	13 4	20 —	20 —	12 8	13 8	14 —	14 —	Sirohi
...		...	...	16 8	16 8	..			...	15 —	15 —	Erinpura
..	.	15 —	15 —	18 —	16 8	25 10½	26 10½			15 —	15	Ajmer
...	.	..	..	15 —	15 —	21 8	21 10	8 4	8 1	13 10	13 10	Abu
...	.	...	...	20 —	21 —	28 — to 31 —	25 — to 32 —	...	.	16 —	16 —	Kishangarh
...	.	.		29 4	33 —	62 —	62 —			12 12	12 6	Bundi
...	..		.	31 —	32 —	60 —	60 —	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	Kotah
...	...	.	.	27 8	25 —	39 4	40 —	6 10	6 10	11 —	11 8	Jhalawar
...		.		21 6	22 6	36 3	39 11		..	13 13	13 12	Tonk
...	.	11 14	10 11	20 6 and 26 8	20 6 and 27 15	27 10	28 4	17 8	17 8	14 15	14 15	Jaipur
...	..	29 6	28 12	26 14	28 12	..		20 5	20 5	12 13	12 13	Karauli
...	...	14 —	13 —	22 —½	22 5½	...	.	12	13 4	13 12	13 12	Dholpur
...	.	13 4	13 4	21 8	21 8	25 8	25 8	11 4	11 4	14 4	14 4	Bharatpur
...	...	18 —	18 —	20 11	20 8	23 13	23 3	18 —	17 —	15 4	14 4	Alwar
...	.		.	21 12	22 8	34 —	34 8	8 —	8 —	14 4	14 6	Deoli
..	...	...	...	19 —	19 —	...	...	10 8	10 8	15 8	15 8	Nasirabad
...	...	..	...	14 —	14 —	..	..		..	16 —	16 —	Bálmer
...	...	..	.	14 —	14 12	19 2	20 4	...	...	14 —	14 —	Anádra
...	.	.	...	16 —	16 8	33 —	34 —	.	...	15 —	14 4	Shahpura
												Western—
...	...	...	...	18 —	17 9	26 8	26 12	8 2	8 7	16 12	16 12	Jodhpur
...	...	.		12 7	11 11	...			.	21 —	21 —	Jaisalmer
...	...	.		18 —	18 1½	...	...	8 8	8 14½	13 4	13 4	Bikaner
												Central India—
...	..	..		21 8	21 —	40 —	40 —	10 8	8 —	12 —	12 —	Indore
...	...	...		16 8	16 —	...		9 —	9 —	13 8	13 8	Nimach
...	.	18 —	18 2	24 10	22 14	33 3	33 8	11 2	11 1	12 13	12 15	Gwalior
												Panjab—
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	27 8	28 —	...	...	...	...	13 —	12 —	Hissar
...	...	10 —	10 —	26 —	26 —	27 —	27 —	10 —	10 —	14 —	14 —	Ferozpur
												Central—
...	...	21 12	22 8	23 1	23 8	25 8	25 8	10 4	10 4	15 12	15 4	Lahore
...	...	23 —	23 —	25 4	25 6	24 8	24 8	...	...	16 —	16 —	Gujranwála
...	..	...	...	22 —	23 —	22 —	22 —	...	...	16 8	16 8	Gujrat
...	...	...	...	22 —	22 8	22 —	22 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	Jhelam

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF DECEMBER 1903—*continued* (*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice: Best sort		Rice: Common		Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Panjab—*continued*												
South-eastern—												
Gurgáon	15 12	15 12	24 8	24 8			8 —	8 —	27 8	27 8	24 8	24 8
Delhi	15 8	15 8	25 —	25 —	.	...	10 —	9 8	26 —	25 —	22 —	22 —
Rohtak	16 8	15 12	24 —	24 —	.	.	11 —	11 —	29 —	30 —	25 —	25 —
Karnál	18 8	17 —	25 —	23 —	..		9 —	9 —	30 —	30 —	20 —	20 —
Submontane—												
Ambala	18 —	18 4	20 8	20 8	.	...	11 12	11 12	25 8	25 8	17 12	15 12
Ludhiána	19 8	18 12	24 8	23 —			10 8	11 —	28 8	28 8	22 —	20 —
Jalandhar	19	19 —	23 8	23 —	..		10 —	10 —	24 —	24 —	20 —	19 —
Hoshiárpur	18 12	19 8	24 —	24 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	24 —	24 —	20 —	16 —
Gurdáspur	18 —	18 —	25 —	25 —			10 —	10 —	22 —	22 —		
Amritsar	18 —	18 —	22 —	23 —			10 —	10 —	23 —	23 —	18 —	18 —
Siálkot	15 —	17 12	24 —	23 —	..		12 —	12 —	26 —	27 —	23 —	27 —
Hills—												
Simla	14 —	14 8	18 —	18 12	.		8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	14 —	14 —
Kángra	19 —	19 —	26 —	26 —		.	12 —	12 —	..		.	...
Northern—												
Ráwalpindi	15 —	14 8	20 8	21 12			8 12	8 12	22 —	21 8	17 8	23 4
Western—												
Sháhpur	18 —	19 8	27 —	27 —			8 8	9 8	23 —	23 —	21 —	21 —
Jhang	16 —	16 —	22 —	22 —			10 —	11 —	26 —	27 —	20 —	20 —
Multan	13 12	13 12	22 8	23 8	..		12 8	12 —	23 —	23 —	19 8	19 8
Montgomery	16 8	16 4					9 —	8 5				..
Muzaffargarh	16 8	16 8	22 —	22 —	.	...	13 —	10 —	21 —	21 —	20 —	19 —
Dera Ghazi Khan	15 —	15 5	25 —	25 —	..	.	11 4	11 4	27 8	27 8	20 5	22 8
N.-W. Frontier Province—												
Hazára	14 2	14 2	20 4	20 4	5 —	5 —	10 2	9 12	19 —	19 —	16 —	16 —
Peshávar	15 —	16 —	26 —	26 —	6 3	6 3	10 —	10 —	26 —	27 —	17 —	17 —
Kohát	15 —	15 2	22 15	21 11	5 2	5 2	11 5	11 9			21 11	21 —
Bannu	21 7	20 5	33 12	35 5	12 8	13 2	13 2	13 12	32 8	35 —	24 6	25 10
Dera Ismail Khan	17 8	17 6	22 —	21 13	5 —	5 —	7 13	8 —	33 12	33 12	27 8	27 8
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	11 8	12 —			8 —	8 —	9 —	10 —	18 —	18 —	20 —	19 —
Hyderabad	13 —	13 —			8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	20 —	20 —	20 —	20 —
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	13 —	13 —	.	.	12 —	12 —	13 —	13 —	.		15 8	15 8
Shikárpur	14 8	15 —	..	. .	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	21 —	21 —	23 —	23 —
Upper Sind Frontier	12 8	12 —		. .	9 —	8 8	10 —	9 8	24 8	22 —	26 8	26 —
Quetta	11 14 to 12 14	12 4 to 13 4	16 —	16 —	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	20 —	20 —	19 —	19 —
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	8 5	8 5	...		10 2	10 2	10 10	11 2	15 3	15 3	13 10	13 10
Ratnagiri	9 7	9 7			8 —	8 —	10 11	10 11			17 4	19 14
Alibág	9 4	9 4			9 14	9 14	10 13	10 13	..	...	14 13	14 13
Bombay	8 7	8 7	.		6 6	6 11	8 7	8 7	13 8	13 8	14 9	14 9
Tanna	10 15	10 15			9 4	9 4	10 3	10 3		20 6	18 —	18 —
Deccan and Karnátak—												
Dharwar	13 6	15 1		.	11 8	11 8	12 8	13 8	27 3	30 13	26 10	28 6
Belgaum	16 3	16 3			11 9	11 9	12 10	12 10	27 —	27 —	27 5	27 5
Satara	11 1	10 14	..	...	8 5	7 13	10 2	9 .	24 —	26 13	20 13	25 —
Sholapur	16 12	16 12			11 —	10 8	11 11	11 11	39 5	37 9	30 6	28 10
Bijapur	14 7	13 8	.		9 8	9 8	9 15	9 12	42 9	40 5	43 2	48 2
Poona	9 3	9 3	...	.	8 2	8 2	9 3	9 3	25 5	25 5	21 2	21 2
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—												
Ahmadnagar	11 10	11 10			8 14	8 14	9 13	9 13	33 —	30 4	22 2	22 2
Násik	14 —	14 —	..		10 4	8 12	12 —	10 8	..	...	22 6	25 8
Dhulia	11 15	11 15		...	7 8	7 8	9 8	9 8	24 8	24 6	21 12	21 12
Gujarat—												
Surat	11 13	11 13		.	8 5	8 5	9 4	9 4	23 2	22 10	20 13	20 13
Broach	12 —	11 —		.	8 —	7 —	10 —	9 —	25 —	23 —	20 —	19 —
Kaira	16 —	16 —	.		7 8	7 8	11 —	11 —	25 —	23 —	20 8	20 —
Baroda	12 8	12 8	.	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	20 —	20 —	19 —	19 —
Ahmadabad	16 —	16 —		. .	8 —	8 —	10 8	10 8	27 8	25 —	22 —	22 —
Godhra	12 —	12 —		. .	9 —	9 —	9 8	9 8			23 —	23 —
Disa	15 4	16 —	...	...	6 8	7 4	8 —	8 10	24 10	22 14	18 12	18 12
Káthiawar—												
Rajkot	17 —	17 —		...	6 —	6 —	8 8	8 8	22 8	23 —	20 —	20 —
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	13 2	13 1	..	...	5 13	5 13	9 2	9 2	28 5	28 5	.	.
Asirgarh Cantonment	...	..	...	...		..	...	...	..	.	..	...
Hoshangabad	13 6	13 6	.	...	5 9	5 9	9 6	9 6	26 14	26 14	...	...
Betul	16 3	16 3	...	...		..	10 15	13 13	30 7	38 —	..	..
Chhindwára	16 14	16 14	...	...	10 —	10 —	13 6	13 6	28 13	36 —	...	...
Nagpur	15 —	15 —	...	...	8 12	8 12	12 8	11 14	20 11	19 9	...	...
Wardha	11 6	11 6	...	...	5 8	5 —	8 —	8 1	25 10	22 13	...	...

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Panjab—*continued*
												South-eastern—
...	..			20 12	20 12	24 —	24 —	11 —	11 —	13 —	13 —	Gurgáon
...	..	12 —	12 —	21 —	21 —	26 —	26 —	11 8	11 8	13 8	13 8	Delhi
...	.	10 —	10 —	23 —	22 —	24 —	23 —	12 —	12 —	13 —	12 8	Rohtak
30 —	30 —	16 —	16 —	21 —	21 —	28 —	18 —	13 —	13 —	12 8	12 8	Karnál
												Submontane—
...	...	...	...	22 4	23 —	27 8	27 8	9 12	11 12	14 8	15 8	Ambala
...	...	18 —	17 —	26 8	26 —	30 —	29 —	9 —	9 8	15 —	15 8	Ludhiána
.	..	19 —	19 —	25 8	26 —	28 —	28 —		.	15 8	15 8	Jalandhar
..	...	12 —	12 —	23 —	23 —	25 —	25 —	6 —	6 —	14 8	14 8	Hoshiárpur
	..		..	24 —	23 —	25 —	26 —		..	15 —	15 —	Gurdáspur
	..	23 —	22 —	25 —	25 —	26 —	25 —	9 12	9 12	16 —	16 —	Amritsar
...		..		22 —	21 8	23 —	23 —	..		15 —	15 —	Siálkot
												Hills—
14 —	14 —	12 —	10 —	17 —	17 —	20 —	20 10	9 —	8 —	10 13	10 8	Simla
...	...			18 —	18 —	24 —	24 —	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	Kángra
												Northern—
..	14 4	15 8	13 12	21 —	18 8	21 —	23 —			16 —	16 —	Ráwalpindi
												Western—
24 —	24 —	17 —	17 —	25 —	25 —	20 —	20 —	8 —	8 —	15 —	15 —	Sháhpur
35 —	32 —	35 —	34 —	20 —	20 —	25 —	25 —	13 —	14 —	14 —	14 —	Jhang
	...	21 —	20 —	19 12	19 12	23 —	21 —			15 —	15 —	Multan
.	...	.		22 12	21 12		.			14 —	14 —	Montgomery
...				20 —	20 —	...	..	7 —	7 —	14 —	14 —	Muzaffargarh
...		...		20 —	20 —	...		9 6	9 6	14 11	14 11	Dera Ghazi Khan
												N.-W. Frontier Province—
...		12 —	12 —	16 12	16 12	19 —	19 —	10 —	10 —	13 —	12 8	Hazára
	...	17 —	17 —	20 —	21 —	22 —	23 —	13 —	13 —	18 —	18 —	Pesháwar
.			...	22 8	21 11	20 6	20 11			19 12	20 6	Kohát
...	.	6 4	6 4	27 —	31 14	26 7	29 6	12 8	12 8	21 9	21 14	Bannu
	..			25 8	24 12¾	20 —	18 —¼	11 10	11 12	14 8	14 8	Dera Ismail Khan
												Sind and Baluchistan—
	.			17 —	16 —		.	8 —	9 —	16 —	16 —	Karáchi
.	...	.		15 —	15 —	.		9 —	9 —	15 —	15 —	Hyderabad
...			..	9 8	9 8			..	..	14 —	4 —	Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)
...	..	...	..	19 —	19 —			9 8	9 8	14 —	14 —	Shikárpur
	...			18 —	17 8			8 —	8 —	13 13	13 —	Upper Sind Frontier
...		.		14 8	14 4	18 —	18 —	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	Quetta
												Bombay—
												Konkan—
20 11	20 11	..		11 9	11 9	..		10 —	10 —	11 9	11 9	Karwar
15 4	16 7		...	13 12	13 12			9 7	9 7	12 6	12 6	Ratnagiri
...		...	.	11 14	11 14	.	...	7 14	7 14	11 8	11 8	Alibág
7 14	7 14			11 4	11 4			8 5	8 5	8 6	8 6	Bombay
...	.	...		13 5	13 5		...	9 2	9 2	12 4	13 2	Tanna
												Deccan and Karnátak—
...	30 6	.		11 15	12 14	.	.	7 10	8 7	10 8	13 8	Dharwar
	32 —	.	.	13 —	13 —	.	.	9 —	8 —	11 15	10 12	Belgaum
...			.	13 5	13 8			10 5	10 8	10 11	10 4	Satara
.	...			16 3	13 8	...	...	10 8	11 6	11 4	11 —	Sholapur
...	..	...		13 8	13 8	...	..	7 13	7 13	9 13	9 13	Bijapur
..	...	..		15 2	13 15	...	...	8 8	8 8	10 10	10 10	Poona
												Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—
...	...	..	..	15 4	14 9	...		9 13	9 13	11 11	11 —	Ahmadnagar
...	...	...	..	17 4	17 4		...	10 —	10 —	11 4	11 4	Násik
...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8		..	8 12	9 9	9 7	9 7	Dhulia
												Gujarat—
...	..	...	...	13 7	13 7			8 13	8 13	14 13	14 13	Surat
...	...	..	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	9 8	9 8	16 —	16 —	Broach
22 8	22 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	16 —	16 —	Kaira
20 —	20 —	...		14 —	14 —	..	...	9 —	9 8	14	14 —	Baroda
..	...	.	...	18 —	17 —	.	..	11 8	11 —	16 8	16 8	Ahmadabad
27 —	27 —	...		22 —	20 8	...	...	9 8	9 8	15 8	15 8	Godhra
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 4	.	...	8 —	9 —	16 —	16 —	Disa
												Káthiawár—
...	...	...	.	16 —	16 8	..	...	9 —	9 —	85 —	80 —	Rajkot
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...	...	...	...	15 14	15 14	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 —	9 10	Nimar
...	...	...	...	...		...	...	..	...	..		Asirgarh Cantonment
...	...	...	...	20 8	20 8	...	...	14 6	14 6	10 10	10 10	Hoshangabad
...	...	...	..	24 15	24 15	...	...	9 —	9 —	9 1	9 1	Betul
...	...	...	...	21 11	21 11	...	...	9 —	9 —	9 14	9 14	Chhindwára
...	...	...	...	15 —	16 4	...	...	8 12	8 12	10 —	10 —	Nagpur
...	...	...	...	16 —	14 1	...	...	10 11	11 6	10 11	10 13	Wardha

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF DECEMBER 1903—*concluded* (*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice — Best sort		Rice — Common		Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Central Provinces—*continued*												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	14 3	13 11		...	8 —	8 -	9 10	9 10	29 9	29 9	...	..
Saugor	15 —	15 —		.			10 —	10 —	30 —	30 —	...	...
Damoh	16 —	16 —			10 10	10 10	11 5	11 5	26 10	26 10	...	...
Jubbulpore	15 —	14 8	...		8 —	8 —	13 —	12 —	26 —	26 —	...	...
Mandla	20 —	19 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	16 —	15 —		.		...
Seoni	18 8	18 —		...	8 —	10 —	16 —	20 —	32 —	.	...	...
Bálághát	16 4	16 4		...	8 -	8 —	17 8	17 8			..	
Bhandára	12 8	12 8	.	...	10 —	7 4	12 8	11 4	.		...	..
Chánda	11 12	11 12	...	..	12 —	10 8	14 —	14 —	27 3	30 10		
Eastern—												
Biláspur	16 —	16 —			10 10	9 2	21 5	21 5	...	...	..	...
Raipur	16 8	16 —		...	10 —	10 —	13 12	14 —	.			..
Sambalpur	14 8	14 -			11 —	11 —	19 8	19 —			..	...
Berar—												
Buldána	11 —	11 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	27 —	30 —	18 —	18 —
Básim	12	12 2		..	7 —	7 —	9 5	9 5	25 —	25 —		...
Akola	9 —	9 —		...	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	21 8	21 8	18 —	18 —
Ellichpur	9 8	9 8			5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	17 8	17 8	14 —	14 —
Amráoti	13 13	13 13		...	6 6	6 6	11 11	10 10	26 —	23 —	22 —	19 —
Wun	11 8	11 8	...		7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	33 —	33 —	20 —	20 —
Nizam's Territories—												
Secunderabad	8 5	8 5	11 7	10 15	5 14	5 14	11 12	11 4	25 11	22 15	28 14	27 11
Bolaram	7 8	8 1		.	5 14	5 14	10 8	10 8	21 8	21 8	..	...
Chadarghát	7 7	7 9		...	5 5	5 6	8 8	8 10	25 8	21 9	26 9	28 —
Madras—												
Malabar Coast—												
Malabar	...			..	...		11 11	11 2				..
S. Canara		...	.				12 2	12 2	...	...	...	
South, central—												
Coimbatore	.				.	...	9 14	10 13	21 6	24 13	19 6	22 6
Nilgiris		...	...	...			9 6	9 14				
Salem		.				..	12 6	12 6	24 2	24 11	19 8	19 14
Central—												
Bellary							10 13	10 13	29 2	29 13	...	...
Anantapur			..	...	...		14 —	14 —	37 3	35 11		
Cuddapah		...			..		12 13	12 13	25 2	26 11	31 5	31 5
Karnul		...	...	...		...	10 11	10 11	36 11	38 3	.	..
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam			..				13 10	13 10				
Vizagapatam			.	...	.	...	12 5	12 5	...		31 10	31 10
Godávari		..				...	13 —	13 —	26 8	26 8	..	.
East Coast, central—												
Kistna	...	...			...	.	12 2	11 10	20 5	18 11	...	..
Nellore		..			...	.	15 14	15 14	22 —	26 —	22 13	24 11
East Coast, south—												
Madras						..	10 6	10 6		..		
Chingleput		...		...			12 6	10 14	.	...	...	.
N. Arcot	.		...	.		...	15 —	15 —	.		.	..
S. Arcot	..	...	.	...	...	..	12 3	11 6	...	...	23 3	23 3
Tanjore		...	...	.	..	...	12 13	12 6		..	24 —	24 —
Trichinopoly	...	...	..	...	...		11 8	11 8	30 14	30 14	24 11	24 11
Southern—												
Tinnevelly	...	...	.	...		...	11 14	12 6	22 13	22 13	16 6	16 6
Madura		.	...	...	...	..	12 6	12 6	25 2	25 2	17 2	17 13
Mysore—												
Mysore	10 8	10 8	...		8 7	7 14	11 13	11 4	37 4	37 4	...	...
Bangalore	11 2	11 2	10 9	10 9	8 —	8 —	9 3	9 3	...	..	...	...
Kolar	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	.	...
Tumkur	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 8	8 8	9 8	9 8	20 —	20 —	...	...
Hassan	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	.		..	...
Kadur	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	30 —	30 —	...	...
Shimoga	11 9	11 9	12 10	12 10	8 6	8 6	13 10	14 3	..	...	...	...
Chitaldrug	12 —	12 —	14 —	14 —	12 —	12 —	14 —	14 —	30 —	30 —	16 —	16 —
Coorg—												
Coorg	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 —	9 —	9 —	11 8	12 8	...	...	...	...
Aden	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 9	6 9	7 7	7 7	12 7	12 7	11 3	11 3

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, cbola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Central Provinces—*continued*
												Central—
...	...			21 5	20 3		...	10 11	10 11	10 11	9 14	Narsinghpur
...	..	..	...	28 —	23 —	...	.	11	11 —	12 8	12 8	Saugor
...	.		..	24	24 —		..	9 2	9 2	10 10	10 10	Damoh
...	..		...	21 8	21 8		...	11 8	12 —	11 8	11 —	Jubbulpore
...	..		...	25 —	24 —	...	.	11	10 8	10 —	10 —	Mandla
...	..			22 —	22 —	.	...	9 -	8 —	11 —	10 8	Seoni
...	...	...		14 4	14 8		.	7 8	8	9 -	8 —	Balághát
...	...	..		15 —	15 —	.		8 12	8 12	8 —	9 4	Bhandára
..	...	...		12 3	11 11		...	8 14	8 11	9 —	9	Chánda
												Eastern—
...	.	...	..	16 —	16 —		...	11 10	10 10	10 10	10 10	Biláspur
...	.		.	16 4	16 —	.	..	12 —	12 —	11 —	11 —	Raipur
...	...	...	...	14 —	13 —			9 8	8 —	0 8	10 8	Sambalpur
												Berar—
...	.	..		17 —	17 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	Buldána
...	..	...		18 1	17 11	.	...	9 14	9 14	9 4	9 2	Básim
...	..	...		16 —	16 —			8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	Akola
...	...	...		15 —	15 -	18 —	18 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Ellichpur
...	...			15 —	15 —	.	...	9 -	9 —	13 —	13	Amráoti
...	..			13 —	13 —	.	.	11 —	11 —	11 8	11 8	Wun
												Nizam's Territories—
28 14	27 9	..	...	14 7	13 8	...		15 13	15 4	8 13	8 15	Secunderabad
..	...	...	...	11 13	11 13		...	..		9 11	9 11	Boláram
...	-	...		14 14	14 4	.		8 8	7 9	8 8	8 10	Chadarghát
												Madras—
												Malabar Coast—
...		...	...	.	.	...	...	..	...	12 8	11 3	Malabar
...	.	...	.	...		...		.	.	11 14	11 14	S Canara
												South, central—
22 11	27 8	...	..	.	...	...	...	..	...	10 5	12 —	Coimbatore
...	.	..	..	...	...	...	...		...	10 —	10 10	Nilgiris
25 8	25 14	...		.	...	...	..	.	..	12 11	11 14	Salem
												Central—
29 2	29 2	..	...	...	..	...	...	.	...	13 8	13 8	Bellary
32 —	31 —	...	...					...	...	13 3	13 3	Anantapur
31 2	32 10	...	...	.	.	...		..	.	14 —	14 -	Cuddapah
25 —	25 —	...	...		...	...		.		10 11	11 —	Karnul
												East Coast, north—
31 6	31 6	...	..	...	.	.	...	..	.	14 11	14 11	Ganjam
28 5	28 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	15 10	15 10	Vizagapatam
29 2	28 2	...	..	...			...	...	...	15 6	15 6	Godávari
												East Coast, central—
23 5	22 5		...	...	.	.	..	...	...	15 10	15 10	Kistna
24 11	24 11	...	...	.	...	..		..		16 8	16 3	Nellore
												East Coast, south—
22 10	21 11	...	..	..	.	...	...		.	15 10	15 10	Madras
21 5	21 5	..	...	...	...	...			..	15 10	15 10	Chingleput
27 —	28 13	..	..		...	...	.		...	14 2	14 2	N. Arcot
22 —	22 —	...	...	...	.	...	...	..	..	15 2	15 2	S. Arcot
25 14	25 14	...	...	.	...	.	..	...	...	15 14 and 16 8	15 14 and 16 8	Tanjore
28 2	27 6		...	.	.	...	...	..		14 —	14 —	Trichinopoly
												Southern—
23 11	23 11	...	..	...			...	...		16 6	16 6	Tinnevelly
27 6	26 10	...	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	16 3	16 3	Madura
												Mysore—
27 4	26 4	...	...	8 15	15 —			5 12	5 12	11 2	10 11	Mysore
27 —	29 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	5 8	6 —	11 8	11 8	Bangalore
26 —	26 —		...	10 —	10 —		.	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Kolar
42 —	42 —	...	..	8 —	8 —	...		7 —	7 —	10 8	10 —	Tumkur
32 —	34 —	...	...	11 —	9 —	...	...	6 —	6 10	9 —	9 —	Hassan
37 —	37 —	...	..	9 —	9 —	..	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	Kadur
42 —	37 13	...	...	9 7	10 8	..	...	7 6	7 6	10 8	10 8	Shimoga
36 —	36 —	24 —	24 —	10 —	10 —	...	..	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	Chitaldrug
												Coorg—
27 8	29 8	...	...	22 8	25 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	Coorg
...	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	...	...	9 5	9 5	32 —	32 —	**Aden**

J. A. ROBERTSON
Offg. Director-General of Statistics

E. N. BAKER
Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 a.m. on Thursday, the 21st January 1904, based on the India Daily Weather Reports of the period.

The weather was quiet and rainless over the Peninsula during the week under review, but at the close of the week the barometer was falling, the sky clouding over and conditions promised to become unsettled again over that area.

In Northern India the weather has been very unsettled The depression noticed last week had reached the west of the United Provinces by the morning of the 15th, and rain had fallen over the Punjab and the adjacent districts of the United and Central Provinces—the heaviest falls having been 1 54" at Sialkot, 1 51" at Rawalpindi, 1 32" at Chakrata and 1 02" at Peshawar On the 16th the weather was more settled, but light showers were reported from the north of the North-West Frontier Province and of the Punjab and light snow from the Kumaon Himalayas There was no important change on the 17th and the light precipitation recorded was confined to the hill and submontane stations of Upper India The reports of the 18th showed that a deepish depression had appeared over the interior ranges of the North-West Himalayas and a shallow depression over Central India and the Central Provinces In consequence the weather was more disturbed Snow had fallen over the Kumaon Himalayas and showers of rain over the Central and United Provinces and the west of Bengal The reports of the next day, the 19th, showed that further showers had fallen over the United Provinces, Bihar and Chota Nagpur, while the snow on the Kumaon Himalayas (measured as rainfall) was 1·72" at Chakrata, 1·16" at Ranikhet and 1 14" at Mussooree On the 20th and 21st there was no rain in any part of India except some showers in the Assam Valley, but in Persia rain had fallen on both days and this unsettled weather was advancing eastward towards North-West India, so that at the close of the week conditions were unsettled and promised further rain and snow in the north-west.

The rainfall table shows that effective rain was received during the week over the Brahmaputra Valley, the East Himalayas and Sub-Himalayas, the West Himalayas and Sub-Himalayas, the Gangetic Plain, West, the North-West Dry Area and the East Coast South (due to rain in Ceylon) divisions and over the Patna, Jhansi, Jaipur and Calicut sub-divisions, but that elsewhere the fall was actually or practically *nil* Where rain was received it was generally heavier than usual and in the Simla sub-division the excess was nearly 2 00".

The seasonal rainfall exceeds the average over the Patna sub-division and over the West Himalayas, North-West Dry Area, Baluchistan, South India and East Coast South divisions.

Rainfall division with representative station.	Rainfall sub-division named after representative station.	Rainfall data for week ending on 21st January 1904.			Rainfall data from 4th December 1903 to 21st January 1904.			Seasonal percentage variation.	
		Average actual rainfall.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	This week.	Last week.
		Inches	Inch.	Inches	Inches.	Inches.			
1. Burma Coast (Rangoon)	...	0	0·04	−0·04	0·24	0·41	−0·17	−41	−35
2. Burma Wet (Bhamo)	...	0	0·05	−0·05	0	0·49	−0·49	−100	−100
3. Burma Dry (Mandalay)	...	0	0·01	−0·01	0	0·42	−0·42	−100	−100
4. Delta of Bengal	Narayanganj	0	0·07	−0·07	0	0·59	−0·59	−100	−100
	Calcutta	0·01	0·05	−0·04	0·01	0·31	−0·30	−97	−100
5. Brahmaputra Valley (Sibsagar)	...	0·17	0·19	−0·02	0·23	0·84	−0·61	−73	−91
6. Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya, East.	Dinajpur	0·03	0·11	−0·08	0·03	0·34	−0·31	−91	−100
	Darbhanga	0·13	0·10	+0·03	0·13	0·35	−0·22	−63	−100
	Bahraich	0·47	0·19	+0·28	0·47	0·86	−0·39	−45	−100
7. Indo-Gangetic Plain, East	Burdwan	0	0·04	−0·04	0	0·20	−0·20	−100	−100
	Patna	0·57	0·13	+0·44	0·57	0·46	+0·11	+24	−100
8. Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya, West.	Simla	2·57	0·72	+1·85	4·76	2·98	+1·78	+60	−3
	Ludhiana	1·24	0·46	+0·78	2·73	1·89	+0·84	+44	+4
9. Indo-Gangetic Plain, West	Cawnpore	0·20	0·15	+0·05	0·20	0·82	−0·62	−70	−100
	Lahore	0·46	0·24	+0·22	0·93	1·10	−0·17	−15	−45
10. N.-W. Dry Area (Bikaner)	...	0·33	0·18	+0·15	1·53	0·70	+0·83	+119	+131
11. Baluchistan (Quetta)	...	0·07	0·31	−0·24	1·93	1·78	+0·15	+8	+27
12. East Coast, North	Waltair	0	0·05	−0·05	0·09	0·95	−0·86	−91	−90
	Cuttack	0	0·08	−0·08	0·02	0·44	−0·42	−95	−94
13. East Satpuras	Ranchi	0·03	0·04	−0·01	0·03	0·30	−0·27	−90	−100
	Raipur	0	0·06	−0·06	0	0·48	−0·48	−100	−100
	Jubbulpore	0·10	0·11	−0·01	0·10	0·84	−0·74	−88	−100
14. Central India Plateau	Jhansi	0·18	0·16	+0·02	0·18	0·98	−0·80	−82	−100
	Jaipur	0·17	0·11	+0·06	0·17	0·54	−0·37	−70	−100
	Indore	0	0·05	−0·05	0	0·34	−0·34	−100	−100
15. West Coast	Calicut	0·25	0·20	+0·05	2·41	2·38	+0·03	+1	−1
	Bombay	0	0·01	−0·01	0	0·14	−0·14	−100	−100
16. Gujarat	Ahmedabad	0	0	0	0	0·07	−0·07	−100	−100
	Rajkot	0·04	0·01	+0·03	0·04	0·10	−0·06	−60	−100
17. West Satpuras (Akola)	...	0·05	0·05	0	0·05	0·75	−0·70	−93	−100
18. Deccan	Bellary	0·01	0·04	−0·03	0·47	0·46	+0·01	+2	+10
	Bijapur	0	0·01	−0·01	0·02	0·27	−0·25	−93	−92
	Hyderabad	0	0·01	−0·01	0·04	0·09	−0·05	−50	−50
19. South India	Mysore	0	0·01	−0·01	0·48	0·20	+0·28	+140	+153
	Madura	0	0·11	−0·11	5·27	2·52	+2·75	+109	+119
20. East Coast South (Madras)	...	0·79	0·36	+0·43	16·98	9·24	+7·74	+84	+82

W. L. DALLAS,
for Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India and Director General of Indian Observatories.

J. WILSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA:
The 21st January 1904.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 16th January 1904.

Madras.—There was no rain during the week in the Circars, the west coast districts, parts of the Deccan and central districts, elsewhere the fall was light. Irrigation supplies are sufficient. Ploughing, sowing, and transplanting are in progress in parts. The standing crops are generally good. Harvests continue with fair outturn. Pasture is sufficient. Fodder is procurable. The condition of cattle is good. Price of rice is almost stationary, but prices of dry grains have slightly risen in several districts.

Bombay.—There was slight rain during the week in parts of Sind and very slight in parts of Ahmednagar and Sholapur. The rainfall is generally sufficient, but more rain is needed for spring crops in parts of Khandesh, Nasik, and Poona. The standing crops have been damaged by locusts in parts of Colaba, Ratnagiri, and Satara, by rats in parts of Khandesh, Nasik, Sholapur, and Bijapur, by frost in parts of Larkana, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, and Panch Mahals, and by blight in parts of Belgaum and Dharwar. They are also suffering from insufficient moisture in parts of Poona and Sholapur, and are generally in good condition elsewhere. Harvesting of autumn crops continues in parts of Sholapur, Satara, Carnatic, and Baroda. Threshing is completed in Larkana and Thana; is nearly over in Kolaba; and continues in parts of Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona, and Satara. Cotton is slightly damaged by frost in parts of Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, and the Panch Mahals, and by rats or blight in parts of Bijapur and Dharwar, it is in fair condition in Broach and Surat and generally in good condition in Belgaum, Wadhwan, and Rajkot. Picking is completed in Khandesh, is nearly over in Hyderabad, and continues in parts of Ahmedabad, Ahmednagar, Poona, and Rajkot. The fodder supply is sufficient. Agricultural stock is generally sufficient and in good condition. The water-supply is generally adequate. Prices of food-grains have fallen in three districts, risen in two districts, and are stationary elsewhere.

Bengal.—Light showers are reported from the districts of Gaya, Saran, and Bhagalpur. The districts of Burdwan, Murshidabad, Champaran, Darbhanga, Malda, Sonthal Parganas, Hazaribagh, and Palamau are in need of rain It is reported that some damage has been caused to the spring crops by insects in Burdwan. Prospects are otherwise good Harvesting of winter rice is nearly finished. Pressing of sugarcane continues Fodder and water are sufficient. The price of common rice has risen in eight districts, has fallen in thirteen, and is stationary in the remainder.

United Provinces.—Slight rain has fallen in most districts in the provinces, Dehra Dun and Meerut having received over an inch. The weather continues cloudy. The rain has benefited the spring crops and prospects are generally good The irrigation and weeding of poppy continues. The extraction of opium has commenced in parts of Allahabad. Sugarcane is being pressed. Markets are amply stocked and food and fodder are sufficient Prices are stationary.

Punjab.—Good rain has fallen in all districts except Umballa, Delhi, and Hissar. Hissar wants more rain and Delhi has received very little. The price of wheat is rising in Hissar and Jullundur, and falling in Lahore, Mianwali, and Multan. The prices of other food-grain are fluctuating. Pressing of sugarcane is in progress in Jullundur, Lahore, Amritsar, and Sialkot. Sowing of spring crops is completed in Shahpur The condition of the standing crops is satisfactory except in Delhi and Hissar. The outturn of sugarcane and *toria* (*Brassica campestris*) in Sialkot and of cotton in Shahpur is said to be average. The rapeseed crop is being damaged by caterpillars in parts of Ferozepore and has suffered somewhat from frost in Sialkot. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder is sufficient in all districts.

North-West Frontier Province.—The rainfall has been unusually heavy and general—Hazara has had 5½ inches, Peshawar 3, Kohat 2½, Bandu 1, and Dera Ismail Khan 1¼ inches. The rainfall has much benefited the standing crops. A break is now required. Wheat and barley are still being sown on *barani* lands. Much snow has fallen on the hills. The stocks of food-grain and fodder are ample. Prices are falling in Peshawar, but are stationary in Dera Ismail Khan.

Burma.—No rain fell during the week in Lower Burma. Reaping of paddy is approaching completion in five districts and has been completed elsewhere. In Upper Burma wet

weather paddy and other crops are being reaped. Cultivation of dry weather paddy is nearly completed in the Minhla township of the Thayetmyo district and is progressing in Katha and the Upper Chindwin. Picking of cotton is completed in Myingyan The outturn of wet weather paddy is reported to be bad in parts of the Wuntho sub-division of the Katha district. The price of paddy has risen slightly in Pegu, Tharrawaddy, and Minbu, and fallen in Monywa, Myaungmya, and Shwebo, elsewhere it is unchanged.

Central Provinces.—Very light showers have fallen in eleven districts. These showers have done some good, but more rain would be very beneficial. The spring crops on light soils are not progressing well owing to the dryness of the soil Slight damage has been caused in parts to linseed by cloudy weather. The general prospects of the spring crops point to about a normal outturn, but they would be improved by some rain. The harvesting of autumn crops and the picking of cotton has practically been completed Prices have risen in the Narsinghpur district; elsewhere they are fairly steady.

Assam.—Slight rain fell in Sibsagar during the week. Rain is wanted in the Surma Valley Harvesting of winter rice is nearly finished and the outturn is good. Tea pruning, sugarcane pressing, and gathering of pulse are in progress. All crops are doing well Ploughing for rice and jute have commenced. Fodder is insufficient in parts of Cachar and in the hills Water is insufficient in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills Prices—common rice—Sylhet 18; Silchar 17, Dhubri, Gauhati, and Nowgong 16, Tezpur 14; Sibsagar 13; and Dibrugarh 12 seers per rupee.

Mysore.—Prices are generally steady The standing crops are good. Paddy and ragi (*Eleusine coracana*) are being harvested. Prospects of the season are good. Cattle are healthy. Water and fodder are available

Coorg.—Reaping of rice and picking of coffee continue Prices of food-grains are stationary Public health is fair. Water and fodder are sufficient.

Hyderabad.—There was no rain during the week. The early rice harvest is nearing completion The spring crop is fair and weeding is in progress Late rice sowing continues. Prospects are good Prices—wheat 11, rice 10¾, and jowari 33 seers per halli rupee.

Rajputana.—There was slight rain in places during the week. Agricultural operations are satisfactory. The condition of the standing crops and cattle is good. Fodder is ample. Prices are favourable.

Central India.—Slight rain fell in Bundelkhand during the week, but none elsewhere. Agricultural operations are in progress Crops are good in Gwalior, Bhopal, Baghelkhand, Bundelkhand, and Bhopawar, and fair in Indore and Malwa, but have been slightly damaged by excessive cold in parts of Bhopawar Agricultural stock and pasturage are generally good Prices are normal in Gwalior, Indore, Bhopal, and Baghelkhand, and are steady in Bundelkhand, Malwa, and Bhopawar Opium is good in Gwalior, Bhopal, and Malwa, and ndifferent in Indore.

Kashmir.—The weather is snowy and very frosty and extremely cold Prices are stationary.

Jammu.—There was good rain during the week Prices are fluctuating Wheat sells from 17 to 26 seers and maize 24 to 40 seers per rupee. The condition of the standing crops is good. Fodder is sufficient. The recent rains have been beneficial to the standing crops. Spring sowings have been finished.

Nepal.—There was no rain during the week. The weather has been cloudy and cold. The price of rice is 6¼ seers for the rupee.

J. WILSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

	Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week.		Results of working during 1st half of year: Mean mileage worked		Total earnings for the		Earnings per mile open		Total earnings from 1st to		Increase.	Decrease.	Results of working for official year: Total earnings from 1st April to		Increase.	Decrease.
		During 1st-half of 1903	During official year 1902-03.	1903	1904	first 10 days of January 1903	first 9 days of January 1904.	1903	1904.	10th January 1903	9th January 1904.			10th January 1903	9th January 1904.		
		R	R	Miles	Miles	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
	State and Guaranteed Railways																
Standard gauge.	East Indian	709	671	1,959	1,972	18,39,016	18,62,000	939	944	18,39 016	18,62,000	22,984		5,13,15,012	5,33,12,000	19,96,988	...
	Bengal Central	172	183	139	139	32,524	32,200	234	232	32 524	32,200		324	10,41,491	12,35,000	1,93,509	...
	Bengal-Nagpur (incldg. Raipur-Dhamtari 2' 6")	184	169	1,608	1,819	4,11,293	4,00,000	250	220	4,11,293	4,00,000	...	11,293	1,04,58,627	1,14 47,000	9,88,373	...
	Great Indian Peninsula system	691	534	1,568	1,569	15,90,118	12,62,000	1,014	804	15,90,118	12,62,000		3,28,118	3,04,42,472	3,31,63,000	27,20,528	...
	Indian Mid and (incldg. Bhopal-Itarsi)	227	217	871	916	3,43,718	2,29,000	395	250	3,43,718	2,29,000		1,14,718	75,40,525	65,15,000	.	10,25,525
	Bezwada extn (East Coast State)	320	283	21	21	8,622	6,500	410	309	8,622	6,500		2,122	2,24,637	2,15,000		9,637
	North Western (incldg. Nowshera-Dargai 2' 6")	283	255	3,158	3,267	10,88,013	11,29,000	345	346	10,88 013	11,29,000	40,987		3,23,88,211	3,98,81,000	74,92,789	...
	Oudh and Rohilkhand (incldg. m. g.)	265	229	1,115	1,170	3,74,730	3,40,000	336	294	3,74,736	3,46,000	.	28,736	1,01,14,348	1,06 65,000	5,50,652	...
	Eastern Bengal (incldg. metre and 2' 6")	312	380	898	897	3,55,114	4,66,000	390	520	3,55,114	4,60,000	1,10,8 6		1,39,24,212	1,44,82 000	5,57,788	...
	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	809	657	461	505	4,32,392	3,96,000	933	784	4,32,392	3,96,000		36,392	1,18,88,540	1,27,28,000	8,39,460	...
	Madras	280	259	888	900	2,99,148	3,39,000	337	376	2,99,148	3,39,000	39,852		92,13,740	99,57,000	7,43,260	...
	„ North-East line	192	173	499	495	1,09,087	1,02,000	219	200	1,09,087	1,02,000		7,087	33,59,845	33,80,000	20,155	.
	Hardwar-Dehra	171	152	32	32	5,025	5,000	157	156	5,025	5,000	.	25	1,95,507	2,04,000	8,493	...
Metre gauge.	Rajputana-Malwa (incldg. Godhra-Rutlam-Nágdá 5' 6")	276	268	1,784	1,784	6,34,927	5,46,000	356	306	6,34,927	5,46,000		88,927	1,90,27,528	1,64,62,000		25,65,528
	Pálanpur-Deesa	39	36	17	17	680	500	40	29	680	500	.	180	24,297	22,100	.	2,197
	South Indian	209	191	1,124	1,124	3,07,829	2,14,000	274	190	3,07,829	2,14,000		93,829	83,61,223	94,95,000	11,33,777	...
	Tinnevelly-Quilon (British Section)	90	82	19	50	2,285	4,900	120	98	2,288	4,900	2,612		(a)49,498	1,47,000	97,502	...
	Tanjore District Board	108	103	71	99	9,565	7,400	135	75	9,565	7,400		2,165	2,52,082	3,04,000	51,918	...
	Southern Mahratta (incldg. Gl.-M. Fron. sec.)	128	115	1,165	1,165	1,54,699	1,58,000	133	136	1,54,699	1,58,000	3,301	.	54,91,003	56,40,000	1,48,997	...
	Mysore section (Southern Mahratta)	106	107	296	296	35,632	34,300	120	116	35,632	34,300		1,332	12,94,700	12,01,000	..	93,700
	Bengal and N.-W. (incldg. Tirhoot sec.)	93	158	1,265	1,330	2,71,930	2,78,000	315	209	3,71,930	2,78,000	6,070	.	77,46,488	90,75,000	13,28,512	..
	Lucknow-Bareilly	138	127	231	231	32,819	34,800	142	151	32,819	34,800	1,981		10,75,469	10,68,000	..	7,469
	Assam-Bengal	66	68	589	643	50,648	58,000	80	90	50,648	58,000	7,352	.	16,13,403	18,74,000	2,60,597	...
	Burma	220	202	1,260	1,337	3,91,343	4,01,000	311	300	3,91,343	4,01,000	9,657	..	89,02,935	98,27,000	9,24,065	...
	Brahmaputra-Sultanpur	64	79	59	59	6,098	6,100	103	103	6,098	6,100	2	..	1,96,002	2,04,000	7,998	...
	Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British section)	94	78	124	124	12,723	17,000	103	137	12,723	17,000	4,277	..	3,77,619	4,46,000	68,381	...
	Nilgiri	349	337	17	17	63	3,500	4	200	63	3,500	3,437	...	2,40,176	2,15,000	...	25,176

	All other Railways.																
Standard gauge.	Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	221	231	162	162	54,739	38,100	338	235	54,739	38,100	.	16,639	15,18,902	13,77,000	..	1,41,902
	Tarkessur	327	292	22	22	8,255	7,500	375	341	8,255	7,500	...	755	2,50,579	2,50,000	..	579
	South Behar	135	123	79	79	11,404	11,400	144	144	11,404	11,400		..	3,74,503	3,86,000	11,497	..
	Southern Punjab (Delhi Samasáta)	103	85	425	425	68,172	39,300	160	92	68,172	39,300	.	28,872	14,27,803	15,75,000	1,47,197	...
	Rájpura-Bhatinda	182	149	107	107	22,496	19,200	210	180	22,496	19,200	...	3,296	6,70,204	7,60,000	89,796	..
	Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal	73	89	79	79	6,900	7,300	87	92	6,906	7,300	394	..	2,98,091	2,57,000	...	41,091
	The Nizam's Guaranteed State	286	261	334	334	1,18,428	87,700	355	263	1,18,428	87,700		30,728	33,85,856	31,03,000	...	2,82,856
	Tapti Valley	134	105	155	155	40,403	25,400	261	164	40,403	25,400	..	15,003	5,48,511	5,58,000	9,489	...
	Petlád Cambay	80	71	32	33	2,755	2,500	87	76	2,755	2,500	.	285	96,880	1,02,000	5,120	...
	Nagdá-Ujjain	86	82	34	34	2,529	2,100	74	62	2,529	2,100	..	429	1,12,583	81,800	...	30,783
	Bina-Goona-Bárán	46	35	148	148	9,281	10,100	63	68	9,281	10,100	819	.	1,86,193	2,38,000	51,807	...
	Bhopal Ujjain	89	92	114	114	14,265	10,600	125	93	14,265	10,600	..	3,665	4,24,834	3,21,000	...	1,03,834
	Kolár Gold-fields	392	404	10	10	5,941	5,800	594	580	5,941	5,800	.	141	1,67,912	1,62,000	...	5,912
Metre gauge.	Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	165	143	66	66	6,920	7,700	105	117	6,920	7,700	780	...	4,25,158	4,26,000	842	...
	Saganli-Raxaul	54	45	18	18	1,062	1,200	59	67	1,002	1,200	138	...	29,717	29,900	183	...
	Noakhali (Bengal)	30			35	..	1,300	...	37		1,300	1,300		...	(b)31,100	31,100	...
	Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	66	74	53	53	5,336	5,600	101	106	5,336	5,000	264		1,60,642	1,70,000	15,358	...
	Bengal-Dooars	122	143	36	36	4,527	5,500	126	153	4,527	5,500	973	.	2,11,369	2,49,000	37,631	...
	Bengal-Dooars Extensions	53	64	78	117	7,135	8,900	91	70	7,135	8,900	1,765	.	2,29,682	2,65,000	38,318	...
	Dibru-Sadiya	214	208	78	78	18,778	22,000	241	282	18,778	22,000	3,222		6,57,597	7,79,000	1,21,403	...
	Shoranur-Cochin	105	76	65	65	6,521	7,900	105	122	6,821	7,900	1,079	..	(c)1,41,666	2,82,000	1,40,334	..
	Ahmedabad-Párantij	58	58	55	55	3,900	3,700	71	67	3,900	3,700	...	200	1,32,029	1,14,000		18,029
	Ahmedabad-Dholka	36			34		2,000		59		2,000	2,000	..	.	58,700	58,700	..
	The Gaekwar's Railway	69	63	122	135	10,495	8,400	86	62	10,495	8,400	..	2,095	2,98,788	3,09,000	10,112	...
	Kolhápur	80	83	29	29	3,606	2,800	124	97	3,606	2,800		806	1,02,687	97,100	...	5,597
	Yesvantpur-Mysore Fron sec. (including M. Nanjangúd)	77	72	67	67	5,686	5,400	85	81	5,686	5,400		286	1,98,898	2,13,000	14,102	...
	Birur-Shimoga	33	32	38	38	1,640	1,200	43	32	1,646	1,200	..	446	49,920	44,600	...	5,320
	Hyderabad-Gódávari Valley	131	108	392	392	43,131	46,100	110	118	43,131	46,100	2,969		17,25,193	16,77,000	..	48,193
	Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar	110	82	334	334	33,287	39,800	100	119	33,287	39,800	6,513		10,15,903	11,97,000	1,81,097	..
	Jetalsar-Rajkot	73	60	46	40	3,278	3,500	71	76	3,278	3,500	222	...	1,07,211	1,31,000	23,789	...
	Jamnagar	51	45	54	54	2,064	2,300	38	42	2,064	2,300	236		1,02,444	1,14,000	11,556	...
	Dhrángadrá	48	33	21	21	1,027	1,000	49	48	1,027	1,000	..	27	27,324	34,600	7,276	...
	Jodhpur-Bikaner	64	59	700	700	67,423	58,800	96	84	67,423	58,800	..	8,623	14,66,114	15,39,000	72,885	...
	Udaipur Chitor	56	58	67	67	4,157	4,300	62	64	4,157	4,300	143		1,57,240	1,82,000		25,246
Special gauges.	Darjeeling-Himalayan	377	326	51	51	15,058	16,000	295	314	15,058	16,000	942	.	6,86,984	7,54,000	67,016	...
	Kalka-Simla				59		6,000		102		6,000	6,000			(d)37,000	37,000	.
	Cooch Behar	82	69	34	34	2,450	2,500	72	73	2,450	2,500	50		89,838	97,300	7,462	..
	The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	77	52	79	88	4,791	4,700	61	53	4,791	4,700		91	1,58,152	2,00,000	47,848	...
	Rajpipla	28	21	37	37	934	700	25	19	934	700	...	234	30,167	32,300	2,133	..
	Morvi	63	58	94	94	5,954	6,000	63	64	5,954	6,000	46	.	2,27,658	2,39,000	11,342	...
	Bársi	125	101	22	22	1,501	4,000	71	182	1,561	4,000	2,439	.	92,583	1,07,000	14,417	...
	TOTAL	119	106	4,337	4,527	6,26,631	5,46,300	144	121	6,26,631	5,46,300	.	80,331	1,79,87,821	1,85,45,400	5,57,579	...
	GRAND TOTAL	281	256	25,605	26,541	94,28,068	89,85,800	368	335	94,28,068	88,85,800	...	5,42,268	25,48,18,368	27,17,81,500	1,69,63,132	...

(a) From 1st June 1902 to 10th January 1903. (b) From 15th May 1903 to 9th January 1904. (c) From 2nd June 1902 to 10th January 1903. (d) From 9th November 1903 to 9th January 1904.

A. R. JACOBSON,
Offg. Under Secretary to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA, the 21st January 1904.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
HOME DEPARTMENT.

SANITARY.
PLAGUE.

Calcutta, the 21st January, 1904.

The following statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 16th January 1904 is published for general information —

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants	Traversed by what railways	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Northern.	Bombay City	B, B & C I & G. I. P.	206	184
		Dholera Port		..	...
		Ahmedabad City	B., B & C I	3	1
		Ahmedabad District	" " & B G J P.	22	19
		Broach Port	B, B & C. I.	6	6
		Broach District	" "	107	84
		Panch Mahals District	" "	84	73
		Mahikantha State	" "	20	18
		Kaira District	" "	566	354
		Palanpur State	" "	15	10
		Rewakantha State	" "	39	28
		Bulsar Port	" "	9	6
		Surat Town and Port	" "	1	1
		Surat District	" "	91	51
		Jhara Port		...	...
		Bandra Port	B. B. & C. I.	.	...
		Utan		.	...
		Vesava Port		.	...
		Kelva "			...
		Trombay "		...	...
		Tarapur "	B., B & C. I.	.	...
		Manori "			...
		Mahim "	B., B & C I	..	..
		Dhanu "			...
		Bhiwndi "		7	5
		Agashi "	B., B. & C. I	...	...
		Shirgaon "	" "	...	.
		Bassein "	" "	3	..
		Kalyan "	G. I. P.	2	2
		Thana "	"	6	6
		Umbergaon Port		...	...
		Kon "		.	...
		Thana District	G I. P & B., B & C. I.	13	12
	Central	Ahmednagar District	Dhond and Manmad (G I. P)	511	395
		Khandesh	B, B. & C I. & G. I. P.	481	337
		Nasik	G I. P & N. G	319	225
		Poona City	S M & G I. P	258	231
		Poona District	" "	172	172
		Satara "	S M	547	408
		Sholapur Town	G I. P	198	187
		Sholapur District	" S M. & Barsi	429	282
	Southern.	Alibag Port		.	...
		Panvel "		19	11
		Eshoi "		...	...
		Roha "		...	...
		Revdanda "		6	6
		Kolaba District	G. I P	14	12
		Ratnagiri Port		1	1
		Visedrug "		..	...
		Harnai "		20	16
		Rajapur "		...	...
		Vengurla "		...	...
		Jaitapur "		..	...
		Dabhal "		...	...
		Joigad "		...	...
		Deogad "			...
		Ratnagiri District		2	2
		Belgaum "	S. M.	654	501
		Hubli Town	"	35	35
		Dharwar District	"	763	541
		Karwar Port		...	...
		Akola Port		.	...
		Kumta Port		...	...
		Kanara District	S. M.	17	10
		Savantvadi State		...	...
		Bijapur District	S. M. & G. I. P.	791	539
	Sind	Karachi Town and Port	N. W	12	11
		Karachi District	"	14	12
		Hyderabad Town	N. W. & J. B.	28	23
		Hyderabad District	" "	7	9
		Thar and Parkar District	J. B.	...	...
		Larkhana "	N. W.	..	...
		Sukkar District	"	...	...
		Khairpur State	"	...	...
	Political charges.	Akalkot State		14	17
		Aundh "		37	17
		Tuna Port		...	...
		Mandvi "		...	...
		Mundra "		...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways	Plague seizures	Plague deaths
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Political charges.	Cutch State		...	...
		Cambay State	B B. & C. I.	..	3
		Savanur „		43	22
		Bhor „		.	...
		Porbandar Port	B. G. J. P.	..	...
		Bhavnagar Town and Port	B G. J. P.	7	6
		Mongrol Port		..	...
		Jodia „		3	3
		Jafrabad „		..	...
		Vawania „		..	...
		Kathiawar State	B., B. & C. I., Morvi & B. G. J. P.	334	218
		Kolhapur Town	S M.	56	51
		Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country	"	892	650
		Sachin State	B, B. & C. I.	..	...
		Dharampur State		..	...
		Srivardhan Port		..	...
		Murud „		...	...
		Barimandla „		..	..
		Nandgaon „		..	...
		Janjira „			..
		Janjira State			...
		Velan Port		.	...
		Kodinar „	B, B. & C. I.	.	..
		Bilimora „	" "		...
		Baroda City	" "	..	...
		Baroda State	" "	258	177
		Jath „		..	...
		Bijapur „		9	8
		Surat „		...	...
		Aden		...	...
			Total	8,151	5,998
Madras Presidency.	...	Salem Town	Madras	..	...
		Salem District	"	21(h)	14(h)
		Bellary Cantonment	S. M.	...	...
		Bellary Town	"	261	252
		Bellary District	S. M. & Madras	352(b)	266(b)
		Coimbatore Town	Madras	216	95
		Coimbatore District	Madras, S. I. & Nilgiri	97(c)	77(c)
		Nilgiris „	Madras	7(g)	6(g)
		North Arcot „	S. I & Madras	104(e)	83(e)
		South Arcot District	S. I. & Madras	1(f)	...
		Cuddalore Port	"		...
		Tinnevelly District	S I.	..	...
		Malabar „	Madras	1(f)	1(f)
		Cuddapah „	S. I. & Madras	2	1
		Mangalore Port		22	15
		Ermala „		..	...
		South Canara District		..	...
		Madras City	Madras & S. I.	2(f)	1(f)
		Chingleput District	S. I. & Madras	1(f)	1(f)
		Kurnool „	S. M & Madras	22(d)	22(d)
		Godaveri „	Morvi & Madras	..	...
		Tanjore „	S. I.	.	...
		Anantapur „	Madras & S. M.	63(a)	41(a)
		Madura „		..	...
			Total	1,172	875
Bengal.	Presidency.	Calcutta	E. I, E. B. S. & B. N.	12	12
		Nadia District	E. B. S & B. C. & R K	...	...
	Burdwan	Howrah District	" B. N. & H. A.	...	...
	Patna	Champaran District		...	...
		Chapra Town	B. & N. W.	...	...
		Saran District	"	331	258
		Gaya Town	E I.	94	94
		Gaya District	"	115	102
		Muzaffarpur District	B. & N. W.	102	94
		Darbhanga Town	"	46	37
		Darbhanga District	E. I.	25	18
		Shahabad „	"	344	298
		Patna City	"	1(f)	1
		Patna District	"	1,343(i)	1,274(i)
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr Town	"	5	4
		Monghyr District	"	121	100
		Bhagalpur Town	"	60	41
		Bhagalpur District	"	5	4
		Sonthal Parganas District	"	...	...
	Chota Nagpur.	Palamau District	"	..	..
			Total	2,604	2,337

(a) Including 9 imported seizures and 6 imported deaths.
(b) „ 43 „ „ „ 32 „ deaths.
(c) „ 31 „ „ „ 22 „ deaths.
(d) „ 2 „ seizures „ 2 „ „
(e) Including 16 imported seizures and 9 imported deaths.
(f) Imported.
(g) Including 4 imported seizures and 4 imported deaths.
(h) Including 6 imported seizures and 3 imported death.
(i) Figures for 2 weeks and includes 3 imported seizures

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures	Plague deaths.
United Provinces.	Allahabad	Allahabad City	E. I.	32	32
		Allahabad District	"	50	49
		Cawnpore City	E. I., O. & R., B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	129	116
		Cawnpore District	" " " "	72	59
		Fatehpur "	E. I.	62	36
		Banda "	G. I P. (I. M. Sec.)	...	...
		Jhansi City	G. I. P.	...	...
		Jhansi District	"	22	27
		Hamirpur "	"	...	...
	Benares	Benares Cantonment	B. & N. W. & O. & R.	.	...
		Benares City	"	3	3
		Benares District	B & N. W. & E. I.	1	...
		Ballia "	B & N W.	440	392
		Jaunpur City	O. & R.	..	...
		Jaunpur District	"	77	77
		Ghazipur "	E. I. & B. & N. W.	56	46
		Mirzapur City	E. I.	...	...
		Mirzapur District	"	21	21
	Fyzabad	Bahraich District		(a)52	(a)27
		Gonda "	B. & N. W.	149	123
		Partabgarh "	O & R.	71	65
		Sultanpur "	"	3	2
		Ajodhia	O. & R.		..
		Fyzabad City	"		...
		Fyzabad District	"	155	141
		Bara Banki Town	B. & N. W. & O. & R.		...
		Bara Banki District	" "	450	441
	Gorakhpur	Azamgarh City	B. & N. W. & O. & R.		..
		Azamgarh District	"	609	560
		Gorakhpur City	B. & N. W. "	102	99
		Gorakhpur District	"	275	179
		Basti "	"	52	55
	Meerut	Meerut City	N W.	...	...
		Meerut Cantonment	"	..	...
		Meerut District	" O. & R. & E. I.	5	2
		Muzaffarnagar City	"	30	26
		Muzaffarnagar District	"	96	96
		Aligarh "	E. I.	...	...
		Saharanpur "	O & R & N. W.	157	86
		Hardwar Union	O. & R.	..	...
		Roorkee Town	"	...	...
		Bulandshahr District		...	...
	Lucknow	Unao District	O & R.	80	80
		Lucknow City	O. & R., B. & N. W. & R. K.	49	49
		Lucknow District	" "	75	74
		Hardoi "	O & R.	85	75
		Rae Bareli "	"	.	...
		Sitapur "	R. K.	287	264
		Kheri "		4	4
	Agra	Etawah City	E. I	...	...
		Etawah District	"	159	159
		Fatehgarh	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Farrukhabad Town	" "	58	50
		Farrukhabad District	" "	67	52
		Mainpuri "		...	...
		Agra City	B., B. & C I., G. I. P. & E I.	..	...
		Agra District	" " "	..	...
	Rohilkhand	Bareilly City	R & K.	..	...
		Bareilly District	R. & K.	.	...
		Shahjahanpur "	" & O. & R.	..	...
		Shahjahanpur City		...	...
		Bijnor District		.	...
	Kumaun	Naini Tal	R. & K.		...
			Total	4,035	3,567
Punjab	Jullundur	Jullundur District	N. W.	194	90
		Hoshiarpur "	"	191	123
		Ferozepur "	N. W. & B., B. & C. I.	53	36
		Kangra "		...	...
	Lahore	Amritsar City	N. W.	...	...
		Amritsar District	"	95	78
		Gurdaspur "	"	233	194
		Lahore "	"	8	4

(a) Including 4 seizures and 3 deaths of previous week.

Presidency or Province.	Division	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants	Traversed by what railways	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Punjab	Rawalpindi	Rawalpindi District	N. W.	38	38
		Gujrat "	"	67	43
		Gujranwala "	"	40	42
		Sialkot "	"	426	287
		Shahpur "	"	18	13
		Jhelum "	"	15	13
	Multan	Jhang "	"	14	8
		Multan "	"	..	...
		Montgomery "	"	...	...
		Mianwali "	"	...	...
	Delhi	Gurgaon "	B., B. & C. I.	78	60
		Delhi "	E. I., O. & R., B., B. & C. I., N. W & S. P.	.	...
		Hissar "	B., B. & C. I.	24	19
		Karnal "	E I.	52	34
		Simla "			...
		Ludhiana "	N. W	1,627	1,561
		Umballa "	N. W. & E I.	317	186
		Rohtak "	S. P.	22	17
		Patiala City	Rajpura-Bhatinda (N W Ry.)	.	...
		Patiala State	N. W., E. I., B., B. & C. I. & J. B.	106	100
		Kapurthala State	N. W.	83	49
		Kalsia "	E. I.	...	2
		Maler Kotla "		101	74
		Jind "		9	9
			Total	3,811	3,080
Central Provinces (including Berar)	Nerbudda	Nimar District	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	21	13
		Hoshangabad "	G I. P.	129	112
		Narsingpur Town	"	18	19
		Narsingpur District	"	691(e)	585(e)
		Chhindwara "		...	...
		Khandwa Town	B B. & C. I & G. I. P.	78	69
		Betul District			...
	Nagpur	Nagpur City	B. N. & G. I. P.	589	522
		Nagpur District	"	319(b)	294(b)
		Wardha Town		56	52
		Wardha District	G. I. P.	31(c)	23(c)
		Chanda "		6	5
		Bhandara Town		16	15
		Bhandara District	B. N	56	44
		Balaghat "		32	27(g)
	Jubbulpur	Jubbulpore Town	E. I. & G. I. P.	3(a)	2(a)
		Jubbulpore District	E. I. & G. I. P.	165(c)	110(c)
		Damoh "	" "	...	...
		Saugor Cantonment			...
		Saugor Town	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	14	8
		Saugor District	" "	...	...
		Seoni "		2	2
		Mandla "		...	.
	Chhattisgarh.	Bilaspur "	B. N.	14	10
		Raipur "	B. N.	2	3(h)
		Sambalpur "		..	..
		Akola "	G. I. P.	152(i)	109(i)
		Buldana "	"	46(f)	37(f)
		Wun "		10(f)	11(f)
		Basim "		58(f)	51(f)
		Amraoti "	G. I. P.	208(f)	195(f)
		Ellichpur "		78(f)	70(f)
		Yeotmal "		...	..
			Total	2 794	2,388
Assam	Assam Valley	Dibrugarh Town (Lakhimpur District)	D. S.	..	...
			Total	.	...
Coorg	..			1	
			Total	1	
Mysore State.	...	Bangalore City	S. M. & Madras	129	109
		Bangalore Civil and Military Station	" "	170	130
		Bangalore District	" "	78	69
		Mysore City	S. M.	34	29
		Mysore District	" "	127	113
		Kolar "	Madras & S. M.	54	39
		Kolar Gold Fields	"	60	51
		Tumkur District	S. M.	40	29
		Shimoga "	"	14	14
		Chitaldrug "	"	35	27
		Kadur "	"	22	11
		Hassan "	"	31	16
			Total	794	637

(a) Imported.
(b) Including 8 imported seizures and 6 imported deaths.
(c) " 4 " " " 4 " "
(d) " 2 " " " 1 " death.
(e) Including 3 imported seizures and 2 imported deaths.
(f) " 1 " seizure and 1 " death.
(g) " 1 " death.
(h) " 2 " deaths.
(i) " 3 " seizures and 3 imported deaths.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Hyderabad State.	.	Aurangabad District	N. G. S.	231	186
		Bir "	G. I. P. & Barsi	61	34
		Hyderabad "	N. G. S.	..	...
		Indur "	"	..	..
		Usmanabad "	G. I. P. & Barsi	447 (a)	404 (a)
		Lingsagur	S. M.	511	458
		Parbhani "	G. I. P.	128	99
		Raichur "		39	41
		Gulburga	G. I. P. & N. G. S.	46	57
		Nander	N. G. S.		...
			Total	1,463	1,279
Central India.	.	Indore City	B., B. & C. I.	.	1
		Indore State	"	170	124
		Ujjain City	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	91	85
		Gwalior State		70 (b)	62 (b)
		Dhar State		2	3
		Bhopal City	G. I. P.	152	152
		Bhopal State	"	294	294
		Mhow Cantonment	B., B. & C. I. (Rajputana Malwa)		...
		Nimach "			...
		Indore Residency		...	...
		Rutlam City	B., B. & C. I.		
		Rutlam State	"	2 (b)	1 (b)
		Dewas Town		1	1
		Dewas State		24	22
		Sehore "	G. I. P.	1 (b)	1 (b)
		Sailana "			
		Bagli "		31 (c)	22 (c)
		Jhabua "	B., B. & C. I.		
		Jaora "	"	141 (b)	85 (b)
		Jaora Town	"	11	9
		Agar Military Station			
			Total	990	862
Rajputana	.	Ajmer District	B., B. & C. I.		
		Mewar State		224	130
		Chitor (Udaipur State)			
		Tonk State	B., B. & C. I.	3	1
		Marwar "	"	..	...
		Jaipur "	"	65	53
		Kishengarh Town	"		
		Bikanir State			
		Jhalawar "		45	27
		Sirohi "			..
		Alwar "		14	16
		Partabgarh "			...
			Total	351	227
Kashmir.	.	Hamirpur-Sidhan (Akhnur Tahsil)		...	...
		Jammu City			...
		Jammu Province	N. W.	31 (c)	19 (c)
		Srinagar District		31	32
		Srinagar City		1	1
			Total	63	52
N.-W. F. Province.	...	Abbottabad Town		..	...
		Hazara District		..	...
			Total	...	...
Baluchistan.	...	Sonmiani			
		Hirok	N. W.		
		Sibi			
			Total	...	...
			GRAND TOTAL	26,228	21,302

(a) Figures from 5th to 11th January 1904.
(b) Figures for week ending 9th January 1904.
(c) Figures for 2 weeks.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.





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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 29th January 1904.

No. 98-*M*.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General will leave Calcutta by steamer for a Tour in Eastern Bengal on the 14th February 1904. His Excellency's departure from Calcutta will be private.

His Excellency will visit Chittagong, Naraingunge, Dacca, Mymensingh and Hardinge Chur, and return to Calcutta on or about Saturday, the 27th February. His Excellency's arrival in Calcutta will be private.

All covers intended to reach His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General and Party during the Tour should be addressed "Viceroy's Camp," without the addition of any post-town.

The Party accompanying His Excellency on Tour is as follows:—

J. O. Miller, Esq., C.S.I., Private Secretary.

Major R. Bird, I M.S, Surgeon to the Viceroy.

Major J Strachey, Comptroller of Household.

Major F. L. Adam, A-D-C.

Captain C. Wigram, A-D-C.

All communications of a mere routine nature should be sent, as usual, to the head-quarters of the several departments.

By Command,

EVERARD BARING, *Lt.-Col.*,
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 29th January 1904.

No. 218.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 17, respectively, of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 518, dated the 6th March 1879, as amended by subsequent Notifications —

In paragraph IV, clause (*d*), *for* the words "in the Districts of Rawalpindi and Dera Ghazi Khan in the Punjab, and in the Isakhel Tahsil of the Mianwali District in the Punjab," *substitute* the words "and in the Districts of Rawalpindi, Dera Ghazi Khan and Mianwali, in the Punjab"

In paragraph VI, rule 2, first proviso, *for* the words "to the North-West Frontier Province and to the Districts of Rawalpindi and Dera Ghazi Khan in the Punjab and in the Isakhel Tahsil of the Mianwali District in the Punjab," *substitute* the words "to the North-West Frontier Province and to the Districts of Rawalpindi, Dera Ghazi Khan and Mianwali in the Punjab"

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 27th January 1904.

No 69 —Mr G R. Irwin, C S I, has been permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 27th November 1903.

SANITARY.
PLAGUE.

The 28th January 1904.

No. 77.—The following telegram is published for general information:—

Telegram, dated Pera, the 23rd January 1904.

From—His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Constantinople,
To—His Excellency the Viceroy.

Medical inspection and disinfection imposed against Alexandria. One case of plague.

The 29th January 1904.

No. 87.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that the North Arcot district of the Madras Presidency is visited by an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease and that there is a danger of its spread if persons from the Mysore State and the districts of Aurangabad, Bir, Lingsagur, Parbhani, Raichur, Gulburga and Usmanabad of the Hyderabad State are permitted to assemble at Kalahasti in the North Arcot district on the occasion of the ensuing Mahasivaratri festival.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Gudur, Kondagunta, Vendodu, Venkatagiri, Yellakaru, Kalahasti, Yerpedu, Renigunta, Tirupati East, Tirupati West and Chendragiri on the South Indian Railway and to the stations of Peddapadu, Mamanduru, Renigunta, Pudi, Taduku, Puttur, Vepagunta and Nagari on the Madras Railway shall be sold from the 6th to 20th February 1904 (both days inclusive) within the Mysore State and the districts of Aurangabad, Bir, Lingsagur, Parbhani, Raichur, Gulburga and Usmanabad of the Hyderabad State to any person intending or believed to be intending to proceed to the Mahasivaratri festival at Kalahasti.

JUDICIAL.

The 26th January 1904.

No. 128.—The Governor General in Council has accepted the resignation tendered by the Honourable Mr Justice Gooroo Dass Banerjee, of his office of Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, with effect from the 1st February 1904.

No. 131.—The Honourable Mr. Justice Gooroo Dass Banerjee having tendered the resignation of his office of Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, the Governor General in Council is pleased, under the provisions of the Indian High Courts Act, 1861 (24 & 25 Vict., Cap. 104), section 7, to appoint Mr. Saroda Churn Mitter to officiate as a Judge of the said Court until His Majesty's pleasure is known.

POLICE.

The 28th January 1904.

No 62.—The services of Lieutenant A. H. Peyton, 13th Rajputs, are placed at the disposal of the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of Assam for employment as Officiating Assistant Commandant, Silchar Military Police Battalion.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 29th January 1904.

No 45.—The Reverend William Charles Granville Sharp has been appointed a Chaplain on probation on the Bengal (Lucknow) Ecclesiastical Establishment, to fill an existing vacancy.

No. 47.—The Reverend K. G. Foster, a Chaplain on probation, is appointed to be a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal (Lahore) Ecclesiastical Establishment, with effect from the 31st December 1903.

No. 49.—The services of the Reverend W. H. Drawbridge, a Chaplain on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 6th February 1904 or the subsequent date on which he may relinquish charge of his duties as Chaplain of Shillong.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF ASSAM.

NOTIFICATION.

Shillong, the 8th January 1904.

No. 75-J.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 2 of the Assam Frontier Tracts Regulation, 1880 (II of 1880), and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), shall cease to be in force in the Lushai Hills.

F. J. MONAHAN,
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LAND-SURVEYS.

Calcutta, the 28th January 1904.

No. 157—132-5.—Captain A. H. B. Hume, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, Survey of India, is granted an extension of three days' furlough in continuation of that granted in this Department Notification No. 1707—137-2, dated 4th November 1902.

CIVIL VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION.

The 29th January 1904.

No. 98—137-3.—Dr. A. Lingard, Imperial Bacteriologist to the Government of India, is granted three months' privilege leave combined with three months' leave on private affairs with effect from the 1st April 1904, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

EMIGRATION.

The 28th January 1904.

No. 95—36-6.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 80 of the Indian Emigration Act, 1883 (XXI of 1883), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments be made in Schedule A of the Rules as published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No. 95-E, dated the 18th March 1886, and subsequently amended, namely:—

1. In the rule regarding "life-boats", the words "a life-jacket or belt for each oarsman, and one for the cockswain, shall also be provided," shall be omitted.

2. For the rules regarding "life-jackets" and "life-buoys" the following shall be substituted:—

Life-belts.

"Number.—Approved life-belts, or other similar approved articles of equal buoyancy suitable for being worn on the person, shall be carried. There shall be at least one such apparatus for each person on board the ship.

"Materials.—An approved life-belt means a belt which does not require to be inflated before use, and which is capable of floating in fresh water for 24 hours with 15 lbs. of iron suspended from it. Life-belts should be cut out 2 inches under the arm-pits, and fitted so as to remain securely in position when put on, and the emigrants should be instructed how to wear them. When any material other than solid cork is used, it must have been specially approved by Government.

"Position of life-belts.—All life-belts, or other approved articles as aforesaid, shall be placed to the satisfaction of the Marine Surveyor so as to be at all times readily accessible to the persons on board for whom they are intended. They shall preferably be carried on battens fitted between the deck beams overhead, the number in each separate compartment being equivalent to the number of persons to be accommodated in that compartment. In no case shall the life-belts be carried in the hold or below the deck on which the emigrants are accommodated, nor shall they be tied together in bundles.

Life-buoys.

"Number.—At least one approved life-buoy shall be carried for every boat placed under davits, but not less than six in all. Two of these shall be placed on the opposite sides of the vessel, and shall each be fitted with a life-line 15 fathoms long, a float signal, and a night signal.

"Materials.—No life-buoy shall be stuffed with rushes, or with cork or other shavings, granulated cork, or any loose material. All cork life-buoys shall be constructed of solid cork and fitted with suitable lines, becketted and securely seized to the life-buoys, and no life-buoy shall be approved that will not float for 24 hours in fresh water with 32 lbs. of iron suspended from it. If life-buoys are not made of solid cork, the pattern and material must have been specially approved by Government. No contrivance shall be approved as a life-buoy that requires inflation before use.

"Fastening.—Life-buoys shall be secured in place by a toggle and becket, or by other similar method allowing of their rapid release. They shall not be lashed or seized to the rail or any other part of the vessel, but shall be kept on both sides of the upper decks, in convenient places so as to be ready for use at a moment's notice in case of emergency.

"Examination.—In all cases the Marine Surveyor shall carefully examine the life-belts and life-buoys, and shall see that they meet requirements in every respect in regard to their construction, buoyancy, fittings, and material. He shall also satisfy himself that the position and manner in which they are carried are the best that can be secured.

"Penalties.—The Marine Surveyor shall call the attention of owners and masters to the penalties imposed under section 430 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, for omitting to provide the requisite life-saving appliances, or to keep them at all times in an efficient state and in constant readiness"

3 To the rules relating to "Signals," the following shall be added under the heading "Distress":—

"Two storm or danger signals (Holmes', or other similar make), and six smaller lights of the same description with means for attaching such signals or lights to the life-buoys."

GEOLOGY AND MINERALS.

The 27th January 1904.

No. 302—95-5.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 6, clause (*d*), of the Indian Mines Act, 1901 (VIII of 1901), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that from every order passed by the Chief Inspector of Mines in India under section 6, clause (*d*), of the Indian Mines Act, 1901 (VIII of 1901), an appeal shall lie to the Advisory Mining Board, if a Mining Board has been constituted under section 9 of the said Act for the Province or part of the Province where the mine in respect of which the order was made is situate, and elsewhere to the Chief Controlling Revenue-Authority, as defined in section 2, clause (8), of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899)

FORESTS.

The 27th January 1904

No. 84—244-15-*F*—*Addendum*.—In paragraph 1 of the Notification of this Department, No 1843-F., dated the 23rd December 1903, granting leave to Mr H A Hoghton, Officiating Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, Central Provinces, *add* the words "on medical certificate" after the words "8 days".

J. WILSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS

Fort William, the 27th January 1904

No 192-*G*.—Mr S M Fraser, C I.E, of the Indian Civil Service (Bombay Establishment), is appointed to be a Resident of the 2nd class, with effect from the 15th December 1903.

Major L. S. Newmarch, a Resident of the 2nd class, reverts to Political Agent of the 1st class from 15th December 1903, but is re-appointed to be a Resident of the 2nd class, substantive *pro tempore*, from the same date, during the period of Mr S. M. Fraser's employment on special duty, or until further orders.

The 28th January 1904.

No 197-*G*.—Lieutenant R. J. W. Heale, Indian Army, a probationer for the Political Department, is appointed to be a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, with effect from the 3rd January 1904.

Lieutenant Heale is placed under the orders of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General of the North-West Frontier Province.

The 29th January 1904.

No. 426-*I.B.*—Whereas the Rulers of the States mentioned in the second column of the Schedule hereto annexed have ceded to the British Government full and exclusive power and jurisdiction of every kind within those portions of land which lie within their respective States, and are occupied, or may hereafter be occupied, by the sections of the Kalka-Simla Railway, lying within the said States (including the lands occupied by stations, by out-buildings, and for other railway purposes), and over all persons and things whatsoever within the said portions of land.

In exercise of such power and jurisdiction and of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, the Governor-General in Council is pleased

to provide as follows for the administration of criminal justice within the aforesaid portions of land, namely —

(1) The provisions, so far as they may be suitable, and as amended from time to time by subsequent enactments, of the Acts mentioned below, are hereby applied to the aforesaid lands, namely :—

Number and year.	Short title
Act XLV of 1860	The Indian Penal Code
" V of 1861	The Police Act, 1861
" VI of 1864	The Whipping Act, 1864.
" I of 1871	The Cattle-trespass Act, 1871.
" III of 1888	The Police Act, 1888
" V of 1898	The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

Provided that, for the purpose of facilitating the application of the provisions of the enactments hereby applied, any Court having jurisdiction within the aforesaid lands may construe them with such alterations, not affecting the substance, as may be necessary or proper to adapt them to the matter before the Court

Provided also that the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, shall be subject to the modification that trials before the Court of Session may, in the discretion of the Judge, be without the aid of jury or assessors.

(2) There shall be a Railway Magistrate for each section of the aforesaid lands, as described in the first column of the Schedule, or for any two or more groups of such sections

(3) A Railway Magistrate shall be such person as the Lieutenant-Governor for the time being of the Punjab may from time to time, by notification in the local official Gazette, appoint, and he shall exercise, within the section or sections for which he is appointed, the powers conferable on a District Magistrate under section 30 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, and the powers of a District Magistrate as described in that Code, respectively.

Provided that, in any case in which the complainant (if any) and all the accused persons are not British subjects, it shall be in the discretion of a Railway Magistrate to decline to exercise the powers hereby conferred upon him.

(4) Each of the officers mentioned in the fourth column of the Schedule shall exercise within the sections described in the first column thereof opposite his name, the powers of a Court of Session Each such officer may take cognizance of an offence as a Court of original criminal jurisdiction without the accused person being committed to him by a Magistrate, and shall, when so taking cognizance of an offence, follow the procedure laid down by the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, for the trial of warrant cases by Magistrates

(5) The Court mentioned in the fifth column of the Schedule shall exercise, in respect of all the aforesaid lands, the powers of a High Court, in respect of all offences over which jurisdiction is exercised by the officers mentioned in the third and fourth columns of the Schedule.

(6) The powers conferred by this notification upon the Chief Court of the Punjab may be exercised in British India.

(7) The provisions of clauses (2) to (6) (both inclusive) of this notification apply to all proceedings except.—

(*a*) proceedings against European British subjects or persons jointly charged with European British subjects, and

(*b*) proceedings pending at the date of this notification which shall be carried on as if this notification had not been issued.

THE SCHEDULE.

1	2	3	4	5
Railway	State	District Magistrate, invested with powers conferable under section 30 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898	Court of Session.	High Court.
Kalka-Simla Railway				
Sections in Patiala territory	Patiala	Railway Magistrate.	Political Agent, Phulkian States and Bahawalpur	The Chief Court of the Punjab.
Sections in Baghat territory	Baghat	Ditto	Superintendent, Hill States, Simla.	Ditto
Sections in Keonthal territory	Keonthal	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto

No. 427-I.B.—Whereas the Rulers of the States mentioned in the second column of the Schedule hereto annexed have ceded to the British Government full and exclusive power and jurisdiction of every kind within those portions of land which lie within their respective States, and are occupied, or may hereafter be occupied, by the sections of the Kalka-Simla Railway, lying within the said States (including the lands occupied by stations, by

out-buildings, and for other railway purposes), and over all persons and things whatsoever within the said lands:

In exercise of such power and jurisdiction and of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to provide as follows for the administration of civil justice within the aforesaid portions of land:—

(1) The provisions so far as they may be suitable, and as amended from time to time by subsequent enactments, of the Acts mentioned below, are hereby applied to the aforesaid lands, namely.—

Number and year.	Short title.
Act X of 1865 . . .	The Indian Succession Act, 1865
" VII of 1870 . . .	The Court-fees Act, 1870.
" I of 1872 . . .	The Indian Evidence Act, 1872.
" IX of 1872 . . .	The Indian Contract Act, 1872
" III of 1877 . . .	The Indian Registration Act, 1877
" XV of 1877 . . .	The Indian Limitation Act, 1877
" V of 1881 . . .	The Probate and Administration Act, 1881.
" XIV of 1882 . . .	The Code of Civil Procedure
" XIII of 1885 . . .	The Indian Telegraph Act, 1885
" IX of 1887 . . .	The Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887
" VII of 1889 . . .	The Succession Certificates Act, 1889.
" VI of 1898 . . .	The Indian Post Office Act, 1898.
" II of 1899 . . .	The Indian Stamp Act, 1899

Provided that, for the purpose of facilitating the application of the provisions of the enactments hereby applied, any Court having jurisdiction within the aforesaid lands may construe them with such alterations, not affecting the substance, as may be necessary or proper to adapt them to the matter before the Court.

(2) Each of the officers mentioned in the third column of the Schedule shall exercise, within the sections described opposite his name in the first column of the Schedule, the powers of a Divisional Court as defined in section 22 of the Punjab Courts Act, 1884 (XVIII of 1884).

(3) The Court mentioned in the fourth column of the Schedule shall exercise, in respect of all the aforesaid lands the powers of the Chief Court as described in the said Punjab Courts Act, 1884, for the purpose of hearing appeals from the decisions and orders of the said Divisional Court and for all other purposes whatever connected with the administration of civil justice within the said lands

(4) The powers conferred by this Notification upon the Chief Court of the Punjab may be exercised in British India.

THE SCHEDULE.

Railway.	State	Divisional Court.	Chief Court.
1	2	3	4
Kalka-Simla Railway.			
Sections in Patiala territory . .	Patiala .	Political Agent, Phulkian States and Bahawalpur.	The Chief Court of the Punjab
Sections in Baghat territory . .	Baghat .	Superintendent, Hill States, Simla.	Ditto.
Sections in Keonthal territory . .	Keonthal .	Ditto . .	Ditto.

No. 428-*I.B.*—Whereas the Chiefs of Baghat, Keonthal, and Patiala have ceded to the British Government full and exclusive power and jurisdiction of every kind over the lands lying within their respective territories which are or may hereafter be occupied by the Kalka-Simla Railway (including the lands occupied by stations, by out-buildings, and for other railway purposes), and over all persons and things whatsoever within the said land:

In exercise of such power and jurisdiction and of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following addition to the Schedule to the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 3063-I.B., dated the 13th August 1897, as amended by the like Notification No 1280-I B., dated the 26th March 1901, namely —

(*a*) After the entries relating to the Jodhpur-Bikanir Railway system, the following shall be added, namely:—

Kalka-Simla Railway . .	Baghat . . . Keonthal . . . Patiala . . .	" " "	The Government of the Punjab.

No. 429-*I.B.*—Mr. H. D. Dracott, Superintendent of the office of the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, is appointed to officiate as Extra Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on privilege leave of Rai Sahib Pandit Nand Lall, or until further orders.

No. 316-*E*(*a*).—Mr. J. G. Lorimer, C.I.E., a Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd grade in the Punjab, is, on return from furlough, placed on special duty under the Foreign Department, with effect from the 7th November 1903, and until further orders.

No. 212-*G.*—Lieutenant R. H. Chenevix-Trench, Indian Army, a probationer for the Political Department, is appointed to be a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, with effect from the 22nd October 1902.

Lieutenant Trench has been placed on Settlement Duty in Poonch with effect from the date he assumed charge of those duties.

L. W. DANE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 25th January 1904.

No. 563-*P.*—Mr. C. A. G. Rivaz is posted as Assistant Accountant General, United Provinces, with effect from the 17th of January 1904.

The 28th January 1904.

No. 646-*P.*—Mr. K. L. Datta is placed on special duty in the Financial Secretariat with effect from the 20th of January 1904.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.

CUSTOMS.

The 26th January 1904.

No. 582-*S.R.*—In exercise of the power conferred by section 23 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt from the import duty leviable thereon under Schedules II and IV of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), as amended by the Indian Tariff Act (1894) Amendment Act, 1896 (III of 1896), the following articles, when imported direct by any unit of His Majesty's regular forces serving in India for the use of such unit:—

Arms (including rifles, guns, and pistols, lances, lanceheads, swords,) and parts and appurtenances thereof.
Ammunition.
Bicycles.
Type-writers.
Instruments for telegraphic or visual signalling and their appurtenances.
Telephones and appurtenances.
Accoutrements and parts thereof, and materials for their manufacture and repair.
Uniforms and parts thereof, and materials for their manufacture and repair.
Medals and decorations—including medal ribbons.
Saddlery of a military pattern.
Binoculars.
Telescopes.
Veterinary instruments and appliances.
Range finders and parts thereof.
Drawing, surveying and educational, and gymnastic instruments, apparatus and appliances and parts thereof.
Tools and machinery for regimental workshops.
Appliances for games.

No. 583 S.-R.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 23 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt, from the import duty leviable thereon under schedules II, III and IV of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), as amended by the Indian Tariff Act (1894) Amendment Act, 1896 (III of 1896), the articles mentioned in the following list, when imported direct by an officer of His Majesty's regular forces serving in India for his own use, provided that under the regulations and orders for the time being in force the officer is required to maintain the articles in question for the due performance of his military duty.

List of Articles.

Rifles of regulation military pattern, and parts and appurtenances thereof.
Ammunition for ditto
Uniform and accoutrements appertaining thereto
Saddlery of regulation military pattern.
Binoculars,
Telescopes.
Medicines and drugs
Medical, Surgical, and Veterinary instruments and appliances
Range finders
Drawing and Surveying instruments
Medals and decorations.

E. N. BAKER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 29th January 1904.

APPOINTMENTS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 86—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Army with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India —

Lieutenants—

Robert Gerald Alexander, 2nd Battalion, East Surrey Regiment, officiating Squadron officer, 11th Lancers Dated 30th November 1903

Robert Thomas Allan, 4th Battalion, Worcestershire Regiment, attached as a supernumerary to the 1st Battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment, Double Company officer, 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry. Dated 4th January 1904

John Edward Hext, 1st Battalion, Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment, attached as a supernumerary to the 1st Battalion, Gloucestershire Regiment, Squadron officer, 31st Lancers. Dated 1st December 1903

William Bannatyne Macleod, 2nd Battalion, West India Regiment, attached as a supernumerary to the 1st Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment, Double Company officer, 121st Pioneers. Dated 31st December 1903

No. 87.—With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92, India Army Circulars, 1891, the undermentioned officers of the Unattached List are admitted to the Indian Army, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:—

Second-Lieutenants—

Charles William Garne Walker. Dated 20th December 1903.

George Field Archibald. Dated 6th January 1904.

Howard Ferguson Murland, Dated 7th January 1904

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

No. 88.—Lieutenant H. F. Sharp, 79th Carnatic Infantry, Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class, on probation, is confirmed in the Military Accounts Department; with effect from the 9th May 1903.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

No. 89.—Major H. B Foote, R A, Ordnance Officer, 4th class, to be Superintendent;

Captain A C Kennedy, R A, Ordnance Officer, 5th class, and Assistant Inspector General of Ordnance, Southern Circle (seconded), to be Ordnance Officer, 4th class (seconded);

Captain G C Sturrock, R A, Ordnance Officer, 5th class, and sub. *pro tem.* 4th class, to be Ordnance Officer, 4th class,—

with effect from the 6th January 1904

No. 90.—Captain E L Tomkins, R A, Ordnance Officer, 5th class, and Assistant to the Ordnance Consulting Officer for India, to be Ordnance Officer, 4th class, with effect from the 1st January 1904, *vice* Major W Malleson, R A, Ordnance Officer, 4th class, who has been admitted to the Indian Army

NATIVE ARMY

No. 91.—The following direct appointments are made with effect from the date of joining —

87th Punjabis

Sikandar Khan and Udham Singh to be Jemadars, on probation, to fill existing vacancies

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COMMANDS.

DISTRICT

No. 92—The appointment of Major-General Sir E L Elliot, K C B, D S O, Indian Army, to the command of a first class district has effect from the 17th November 1903, and not as stated in Military Department Notification No 1125 of 1903

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 93.—The following extracts are published for general information —

" *London Gazette," dated 1st January 1904, pages 1, 2, and 28.*

INDIA OFFICE,
1st January 1904.

The King has been graciously pleased to make the following promotions in, and appointments to, the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire : —

* * * * * * * * * * * *

To be Companions

* * * * * * * * * * * *

Major Robert Arthur Edward Benn, Indian Army, Vice-Consul for Seistan and Kain

* * * * * * * * * * *

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,
1st January 1904

* * * * * * * * * * * *

INDIAN ARMY.

Major-General Sir E. Stedman, K C.B, K.C.I E., is granted the rank of Lieutenant-General in the Army. Dated 8th June 1903.

" London Gazette," dated 5th January 1904, page 110.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,
5th January 1904

* * * * * * * * * * *

INDIAN ARMY

Major Richard Money Maxwell is granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel whilst serving as a Regimental Commandant. Dated 28th September 1903.

"London Gazette," dated 8th January 1904, pages 181-82

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,
8th January 1904.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

INDIAN ARMY

General Horace Moule Evans, C B, is transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list Dated 9th December 1903

Lieutenant-General Sir Alexander Robert Badcock, K C.B, C S I, to be General. Dated 9th December 1903.

UNATTACHED LIST.

The undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieutenants, with a view to their appointment to the Indian Army. Dated 9th January 1904 —

Mark Gordon Anderson.
David Ogilvy Wight Lamb
Arthur Cuthbert Henry Trevor
Hugh Vincent Budgen
Guy Willoughby Anderson.
Walter Hamilton Lang
Hugh Reginald Oriel Walker
Elliot James Dowell Colvin
Gerald Travers Drake-Brockman
John Douglas Crawford.
William Arthur Henry Bird
Nicholas Hugh Lawrence Watts
Reginald Fosbery Nation
James Fergus McKain
Charles William Wallace
Hollis Martin Burrows
Walter Kenworthy.
John St Clair Darlington.
Leonard Proby Haviland
Duncan Blackett Morris
Edward Pellew Quinan.
Edward Johnson Ross
George Frederick Joseph Paterson
William Leith-Ross.
Charles de Lona Christopher
Standish Charles Gould
Edward Wallace Claud Ricketts
Gerald Henry Summers.
Frederick Vere Pogson.
Kenneth Bright Joynson
Harold Paynter Spring
Robert Wardlaw Manderson.
Alexander Henderson Burn
Charles Pierson Browne.
Edmund Denman Dallas Smith.
Robert Frank Clothier
Sackville Malcolm Berkeley Lyde.
Arnold Chadwick Doveton.
Leonard de Lona Christopher.
Wilton Stransham Oldham.

Percy Charles Russell Dodd.
Morice Challoner Lake.
Charles Cobb
Walter Thyne
James Sinclair Henry Ring.
Arthur Richard Ogilvie Mallock.
Edward Grose.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

ORGANISATION.

ARMY RESERVES.

No. 94—Second-Lieutenant William Peter Sangster, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, resigns his commission

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY

No. 95—The following promotion is made, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

Major to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

23rd January 1904

Robert Eyre Sullivan Taylor, supernumerary list.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

HOSPITAL ASSISTANT BRANCH.

Madras Command.

No. 96—In Madras G. G. O. No. 411 of 1893, G O. C. C No. 575 of 1899, and G. G O No 760 of 1903, *for* "No. 1244, T. I. Padmanabham Naidu" *read* "No. 1244, T. I Padmanabha Naidu"

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 97—In Military Department Notification No. 841 of 1903, under the 11th Coorg Infantry, *for* "Padandra" *read* "Pandandra."

No. 98—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned regiments:—

23rd Sikh Pioneers.

Jemadar Paritam Singh to be Subadar, and Havildar Narayan Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Ganesha Singh, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st December 1903.

31st Punjabis.

Jemadar Bhola Singh to be Subadar, and Havildar Sher Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Atar Singh, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st November 1903.

52nd Sikhs (Frontier Force).

Jemadar Dayal Singh to be Subadar, *vice* Dina Nath, deceased; with effect from the 0th November 1903.

92nd Punjabis.

Jemadar Jawand Singh to be Subadar, *vice* Raghunath Singh, transferred to the 87th Punjabis, with effect from the 1st October 1903.

121st Pioneers.

Subadar Shaikh Abdullah to be Subadar-Major, and Color-Havildar Essu Ware to be Jemadar, *vice* Sayad Ahmad, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 11th October 1903.

RESIGNATIONS.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

HOSPITAL ASSISTANT BRANCH.

Madras Command.

No. 99—No. 1299, second class Hospital Assistant, P. Lakshmi Narayuna Shenoy, is permitted to resign the service.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 100.—Colonel James Aloysius Miley, C.S.I., Indian Army, unemployed supernumerary list, has been permitted, by the Secretary of State for India, to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the 8th December 1903.

No. 101.—Major Ignatius Purcell Doyle, D.S.O., Indian Medical Service (Madras), has been permitted, by the Secretary of State for India, to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 31st December 1903.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

PROMOTIONS

2nd (Presidency) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 102.—Captain Reginald Augustus Donnithorne, V.D., is granted the honorary rank of Major, with effect from the 31st December 1903.

E. DEBRATH, *Colonel*,
for Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 29th January 1904.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned warrant officers on the dates specified were received in the Military Department between the 23rd and 29th January 1904:—

Corps.	Rank and Names	Date of decease.	Place of decease	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS
Bombay Unattached List.	Sergeant-Major Charles Adrian Seymour	19th January 1904.	Deolali	...	
Barrack Department	Sub-Conductor William Henry Birtles.	22nd January 1904	Madras	...	

Statement of deposits on account of estates between the 16th and 29th January 1904

On whose account	Rank	Corps.	Date of decease	Testate or Intestate	Total unclaimed amount deposited	Date to which claims will be received
					R a. p.	
Charles Howard Harrison *	Lieutenant	1st Battalion, The West India Regiment, attached to the 1st Battalion, Durham Light Infantry	12th August 1903	Intestate	528 4 10	28th March 1903.

* *Next-of-kin*
Father—C. I. Harrison, Esq.
Address—1, Rivera Terrace, Dawlish, Devon

E. DEBRATH, *Colonel*,
for *Secretary to the Government of India*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

RAILWAYS.

Calcutta, the 25th January 1904.

No. 32—Mr C. F. White, Officiating Deputy Locomotive Superintendent, North Western Railway, in class I, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, will hold temporary rank in class I, grade 3, of that establishment, while so officiating, with effect from the 8th December 1903

No. 33.—It is hereby notified, for general information, that the Government of India have sanctioned a survey being made, by the agency of the East Indian Railway Administration, for a line of railway from Barharwa *viâ* Azimganj to Katwa, a distance of about 94 miles.

No. 34—It is hereby notified, for general information, that the Government of India have sanctioned a survey being made by State Agency for a line of railway from the neighbourhood of Sara to Serajganj, a distance of about 50 miles.

The 26th January 1904

No 36—Mr C F Sykes, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, and Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Burma, is appointed Engineer-in-Chief of the Coonoor-Ootacamund Railway, with the temporary rank of Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.

The 28th January 1904

No. 39.—The following is published for general information —

Circular No. I Railway.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

Calcutta, the 20th January 1904.

Amendments in rules 2 and 6 of Appendix A, Part II, of the General Rules for open lines of railway in British India.

READ—

Section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890).

Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 118, dated the 21st March 1895, and the Government of India Circular No 6 Railway, dated the 12th March 1895, published thereunder.

Letter from the Government of Madras, No 1708 Railway, dated the 10th September 1903.

RESOLUTION.

It has been represented that the traffic in sulphuric acid is hampered by the existing rules in Appendix A, Part II, of the General Rules for open lines of railway in British India in regard to the packing, and the weight of the acid to be carried by railway

2. In exercise of the powers conferred by section 47, sub-section (4) of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), as in force in British India, or as locally applied, the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the adoption by the Administrations of all railways, whether in British India, in foreign territory or in Native States, to which the General Rules for working open lines of railway, promulgated with the Government of India, Circular No 6 Ry, dated the 12th March 1895, apply, of the accompanying amendments in rules 2 and 6, Appendix A, Part II, of the said General Rules.

ORDER —Ordered that the circular with its enclosure be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India* as required by section 47, sub-section (3), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), and that a copy thereof be kept open for inspection at railway stations as directed by sub-section 6 of the same section, also that a copy of this circular and of its enclosure be communicated to the Local Governments and Administrations, and to the officers noted in the margin, for information and guidance, and to the Governments of the United Provinces and of the Punjab, the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, the Honourable the Resident in Mysore, the Honourable the Agents to the Governor General in Central India and Baluchistan, the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner of the North-Western Frontier Province, and the Accountant General, Public Works Department, for information.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal and Burma, Public Works Department, Railway Branch
The Government of Bengal, Marine Department.
The Honourable the Chief Commissioner of Assam
" " " Resident at Hyderabad
" " " Agent to the Governor General for Rajputana
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways Calcutta, Lucknow, and Assam
The Managers, North-Western, Oudh and Rohilkhand, and Eastern Bengal (State) railways.

Enclosure to Government of India circular No I, Railway, dated 20th January 1904.

Amendments in rules 2 and 6 of Appendix A, Part II, of the General rules for working open lines of railway in British India, promulgated with the Government of India Circular No. 6, Railway, dated the 12th March 1895.

Add the following at the end of rule 2.

(c) Concentrated sulphuric acid (*i e.*, of a specific gravity not less than 1 84, which must be certified in writing by the consignor) may be packed in strong hermetically sealed iron or steel drums which must be in good condition and free from rust

To the proviso to rule 6, add the words —

In the case of concentrated sulphuric acid packed in accordance with rule 2 (*c*), the limit of the weight of a package is five maunds

C W HODSON,
Offg Secretary to the Government of India

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

IRRIGATION, ROADS AND BUILDINGS.

Calcutta, the 26th January 1904.

No. 35 —With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 137-G., dated the 20th January 1904, the services of Mr. H. S. Wildeblood, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces, with effect from the 14th April 1903.

Public Works Department Notification No. 58, dated 12th February 1903, in hereby cancelled,

No. 37.—Mr A. C. Crampton, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Burma, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, with effect from the 7th December 1903, and until further orders.

The 27th January 1904.

No. 38.—Mr W. E. F. Handcock, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Punjab, is permitted to retire from the service of Government, under Article 641 (c) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 5th December 1903.

The 29th January 1904.

No 40—Babu Aswini Kumar Mookerjee, Sub-Engineer, 3rd grade, Burma, is appointed to the Provincial Service of the Engineer Branch of the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, and is posted to Burma

SIDNEY PRESTON,
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1904

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 26th October 1903.

From the 21st November next till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta After the 14th November all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August, 1901 :—

" It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's Gazette, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No 777—79, dated 9th February, 1870, the Government of India directed that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's Gazette. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next Gazette."

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India

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W. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 28th January 1904.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 410 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 23rd January 1904:—

No. 32 of 1904.—Edward Lloyd Pease, engineer, of Hurworth Moor, Darlington, in the county of Durham, England. *Improvements in details of construction as applied to roofing, walling, and the like structural purposes.*

No. 33 of 1904.—Herbert Wilfred Perry, executive engineer in the employ of the South Indian Railway Company, and residing at Trichinopoly in the Madras Presidency. *A continuous rail*

No. 34 of 1904—Mohomad Ali Ebrahimjee, general merchant and contractor, of Kurachee, Borah and Delhi, in British India. *Improvements in oil mills and the like.*

No. 35 of 1904.—Svante Abraham Patterson, of Howrah, late assistant station master, Bankipore, on the East Indian Railway. *Invention for the locking of railway wagon doors.*

No. 36 of 1904.—Jagadiswar Ghatak, mechanic, of Shahpur, P. O. Tollygunge, in the District of 24-Parganas. *A continuous boiling and drying machine.*

No. 37 of 1904.—Andrew B. Ingram, gentleman, of the city of St. Thomas, in the county of Elgin, Province of Ontario, Canada, and Thomas Heard, pattern-maker, of the city of St. Thomas, aforesaid. *Improvements in railway diamond crossings*

No. 411 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A M to 3 P M at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying.—

No. 32 of 1903.—George Harrison Sheffeld and James Denis Twinberrow, civil engineers, both of 15 New Bridge street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, England *Improvements in the construction of railway freight wagons and in the bogies employed therewith.* (Specification filed 13 January 1904.)

No. 99 of 1903.—Arthur Burden Campbell Rogers, M.I.C.E., of Agra, United Provinces, British India. *Improvements in non-conducting compositions.* (Specification filed 19 January 1904.)

No. 140 of 1903.—B. L. Rajak, B.C.E., temporary engineer, State Railways, at present stationed at Jhind Railway Station, North Western Railway. *A direct pressure wind mill.* (Specification filed 19 November 1903.)

No. 173 of 1903.—Charles Ray Augier, engineer and contractor, of Saidpur, District of Rungpur, Bengal, in British India. *Improvements in permanent and temporary brick kilns.* (Specification filed 3 December 1903)

No. 201 of 1903.—Walter Larue Harper and Micheal Jeems Cassidy, both gentlemen, of Mena, Arkansas, in the United States of America. *Improvements in automatic railway signals.* (Specification filed 19 January 1904.

No. 242 of 1903.—Arthur Ashfield, engineer and tea planter, Nazira, Assam. *A fastener to be known as the "A. G. M. grip fastener."* (Specification filed 16 January 1904.)

No. 268 of 1903.—Robert G. Campbell, artisan, of Greensboro in the county of Guilford, State of North Carolina, United States of America. *Improvements in and relating to picker-sticks lug-staps for looms.* (Specification filed 20 January 1904.)

No. 269 of 1903.—Thomas McLean Park, mining engineer, of Darrington, county of Snohomish, State of Washington, United States of America. *An automatic ore loader.* (Specification filed 20 January 1904.)

No. 292 of 1903.—William Henry Deakin, engineer, c/o Messrs. King, King & Co., Bombay, British India. *A safety padlock for railway points.* (Specification filed 13 January 1904.)

No. 339 of 1903.—The Foreign McKenna Process Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Wisconsin having its principal offices at the corner of Milwaukee and Mason streets, Milwaukee, county of Milwaukee, State of Wisconsin, United States of America. *Improvements in charging machines* (Specification filed 14 January 1904.)

No. 372 of 1903.—Ramsingh Dongarsingh, formerly manager of the Pioneer Manufacturing Company, Limited, at present residing at Sholapur, near Bombay, British India. *Improvments in warping machines and in reversing mechanisms which may be used for other purposes.* (Specification filed 19 January 1904.)

No. 451 of 1903.—Hormusji Framji Dastur, L.M.E., superintendent, F. S. Parekh School of Art and Industry, Surat. *A cast iron ring with saddled seat for fixing hydrants on water mains.* (Specification filed 15 January 1904.)

No. 471 of 1903.—John Frederick Cooke Farquhar, engineer, of 24 Long Acre, in the county of London, England. *Improvements in or pertaining to oil lamps* (Specification filed 15 January 1904.)

No. 505 of 1903.—John Boyd, engineer, of Shettleston Iron Works, in the county of Lanark, Scotland. *Improvements in mechanism for guiding and applying tension to spindle driving hands of spinning, twisting, winding and like machines.* (Specification filed 16 January 1904.)

No. 412 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each —

No. 353 of 1897.—John Harper and Frank Harrison. *An apparatus for grinding and granulating mineral salt, sugar and the like, but more especially intended for reducing mineral salt, sugar, etc., to the required fineness without grinding it into flour.* (From 21 January 1904 to 21 January 1905.)

No. 442 of 1897.—Albertus Kapleyn. *Improvements in triple valves for pneumatic railway brakes.* (From 16 July 1904 to 16 July 1905.)

No. 54 of 1898.—Peter Smith Swan. *An improved kodali or hoe.* (From 6 February 1904 to 6 February 1905.)

No. 218 of 1899.—Thomas Ashworth, Joseph Shaw Gaunt and George Andrew Robinson. *Improvements in or relating to apparatus for spinning and doubling cotton and other fibrous substances.* (From 25 January 1904 to 25 January 1905.)

No. 230 of 1899.—Thomas Ashworth, Joseph Shaw Gaunt and George Andrew Robinson. *Improvements in or relating to apparatus for spinning and doubling cotton and other fibrous substances.* (From 25 January 1904 to 25 January 1905.)

No. 231 of 1899.—Joseph Leather. *Improvements in ventilating appliances.* (From 25 January 1904 to 25 January 1905.)

No. 413 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the under-mentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2) of the said Act, the exclusive

privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased:—

No. 244 of 1898.—Ferdinand Eugene Canda. *Improvements in the manufacture of metal wheels.* (Specification filed 17 October 1898.)

No. 245 of 1898.—Charles Kingston Welch *Improvements in pneumatic tyres.* (Specification filed 17 October 1898.)

No. 315 of 1898.—James McCulloch *Improvements in and relating to rock drills.* (Specification filed 17 October 1898.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*b*) After the expiration of the fourth year and before the expiration of the fifth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, will in future be open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Cheques and money orders will only be accepted if made payable *at Calcutta* to the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October 1895 in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications, and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitor's room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified: or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

C. R. WILSON,
Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

Specimens of Persian Manuscripts for the use of candidates for the degree of Honour and High Proficiency examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, under the authority of the Government of India, Price R6. Forwarded V.P.P., on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 26, Mangoe Lane.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in oriental languages, the Board of Examiners will in future publish periodically a collection of specimen papers set for the examinations held by them. A collection of papers recently set is now ready for sale—price Rs. 3 per copy—and may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 26, Mangoe Lane.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 26th January 1904.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,24,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office R 73,79,555 a. 7 p. 8; Public Deposits at Branches 71,48,515 3 3	1,45,28,070	10	11
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	9,77,61,342	0	11
Bank Post Bills, etc	2,55,191	7	1
Sundries	15,78,458	10	1
RUPEES	14,65,73,062	13	0

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities	1,08,43,145	0	0
Other authorised Investments	72,66,064	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	3,18,30,273	3	3
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	1,87,07,133	10	11
Bills discounted and purchased	2,81,27,355	5	10
Balances with other Banks	16,45,863	2	1
Bullion	16,756	6	0
Dead Stock	17,72,710	10	0
Stamps	14,037	13	7
Sundries	10,05,706	15	5
	10,12,29,046	3	1
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office* R 1,78,21,505 a. 9 p. 11; Cash and Currency Notes at Branches† 2,75,22,511 0 0	4,53,44,016	9	11
RUPEES	14,65,73,062	13	0

* Includes Sovs. and ½ Sovs, value R 20,34,615 0 0
† Do. do. do. „ 1,36,672 0 0
R 21,71,287 0 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL, Calcutta, 28th January 1904.

H. F. FRESHWATER, Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK, Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 7 per cent.
Percentage 39·73.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

Calcutta, the 25th January 1904.

The Directors have ordered the following changes in the Bank's European Establishment:—

Mr B. Hewett to act as Agent, Rangoon Branch, relieving Mr. L. G. Dunbar, who proceeds on furlough.

Mr W. McIntosh to act as Sub-Agent, Rangoon Branch.

By order of the Directors,

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 26th January 1904.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 22nd January 1904.

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			RESERVE IN COIN AND BULLION.				
	In Reserve Treasuries	Elsewhere.	TOTAL	Silver Coin	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver held as security for notes under Act VIII of 1900	Gold in transit to England.	TOTAL.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Calcutta	1,62,60,050	12,56,22,085	14,18,82,135	2,20,63,246	9,93,86,917	14,95,456	..	12,29,45,619
Allahabad		1,96,25,435	1,96,25,435	1,22,98,542	17,42,992	.	.	1,40,41,534
Lahore		2,47,83,000	2,47,83,000	71,14,542	8,75,558		.	79,90,100
Bombay .	24,78,750	9,59,99,135	9,84,77,885	2,11,00,104	1,92,84,682	50,80,146	2,25,00,009	6,79,64,941
Karachi .		90,16,545	90,16,545	19,43,045	11,56,875		...	30,99,920
Madras . .	25,06,915	3,76,78,075	4,01,84,990	68,92,170	1,25,67,690	...		1,94,59,860
Calicut .	.	12,68,310	12,68,310	92,030	4,47,000		...	5,39,030
Rangoon .		1,77,02,945	1,77,02,945	1,62,04,755	9,90,420		...	1,71,95,175
	2,12,45,715	33,16,95,530	35,29,41,245					
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue . .			5,05,120					
TOTAL R .			35,24,36,125	8,77,08,434	13,64,52,134	65,75,602	2,25,00,009	25,32,36,179
Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one circle on another								8,00,000
NET TOTAL R .								25,24,36,179
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of R10,20,81,500 held under Section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act XX of 1882								9,99,99,946
GRAND TOTAL R .								35,24,36,125

O. T. BARROW,
Offg. Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 16th January 1904.

No. 260.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 of Act III of 1867 (The Gambling Act) as applied to the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, as such Agent, the Agent to the Governor-General is pleased to extend the provisions of the said Act to the following local areas in the Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway District:—

The Railway Stations and Bazaars (if any) at—

(1) Nishpa Tunnel.

(2) Sheikh Wasil.

(3) Godi Sheikh Wasil.

By order,

J. B. WOOD,
First Assistant.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th January 1904.

No. 1.—No. 615, Civil Hospital Assistant Hem Raj, of the Punjab Provincial Establishment, on special duty, is granted one month's privilege leave, with effect from the 21st December 1903.

JOHN T. W. LESLIE, M.B., *Major, I.M.S.*,
for Director General, Indian Medical Service

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 27th January 1904

No. 324.—The following reversion is made with effect from the 1st January 1904, *vice* Mr. G E Parker, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, returned from leave:—

Mr. E. J. Biggie, Officiating Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

ST. G GORE, Colonel, R.E.,
Surveyor General of India

THE HONOURABLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMER MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Camp, the 6th January 1904.

No. 29-C.—The following draft of a Notification, which it is proposed to issue in exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), is published for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration by the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara on or after the 1st February 1904.

2 Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date aforesaid, will be considered by the Honourable the Chief Commissioner:—

DRAFT NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 9 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to make the additions hereinafter set forth below to the rules published under the Chief Commissioner's Notification No 71—401-A, dated the 26th January 1903, to regulate the possession and transport of petroleum:—

Add as rule III (3)—

"The capacity in gallons shall be conspicuously marked on every storage tank or other receptacle in every place referred to in rule II (3) (*b*)."

Add as rule III (4)—

"Every tank or other receptacle for the storage of petroleum in bulk shall be protected by an efficient lightning conductor:

"Provided that a tank or receptacle which is not of sufficient capacity to contain 10,000 gallons of petroleum need not be so protected, if it is so situated as not to be liable to cause danger in the event of the petroleum being ignited, *i.e.*, if it is not in close proximity to any other such tank, or receptacle, or to any building, and if it is surrounded by a wall, or moat, or combination of both, sufficient to prevent the flow of petroleum beyond certain circumscribed limits in the event of the escape of the whole contents of the tank when full."

Add as rule III (5)—

"Not less than once in every year the holder of a license granted under rule II (3) (*b*) shall test or cause to be tested the efficiency of the lightning conductor referred to in sub-rule (4) in such manner as the authority granting the license may, by general or special order, declare to be sufficient."

Add as rule III (6)—

"Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-rule (5), an officer appointed in writing by the Chief Commissioner in this behalf may enter any place in respect of which a license has been granted under rule II (3) (*b*) for the purpose of testing the efficiency of the lightning conductor, at any time after sunrise and before sunset."

At the end of the endorsement on Form C the following blank condition shall be added, namely:—

"Special condition relating to the manner of testing the lightning conductor, to be prescribed by the authority granting the license."

The 20th January 1904.

No. 114-*C*.—190.—Mr. Kashi Nath Vittal, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 3rd grade, Kekri, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty days, with effect from the 1st February 1904, or the subsequent date on which he may be permitted to avail himself of the leave, and is also granted leave on medical certificate for three months and ten days, under Articles 233 and 336 of the Civil Service Regulations, in continuation of the privilege leave.

No. 116-*C*.—190.—Consequent on the grant of privilege leave for two months and twenty days combined with leave on medical certificate for three months and ten days to Mr. Kashi Nath Vittal, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 3rd grade, Kekri, the following officiating appointments are made in the Ajmer-Merwara Commission, with effect from the date of assuming charge:—

Mir Sayyid Hussain, Deputy Magistrate, Beawar, is appointed to officiate as Extra Assistant Commissioner, 3rd grade, at Kekri

Pandit Brij Jiwan Lal, Tahsildar of Ajmer, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Magistrate at Beawar.

No. 118-*C*.—190—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 185-A (1) of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act XIV of 1882), the Honourablethe Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara is pleased to direct that in all civil cases in which an appeal is allowed, and which are tried by Mir Sayyid Hussain, Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, 3rd grade, Kekri, and Subordinate Judge, 1st class, the evidence of each witness shall be taken down by that officer with his own hand in the English language only.

No 120-*C*.—190.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 185-A (1) of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act XIV of 1882), the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara is pleased to direct that in all civil cases in which an appeal is allowed, and which are tried by Pandit Brij Jiwan Lal, Magistrate in charge of the Beawar Sub-division and Subordinate Judge of the 1st class, the evidence of each witness shall be taken down by that officer with his own hand in the English language only.

No. 49—908.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 13 of the Excise Act, 1896 (XII of 1896), and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara is pleased, in supersession of all previous orders on the subject, to impose a duty of R6 per seer on charas imported into Ajmer-Merwara, with effect from the 1st April 1904.

Abu, the 21st January 1904.

No. 14-*K M*.—4.—In accordance with the provisions of section 25 of the Ajmer Municipalities Regulation (V of 1886), the Honourable the Chief Commissioner is pleased to notify the appointments of Pandit Newal Kishore and of Sah Dhanna Lal Patni of Kekri as nominated members of the Municipal Committee, Kekri, with effect from the 1st January 1904, *vice* Mr. Benjamin Ellis, resigned, and Munib Khemraj, deceased.

By order,

A. B. MINCHIN, Captain,
First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION OF BANGALORE.

In accordance with rule 9 of the rules published under Notification of the Honourable the Resident in Mysore, No. 6603, dated the 17th December 1900, notice is hereby given that the documents specified in the list given below will, unless claimed within two months from this date, be destroyed.

Serial No.	Number of suit or application	Names of parties		Nature of document	By whom produced
		Name of plaintiff or applicant.	Name of defendant or respondent		
1	O. S. 95 of 1882.	Iyoob Saib .	1. Geo. Bastian 2. Naigam	1. Exhibit B —Deed of mortgage, dated 18th May 1877, and registered as No 112 in Book No I, Volume 29, in the office of the Cantonment Sub-Registrar, Bangalore	Plaintiff
				2. Bond, dated 11th April 1878, executed by Geo Bastian in favour of Mahomed Hussein	Ditto
				3 Notice, dated 22nd December 1881, issued by Mahomed Jaffer to defendants.	Defendants
				4 Sale deed, dated 8th July 1878 and registered as No 253, Book No I, Volume 33, in the office of the Cantonment Sub-Registrar, Bangalore.	Plaintiff
				5 Deed of mortgage, dated 8th July 1878 and registered as No. 254, Book No I, Volume 33, in the office of the Cantonment Sub-Registrar, Bangalore	Ditto.
2	O. S 127 of 1882.	Thiruvenyadasamy Moodaliar.	V. Nagalinga Moodaliar	1 Exhibit A —Sale deed, dated 10th February 1866 and registered as No 13 in A book in the office of the Cantonment Sub-Registrar, Bangalore	Ditto.
				2 Exhibit B —Letter, dated 24th March 1872, addressed to Mr J. W Hayes by V Pachappa Moodaliar.	Ditto
				3 Exhibits C - and D.—Acknowledgments of receipt of notice sent by Mr J. W. Hayes.	Ditto.
				4 Sale deed, dated 20th September 1831, executed by Thathappen Moodaliar in favour of Soobraya Moodaliar.	Ditto.
3	O. S. No. 169 of 1882.	The Bangalore Bank (Limited).	E. Moore .	1. Exhibit B —Letter, dated 8th October 1879, addressed by Britan to the plaintiff Bank.	Ditto
				2. Copy of Exhibit C (Britan's account)	Plaintiff.
				3. Copy of Exhibit D (Britan's account)	Ditto
4	O. S. 185 of 1882.	The Bangalore Bank (Limited).	1. Appakka 2. Mathuroyee.	1 Exhibit I.—Petition, dated 12th May 1879, addressed by Mickalappa to the agent of the plaintiff Bank.	Defendants

Serial No.	Number of suit or application	Names of parties: Name of plaintiff or applicant	Names of parties: Name of defendant or respondent	Nature of document.	By whom produced.
				2. Exhibit II.—Petition, dated 20th June 1879, addressed by Mickalappa to the agent of the plaintiff Bank.	Defendants.
				3. Exhibit—III Notice to Mickalappa issued by plaintiff Bank on 25th June 1879	Ditto.
				4 Notice to Mickalappa, dated 21st June 1879, issued by plaintiff Bank	Ditto.
				5. Copy of Exhibit F.—Account of Mickalappa.	Plaintiff.
				6 Copy of Mickalappa's account	Ditto
				7. Copy of balance sheet .	Ditto.
				8 Exhibit C—Loan slip, dated 8th September 1876.	Ditto.
5	S C 188 of 1882.	Lutchmammal.	1 Nagalingum Pillay 2 Thoyammal.	1. Certificate to collect debts issued in Mis case No 76 of 1881.	Ditto
				2. Will, dated 2nd June 1881, of the late Parvathiammah	Ditto
				3. Notice, dated 9th November 1881, issued by 1st defendant to Advocate Chengalroya Moodaliar.	Ditto.
6	S. C 254 of 1882.	John Thomas	Isaac David .	1. Exhibit B – Letter, dated 28th February 1882, written by defendant to plaintiff	Ditto.
				2. Exhibit I—Letter, dated 11th January 1882, written by plaintiff to defendant	Defendant
				3. Exhibit II—Letter, dated 22nd February 1882, written by plaintiff to defendant	Ditto.
				4 Exhibit C—Letter, dated 25th February 1882, written by defendant to plaintiff	Plaintiff.
7	S C 380 of 1882	Thellakulu Soobbiah Setty	1 W H. Conquest 2 Ryon	1. Exhibit I—Receipt, dated 9th July 1881, granted by plaintiff to 1st defendant	1st Defendant
				2 Exhibit II—Receipt, dated 7th October 1881, granted by plaintiff to 1st defendant	Ditto
				3 Exhibit III—Receipt dated January 1882, granted by plaintiff to 1st defendant.	Ditto.
				4. Exhibit IV.—Receipt, dated 6th April 1880, granted by plaintiff to 1st defendant.	Ditto.
8	O. S 444 of 1882.	C. Ramasamy Moodaliar.	Lutchmiah Naidu.	1. Exhibits B to F.—Municipal bills for house-taxes paid.	Plaintiff.
				2. Exhibits G and H.—Receipts, dated 20th August 1880 and 15th September 1881, respectively, granted by Audimoola Moodaliar to plaintiff.	Ditto.

Serial No	Number of suit or application.	NAMES OF PARTIES — Name of plaintiff or applicant	NAMES OF PARTIES — Name of defendant or respondent	Nature of document.	By whom produced.
9	S. C. 457 of 1882.	Balaji Row .	1. Lieutenant-Colonel A. J. Cox 2. Lieutenant Hayne	1. Exhibit G.—Notice issued by plaintiff to defendant, dated 29th May 1882	Defendants.
				2. Exhibit I.—Copy of a notice issued by plaintiff to defendant, dated 9th January 1882.	Ditto
				3 Exhibit II—Copy of letter, dated 10th January 1882, from 2nd defendant to plaintiff.	Ditto.
				4 Exhibit III—Copy of letter, dated 11th January 1882, from plaintiff's advocate to 2nd defendant.	Ditto.
				5 Exhibit F—Bill, dated April 1882.	Plaintiff
				6. Exhibit A.—Bill, dated 6th November 1881.	Ditto
				7 Exhibit H—Letter written by 2nd defendant to plaintiff.	Ditto
				8 Exhibits B, C, and D.—Anchê receipts	Ditto.
				9. Exhibit E—Account book	Ditto.
10	S C 589 of 1882.	Vuzeer Bee, minor, by her next friend Mahomed Khan	1 Laul Khan .	1 Exhibit A—Hindustani letter	Ditto
			2 Namas Khan . 3. Yousoof Khan	2 Exhibit I—Hindustani letter	1st Defendant.
				3 Exhibit V—Hindustani letter.	Defendants
11	S. C. 601 of 1882.	K. Tholasinya Naidoo.	1 M Rungasamy Naidoo. 2 N Peroomal Naidoo.	Exhibit I—Deed of transfer, dated 24th May 1882, executed by Narainsamy in favour of Perumal Naidoo	Ditto
12	O S. 611 of 1882	1 Appamma . 2 Ruthnamma .	1. M W. Walker. 2 Booden Saib	Lease, dated 10th August 1881	1st Defendant.
13	S C. 616 of 1882.	Varadappa .	Major Mansel Pleydell.	1 Exhibit A.-Copy of letter, dated 27th April 1882, from plaintiff to defendant	Plaintiff
				2 Exhibit B—Copy of letter, dated 8th June 1882, from plaintiff to defendant	Ditto.
				3 Exhibit C—Account book.	Ditto
14	S. C 812 of 1882	Alfred W. Gates .	1 J. W. Hayes (Senior) 2 The Ootacamund Sylks Hotel Company (Limited) by their agent Cristopher Sylk.	1 Exhibit A.-Letter, dated 31st March 1882, from 1st defendant to plaintiff	Ditto.
				2 Exhibit B—Cover .	Ditto.
				3 Exhibit C—Letter, dated 30th July 1882, from plaintiff to 1st defendant.	Ditto
				4 Exhibit D—Statement of accounts	Ditto
				5. Exhibit E—Statement of accounts	Ditto.
				6 Exhibit F—Bill . .	Ditto
				7 Exhibit G—Letter, dated 26th July 1882, from 2nd defendant to plaintiff.	Ditto.
				8 Exhibit I—Bill . .	Defendants.
15	S. C. 1061 of 1882.	Venkatramappa .	Karthan Kader Mohideen Saib	Account book . . .	Plaintiff.
16	O. S. 1177 of 1882	B Kemp . .	1 Theodore John Phaure. 2 Mrs Louise Phaure. 3 Agustus Phaure	1 Exhibit B—Press copy of letter, dated 12th October 1882, written by plaintiff's advocate to defendant's advocate.	Ditto.

Serial No.	Number of suit or application	Names of parties: Name of plaintiff or applicant	Names of parties: Name of defendant or respondent	Nature of document	By whom produced
				2. Exhibit C.—Press copy of letter, dated 17th November 1882, written by plaintiff's advocate to defendant's advocate.	Plaintiff.
				3. Exhibit D —Letter, dated 21st November 1882, written by defendant's advocate to plaintiff's advocate.	Ditto
				4. Exhibit F.—Letter, dated 14th December 1882, written by defendants to plaintiff's advocate.	Ditto.
				5 Letter, dated 28th September 1882, written by plaintiff's advocate to defendants.	Ditto
				6 Press copy of letter, dated 9th November 1882, written by plaintiff's advocate to defendants.	Ditto
				7. Letters written by plaintiff to defendants, dated 21st August 1882, 28th September 1882, 19th October 1882, 25th October 1882, 26th October 1882, 30th October 1882, 4th November 1882, 17th November 1882, and 17th November 1882, respectively	Defendants.
17	O S 1221 of 1882	Munisamy *alias* Chinnasamy.	Kooppamma and another	Exhibits I to XVII —Municipal bills for taxes paid.	Ditto.
18	O S 1222 of 1882	Venkatramaniah .	Dodda Munisamy	Exhibit B —Letter, dated 27th June 1881, written by defendant to plaintiff.	Plaintiff.
19	O S 1229 of 1882	C. B Seshagiri Row, Receiver to the Estate of K Krishniah Chetty	1. Gungadara Pillay. 2 Balaji 3 Seshagiri. 4 S. Mahomed Hussein Saib. 5 Venkatramiah. 6 Dadar Ali Shah 7. Biram Saib.	1 Exhibit B —Rental agreement, dated 27th June 1872, executed by Maduroyama and another in favour of Krishniah Chetty.	Ditto.
				2 Exhibit C.—Sale deed, dated 9th May 1870 and registered as No 112, Book No. I, Volume 9, in the office of the Cantonment Sub-Registrar, Bangalore.	Ditto
				3 Exhibit II —Receipt, dated 24th May 1876, executed by K Narain Chetty, K. Rungiah Chetty and K. Niathiah Chetty in favour of Maduroyama.	Ditto
				4. Hypothecation deed, dated 27th March 1871, executed by Maduroyamma and Gungadaram Pillay in favour of Doddi Raju Saib	Ditto.
				5. Sale deed, dated 24th July 1861, executed by Maduroyama in favour of Gungadaram Pillay.	Ditto.
20	O S. 1240 of 1882	K Narain Chetty	M Muthusamy Chetty	1. Exhibit A —Notice, dated 23rd November 1882, issued by plaintiff's advocate to defendant.	Ditto.

Serial No.	Number of suit or application.	Names of parties: Name of plaintiff or applicant	Names of parties: Name of defendant or respondent.	Nature of document	By whom produced
				2. Exhibit B.—Notice, dated 26th November 1882, issued by defendant's advocate to plaintiff's advocate.	Plaintiff
				3 Incomplete receipt, dated 1st December 1882	Defendant
				4. Exhibit I – Receipt, dated 17th March 1881	Ditto
21	O. S. 825 of 1882.	The Bangalore Bank (Limited).	1 Venkatama . 2 Coopoosamy 3 Chinniah Naidu	1 Exhibit I—Bond, dated 5th July 1879, and registered as No 626, Book No I, Volume 40, in the office of the Cantonment Sub-Registrar, Bangalore.	Plaintiff.
				2 Exhibit B.—House grant, dated 22nd February 1854	Ditto
				3 Exhibit C—Sale deed, dated 6th September 1876, and registered as No. 517, Book No I, Volume 26, in the office of the Cantonment Sub-Registrar, Bangalore	Ditto
				4 Exhibit II—Muktearnama, dated 1st October 1878, executed by Venkatama, Koopoosamy Naidoo and Venkatakrishna Naidoo in favour of Munisamy Moodaliar & Co	Munisamy Moodaliar
				5 Proclamation of sale, dated 18th October 1878, issued by auctioneer Munisamy Moodaliar.	Plaintiff
22	O S 856 of 1882.	Chowdry Mahomed Hussein.	The Bangalore Bank (Limited) by its agent M W. Walker	1 Exhibits A—F—Pro notes, dated 9th June 1880, 18th September 1880, 23rd July 1880 and 26th January 1882, respectively.	Ditto
				2 Exhibit F—Deed of transfer, dated 11th July 1882, and registered as No 8 in Book No IV, Volume 4, in the office of the Sub Registrar of Bangalore	Ditto
				3 Exhibit G—Sale deed, dated 13th May 1866 and registered as No 41, in A register in the Deputy Registrar's Office, Bangalore	Ditto
				4 Exhibit H.—Revenue putta in the name of butcher Ally Saib bin Baday Saib	Ditto
				5 Exhibit I—Receipt for payment of Kandayem by Ally Saib	Ditto
				6. Exhibit K—Draft of a deed of transfer.	Ditto.
				7 Statement of accounts .	Ditto.
				8. Copy of a sale deed, dated 22nd September 1880, and registered as No. 606 in Book No I, Volume 44, in the office of the Sub-Registrar, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Ditto.

Serial No	Number of suit or application	NAMES OF PARTIES: Name of plaintiff or applicant	NAMES OF PARTIES: Name of defendant or respondent	Nature of document	By whom produced.
				9 Memo. of relationship of the plaintiff.	Plaintiff
				10 Receipts and other vouchers	Ditto.
23	O S 898 of 1882	1 Munisamy 2 Vencatappa	Motiah	1 Exhibit A —Revenue putta in the name of Chicka Munisamy	Ditto
				2 Exhibit I —Revenue receipt book of Velayudam	Defendant
				3 Exhibit II —Revenue receipt book of Velayudam	Ditto
				4 Exhibit III —Revenue receipt book of Ramasamy	Ditto
				5 Exhibits IV to VIII — Municipal Bills for taxes paid.	Ditto
				6. Exhibit IX —Sale deed, dated 28th July 1882, and registered as No 351, Book No I, Volume 53, in the office of the Sub-Registrar, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	Ditto
24	O S 933 of 1882	G Brown	1 V Thiruvengadasamy Moodaliar 2 V Aroonachella Moodaliar 3 J W Hayes	1 Exhibit I —Pro note, dated 17th June 1880, executed by 1st defendant in favour of plaintiff and defendants 2 and 3	Defendants 1 and 2
				2 Exhibit II —Pro note, dated 15th March 1880, executed by 1st defendant in favour of plaintiff and defendants 2 and 3	Ditto
				3 Exhibit III —Pro note, dated 11th December 1879, executed by plaintiff in favour of 1st defendant	Ditto
				4 Exhibit VIII —Notice calling for a meeting	Ditto
				5 Exhibit IX.—Memorandum	Ditto
				6 Exhibit X —Pro note executed by 1st defendant in favour of plaintiff and defendants 2 and 3	Ditto.
				7 Exhibit XI —Pro note, dated 28th June 1880, executed by 2nd defendant in favour of plaintiff	Ditto.
				8 Exhibit XII —Pro. note, dated 14th December 1880, executed by 2nd defendant in favour of plaintiff	Ditto
				Exhibit XIII.—Pro note, dated 9th December 1879, executed by defendants 1 and 2 in favour of Bunselal Ramrathan	1st Defendant.
				10 Exhibit XV — Memorandum of agreement, dated 10th December 1879, entered into between J Mergler, V Thiruvengadasamy Moodaliar and V. Aroonachella Moodaliar.	Ditto.

Serial No.	Number of suit or application	Names of parties. Name of plaintiff or applicant	Name of defendant or respondent	Nature of document	By whom produced.
				11. Exhibit XIX.—Receipt, dated 21st January 1880	3rd Defendant.
				12. Exhibit XX.—Telegram.	Ditto.
				13. Exhibit XXI.—Pro note, dated 9th December 1879, executed by V Aroonachella Moodaliar in favour of plaintiff	Defendants.
				14 Exhibit XXII.—Pro note, dated 15th March 1880, executed by 2nd defendant in favour of plaintiff	Ditto
				15. Unregistered memo of agreement between B T Ross, V Aroonachella Moodaliar and V Thiruvengadasamy Moodaliar.	Ditto
				16. Incomplete deed of partnership, dated 10th December 1879, between Hayes McDowell Ross, B L Milbourne Ross, V. Aroonachella Moodaliar, V. Thiruvengadasamy Moodaliar, V. Vasoodeva Moodaliar, V Poottoosamy Chetty, Geo Gibson Brown and J W Hayes	Ditto
				17 Letter to Mr Gooch, dated 22nd February 1880, written by B Ross	Ditto
				18. Letter to Mr Gooch, dated 19th July 1880, written by B. Ross	Ditto
				19 Letter to Mr Gooch, dated 15th July 1880, written by B Ross.	Ditto
				20 Draft of a lease . .	Ditto
				21. Letter, dated 30th April 1880, to Mr Gooch, written by Mr. E. Sydney Smith.	Ditto
				22. Ditto .	Ditto
25	S C 1077 of 1882	1 Inoodeen . . 2 Nannoo Bee 3 Abdul Wahab. 4 Abdul Jaleel	Ibrahim Khan	Account book . . .	Plaintiff
26	O S 1122 of 1882	T Ramasamy Moodaliar	The Ulsur Bank (Limited) by its Liquidators 1. P. M asilamony Moodaliar. 2. P. Krishnasamy Moodaliar. 3 T Ruthna Chetty. 4. P. Munisamy Naidoo.	1 Exhibit J.—Tamil slip .	Ditto
				2 Exhibit I.—Pro note, dated 22nd January 1878, executed by plaintiff in favour of defendant Bank	Defendants
				3. Exhibit II.—Pro. note, dated 22nd January 1878, executed by plaintiff in favour of defendant Bank.	Ditto
				4. Rules of the Bank .	Ditto.
				5. Exhibit X.—Share certificate No 79 in the name of C. Ramanna Maistry.	Ramanna
				6. Exhibit—IX. Share certificate No. 7, dated 31st January 1877, in the name of C. Ramanna Maistry.	Ditto.

Serial No.	Number of suit or application	Names of parties. Name of plaintiff or applicant	Name of defendant or respondent	Nature of document.	By whom produced.
				7. Exhibit B—Letter, dated 7th September 1882, from defendants to plaintiff. 8 Rules of the Bank . 9. Letter, dated 10th November 1882, written by K. Aroonachella Moodaliar to advocate Soobroya Moodaliar.	Plaintiff. Ditto. Ditto.
27	O S. 1318 of 1897.	A Ramanja Moodaliar	1 Veeramma. 2 Ramalinga Moodaliar 3 Valliyamma.	One account book . .	Ditto
28	O S 1716 of 1890	Tavermull Kushiram Sait	1 Kundondoss. 2 Heeranand 3 Cheylaram 4. Guanchand and another.	Two account books containing Exhibits I to VII, respectively.	Defendants
29	O S 2340 of 1890	V. Vasoodeva Moodaliar.	1. Mrs R D'Silva 2 Mariyappah	One account book containing Exhibits VII and VIII.	Plaintiff
30	O S. 1641 of 1895	1 K Sumpungy Setty 2 Mungiah Setty.	Muthialama and another.	One account book containing Exhibit B.	Plaintiffs
31	S C 2269 of 1897	Jonna Nagappa Chetty *alias* Nagaiah Chetty.	K. A. J Raja Gopal Moodaliar	One account book containing Exhibits V and VI.	Defendant.
32	Mis 202 of 1898.	1 Abdul Rahimon Sait 2 Ahmed Sait	Messrs Smetham Bland and Noble, by their agent Mr Brooke Leggatte.	Three account books containing Exhibits A, C, and D, respectively.	Claimants.
33	S C 274 of 1885.	Hayes & Co. .	G Kadirivelloo Moodaliar.	Cash book . . .	Plaintiff.
34	S C 277 of 1900.	Musthan Saib .	Syed Saib *alias* Ahmed Saib.	Two books containing Exhibits A and B, respectively	Ditto.

P S KRISHNA RAO,
District Judge, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

MILITARY WORKS SERVICES.

List of Government Promissory Notes in the custody of the Comptroller General on the 31st December 1903 deposited through the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works Services, under Article 164, Volume I, Civil Account Code.

Serial No	Name of person or fund in whose behalf held	Amount of investment: 3½ per cent of 1854-55	3½ per cent of 1865	3½ per cent of 1842-43	3½ per cent of 1900-01	3 per cent of 1896-97	TOTAL	Name of officer to whom interest is sent
		R	R	R	R	R	R	
1	Mohindro Nath Gangooly, Store-keeper, Presidency District, Military Works Services		1,000	...			1,000	
2	Gopal Chander Mookerjee, Cashier, Presidency District, Military Works Services		1,000				1,000	
3	Abhoy Charan Ghose, Cashier, Presidency District, Military Works Services		2,000				2,000	
4	Endowments on Monuments in Barrackpore Cemetery, Presidency District, Military Works Services	...	500				500	
5*	Endowments on Monuments in Calcutta Cemetery, Presidency District, Military Works Services		2,800				2,800	
6	Endowments on Monuments in Dum Dum Cemetery, Presidency District, Military Works Services	...	500		...		500	
7	Jhandoo Mall, Cashier, Lahore District, Military Works Services		1,000		...		1,000	
8	Din Dyal, Cashier, Lahore District, Military Works Services	...	500	...			500	
9	Rakhal Dass Shome, Store-keeper, Oudh District, Military Works Services	...	100	...	...	...	100	
10	Chedi Lall, Cashier, Oudh District, Military Works Services		...	...	...	1,000	1,000	
11	Shanker Lall, Store-keeper, Oudh District, Military Works Services	...	100	...	...	...	100	
12	Beni Pershad, Cashier, Bundelkhand District, Military Works Services	...	1,000	...			1,000	
13	Kedar Nath, Cashier, Allahabad District, Military Works Services	...	1,000	...		...	1,000	
14	Endowment on Monuments in Dinapore Cemetery, Allahabad District, Military Works Services	...	1,000	...	...		1,000	Examiner of Accounts, Military Works Services.
15	Permeshwari Dass, Cashier, Meerut District, Military Works Services	...	...	...		1,000	1,000	
16	Damodar Waman Mulherkar, Cashier, Mhow District, Military Works Services	...	500	...	...	...	500	
17	Harendro Kumar Chatterjee, Store-keeper, Mhow District, Military Works Services	...	...	...		500	500	
18	Ganeshi Ram Magniram, Contractor, Mhow District, Military Works Services	...	500				500	
19	Mr. J. B. Rodrigues, Contractor, Mhow District, Military Works Services	1,000	...	2,000	...		3,000	
20	Krishnarao Vasdeo Ajinkya, Cashier, Bombay District, Military Works Services	...		...	...	1,000	1,000	
21	Bahadar Singh, Store-keeper, Rohilkhand District, Military Works Services	...	1,000		...	...	1,000	
22	T Vankannah, Store-keeper, Secunderabad District, Military Works Services	...	1,000	...	...	...	1,000	
23	Sachdanand, Cashier, Secunderabad District, Military Works Services	2,000	...	...	...		2,000	
24	Endowments on Monuments in Saugor Cemetery, Nerbadda District, Military Works Services	...	500	...	...		500	
25	Mr. Balkrishna Shanker, Cashier, Poona District, Military Works Services	1,000	...	...	...		1,000	
26	Gangaram Vithoba Hendre, Store-keeper, Poona District, Military Works Services	...		...	500	...	500	
	TOTAL	4,000	16,000	2,000	500	3,500	26,000	

R. M. SLANE,
for Examiner of Accounts, Military Works Services.

RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Camp Nowgong, the 24th January 1904.

No. 55-*C I.—S*—Rai Brij Mohan Lal Bahadur, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, in charge of the Indore Division, Public Works Department, Central India, has been granted leave, on medical certificate, under article 336 of the Civil Service Regulations, for six months, in lieu of the three months, sanctioned in Notification No 2477-C. I—S., dated the 19th December 1903, with effect from the forenoon of 8th December 1903.

G. G. WHITE, M I.C.E,
Secretary to the Agents to the Governor General, in the Public Works Department, Central India and Rajputana

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 27th January 1904

No 236-*Ap.*—Mr M. R Muthuswamy Naidu, Superintendent of post offices, 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for 42 days, with effect from the 19th February 1904, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

The following officiating appointments are made during his absence on privilege leave, or until further orders —

Mr. C S Venkatasubbier, Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, to act as Superintendent of post offices, 3rd grade,

Mr. H. Bower to act as Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade.

H M. KISCH,
Offg Director-General.

IMPERIAL LIBRARY.

Calcutta, the 25th January 1904.

Rules made by the Council of the Library in pursuance of Rule III* already published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 31st January 1903

1. Books belonging to the classes specified below may be lent out to persons engaged in the special study or research, who shall have deposited with the Librarian as guarantee a sum of money to cover the value of the books lent and any incidental expenses, or shall have executed a bond, or furnished adequate security for the requisite amount.

2. The classes of books which may be lent out under the above rule are:—

(*a*) books of which there is more than one copy available

(*b*) books which from the nature of their subject, or the language in which they are written, are likely to be seldom consulted.

3. No book forming part of the reference collection in the Reading-Room, nor any book valuable for its rarity or its illustrations shall be lent without the special permission of the Librarian, who in cases of doubt shall refer the question for the orders of the Council.

4. The cost of postage or carriage both ways is to be defrayed by the borrower.

5 The rules as to duration of loan and number of books to be lent at one time shall be as already provided in the Rules of the Imperial Library.

* Rule III—Subject to the provisions of rule IV, no book or other documents shall be taken out by any person except with the permission of the Librarian to be given in accordance with any general or special orders made by the Council in this behalf

REVENUE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATION.

Peshawar, the 21st January 1904.

No. 138-*G*.—Mir Alam Khan, Tahsildar of Swabi, Peshawar District, is granted privilege leave for two months and ten days, with effect from 1st February 1904, or such subsequent date as he may be relieved of his duties.

Munshi Fazal Haq, B.A., Superintendent of the Vernacular Office of the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, and a qualified candidate for the post of Tahsildar is appointed to officiate as Tahsildar of Swabi, *vice* Mir Alam Khan, or until further orders.

M. F. O'DWYER,
Revenue Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province.

REVENUE AND FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Peshawar, the 23rd January 1904.

No. 144-*G*.—In accordance with the provisions of section 2 of the Indian Forest Act, No VII of 1878, the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province is pleased to hereby appoint the officer for the time being in charge of the Nowshera Sub-division of the Peshawar District to be a Forest Officer within the meaning of the said Act in respect of the Khawara and Zira Reserved Forests of the Peshawar District.

No 145-*G*.—In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by section 67 of the Indian Forest Act, No VII of 1878, the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province is hereby pleased to invest the officer for the time being in charge of the Nowshera Sub-division of the Peshawar District with the powers described in the said section in respect of the Khwara and Zira Reserved Forests of the said district.

M. F. O'DWYER,
Revenue and Financial Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Peshawar, the 20th January 1904.

No. 8.—The following officiating appointments are made in the Border Military Police, Kohat and Samana Rifles, with effect from the 6th January 1904, consequent on the grant of three months' privilege leave to Mr. E. C. M. Cooke:—

Mr. R. C. Boyle, Quarter Master, to officiate as Adjutant.

Mr. D. Petrie, Punjab Police, to officiate as Quarter Master.

LEAVE.

The 20th January 1904.

No. 6.—Wazirzada Muhammad Akram Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Treasury Officer, Kohat, was granted privilege leave of absence for sixteen days, under Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, from the 9th to the 24th December 1903, both days inclusive.

No. 7.—Mr. E. C. M. Cooke, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Adjutant, Border Military Police, Kohat and Samana Rifles, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months, under Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the afternoon of the 5th January 1904

By order,

A. H. GRANT,
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Return of Births and Deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday, the 2nd January 1904.

Number.	Districts.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	Births. Males.	Births. Females.	Births. Total.	Deaths. Total.	Deaths. Males.	Deaths. Females.	Cause of death. Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory disease.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Infants under one year of age. Males.	Females.	Total.	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	Number.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	Hazára	Abbottábad	3,395	5	1	6	...	...	.	..	.	...	..	.	..	..	...	...	.	...	92	...	1
2	Hazára	Nawashahr	4,114	3	2	5	4	3	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	..	1	1	1	2	63	50	2
3	Hazára	Buffa	7,829	6	2	8	6	4	2	...	.	..	5	.	...	...	1	1		1	59	45	3
4	Hazára	Haripur	5,578	2	3	5	5	1	4	...	...	..	2	...	1	...	2	...	1	1	47	47	4
5	Peshάwar	Peshάwar	73,343	38	32	70	68	40	28	...	11	...	31	3	7	...	16	10	8	18	50	48	5
6	Kohát	Kohát	18,092	7	13	20	4	2	2	...	..	...	3	1	...	...	..	...	2	2	58	12	6
7	Bannu	Bannu	10,070	7	10	17	8	5	3	...		...	3	1	1	...	3	2	...	2	88	41	7
8	Bannu	Lakki	5,218	...	4	4	5	5	.	...	...	..	4	...			1	1	...	1	40	50	8
9	Dera Ismail Khan	Dera Ismail Khan	28,287	6	7	13	42	23	19	...	.	..	36	1	...	1	4	5	4	9	24	77	9
10	Dera Ismail Khan	Kuláchi	9,125	6	2	8	4	2	2	.			4	...	..		..	..	...	..	45	23	10
		TOTAL	164,251	80	76	156	146	85	61	.	11	.	91	6	9	1	28	20	16	36	50	46	

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province, on the general health of the Municipal Towns during the week ending Saturday, the 2nd January 1904.

Births and Deaths in Municipal Towns.—In the 10 Municipal Towns, 156 births were registered (80 males and 76 females), giving a birth-rate of 50 per mille of population, 146 deaths were registered (85 males and 61 females) giving a death-rate of 46 per mille of population.

W. A. SYKES, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

Peshawar, the 20th January 1904.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

In accordance with the provisions of the section 5 of the Act VI of 1878, notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that on the 17th day of June 1903, treasure consisting of gold and silver ornaments of the value of about R400 was found in a house of one Vithal Narotem in the Kadwa-Wad street of Jambusar town, and all persons claiming the said treasure, or any part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally, or by agent, before the Mamledar of Jambusar on the 4th day of July 1904 at 12 A.M in the Mamledar's office, when the said Mamledar will proceed to hold an inquiry in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

A. C. LOGAN,
Collector, Broach.

CAMP PAKHAJAN,
The 23rd January 1904.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 4th December 1901.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal —

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen.
5. Press workers
6. Photo-Mechanical workers.
7. Mechanical apprentices.
8. Metal and wood carvers

E. ATKINSON, Major, R E.,
Principal, Thomason College

CEMETERY NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the tomb of F. W. Kelly at the Gujranwala Cemetery needs repairs very urgently. Any friend or relative of the deceased wishing to restore the tomb should communicate with the undersigned If no person will undertake the required repairs within three months from this date, the tomb shall be treated at the next repairs in such manner as the officer in charge of the cemetery may decide to be necessary for the maintenance of the cemetery in decent order.

C. W. LOXTON,
Deputy Commissioner, Officer in charge Cemetery, Gujranwala.

GUJRANWALA;
The 15th January 1904.

THE GOVERNMENT CEMETERY, MHOW, CENTRAL INDIA.

Notice is hereby given, under the provisions of Rule XX of the Government of India, Home Department, Notification No. 178, dated Simla, the 21st May 1897, that the following unendowed monuments in the above Cemetery have fallen into a ruinous condition, and should no person or persons be found who will undertake to repair or restore them, or any one of them, they will severally be dealt with at the next annual repairs of the Cemetery in such manner as the Officer in charge of the Cemetery may decide to be necessary for the maintenance of the Cemetery in decent order:—

(1) Sacred to the Memory of Elizabeth Agnes Child of C. S. Stewart, Schoolmaster, R.A., died Aug. 28, 1865.

(2) Secred to the Memory of James O'Neal, Hospital Steward, 21st Brigade, died 14th August 1867.

G. M. DAVIES,
Archdeacon of Nagpur.

DIRECTOR OF RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 27th January 1904.

No 3.—Mr A T Stowell, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, in class III, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as District Traffic Superintendent, on the North Western Railway in class II of that establishment, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Mr R. C. Williams, or until further orders

G. F. WILSON, Col, R E.,
Director of Railway Traffic.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* and upwards at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, for *cash only* at the following rates, *viz.* :—

	Government officers.	General public	Postage extra.
	R	R	Annas
1-pound tin	10	12	8
½ "	5	6	6
¼ "	2-8	3	4

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April 1903, the price of this Quinine will be as follows :—

1-pound tin,	R16,	or post-free,	R16-8
½ "	R8,	"	R8-6
¼ "	R4,	"	R4-6

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture, and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, 8, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

A General Catalogue of all Government Publications may be obtained gratis from the Government Central Press, Calcutta.

All books published by the Superintendent of Government Printing, India, can be purchased either directly or through the following or any other booksellers.—

AGENTS IN EUROPE.

Mr. E. A. Arnold, 37, Bedford Street, Strand, London.

Messrs. Constable & Co., 2, Whitehall Gardens, London.

Messrs Sampson Low, Marston & Co., St. Dunstan's House, Fetter Lane, London.

Messrs. Luzac & Co., 46, Great Russell Street, London.

Messrs Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co, Charing Cross Road, London

Mr. Bernard Quaritch, 15, Piccadilly, London

Messrs P S King & Son, 2 & 4, Great Smith Street, Westminster.

Messrs H S King and Co, 65, Cornhill, London, are also Agents for the sale of the Army List.

Mr. Otto Harrassowitz } Leipzig.
Mr. Karl Hiersemann }

Messrs R Friedlander & Sohn, Berlin, N W Carlstrasse, 11

Mr. Ernest Leroux, 28, Rue Bonaparte, Paris.

Mr Martinus Nijhoff, Hague, Holland.

Messrs. Williams and Norgate, Oxford.

Messrs. Deighton Bell & Co., Cambridge.

AGENTS IN INDIA.

Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta and Simla.
Messrs. Newman & Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. R. Cambray & Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. S. K. Lahiri & Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. Higginbotham & Co., Madras.
Messrs. V. Kalyanarama Iyer & Co., Madras.
Messrs. G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras.
Messrs. Thacker & Co, Ld., Bombay.
Messrs A. J. Combridge & Co., Bombay.
Messrs. D B Taraporevala, Sons & Co., Bombay
Mrs. Radhabai Atmaram Sagoon, Bombay
Superintendent, American Baptist Mission Press, Rangoon
Rai Sahib M Gulab Singh & Sons, Mufid-i-Am Press, Lahore.
Mr N B Mathur, Superintendent, Nazair Kanun Hind Press, Allahabad
Manager, Educational Book Depôts, Nagpur and Jubbulpore.*
Manager of the Imperial Book Depôt, 63, Chandny Chauk Street, Delhi.*
Manager, *East Coast News*, Vizagapatam.*
Manager, "The Agra Medical Hall and Co-operative Association, Limited" (Successors to A. John & Co., Agra).*
Mr. T K Seetharama Aiyar, Kumbakonam *
Lala Debi Prasad, Vakil and Manager of Law Press, Cawnpore.*
Superintendent, Basel Mission Book and Tract Depository, Mangalore.*
Messrs. P. Varadachary & Co., Madras.*
Mr. Sunder Pandurang, Bombay *
The Mercantile Mission Branch, Calicut.

*Agents for sale of the Legislative Department publications.

NOTICE.—Books and Acts required for private use only can be purchased Applications should be accompanied by a remittance, unless it is wished that the books should be sent by value-payable post, in which case, besides the ordinary postage, an additional charge is made for registration and commission.

Books and Acts required for the public service should be obtained through Local Governments to whom the applicant is subordinate.

Application for Government publications which are no longer in print should be made to the Agents of the particular Government under whose orders they were originally issued.

The amounts within parentheses are for packing and postage

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Imperial Library list of additions, new series, Nos. 9 and 10. Foolscap. Paper cover. 8*a*. or 9*d*. (2*a*) each.

Chronological Tables for the year 1904. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4*a* or 5*d* (1*a*)

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Monthly Weather Review, August, 1903. By W. L. Dallas (illustrated by 6 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1.

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Monthly Weather Review of India for the months of March to May 1903. By W. L. Dallas (illustrated by 5 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1 per month.

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LIST OF NEW BOOK PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 9th JANUARY 1904.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Palæontologia Indica, Series XV, Volume I, Part V. By Carl Diener, Ph.D. R2-8.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1904.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Stolen.

The Government Promissory Notes No. 054385 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1842-43 for R500, No. 077742 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1865 for R500, No. 008802 of the 3 per cent. loan of 1896-97 for R500. The 1st note originally issued in the name of Hari Das Sreemany, the 2nd in that of Troylucko Nath Roy, and the 3rd in the name of the Agra Bank, Limited, the 1st and 3rd were last endorsed to Troylucko Nath Roy, the proprietor, by whom they and the 2nd were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest, and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor after two years from the date of last advertisement.

Name of the Proprietor—AMRITALALL ROY.
Residence—Gaungadharpur, Sankrail P O., District Howrah.

Estate W. Monies, deceased.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 42, ACT 28 OF 1866

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late William Monies of the Public Works Department, who died at Plymouth on 18th July 1903, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to Mr J C R. Johnston, of the firm of Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, are required to send in the same on or before 4th March next to the said Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

J. C. R. JOHNSTON,
Administrator to Estate, W Monies, deceased.

CALCUTTA,
The 21st January 1904.

MANBHUM COAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

(In Liquidation.)

Notice is hereby given in pursuance of section 186 of the Indian Companies' Act, 1882, that a General Meeting of the Members of the abovenamed Company will be held, at No 8, Old Court House Street, on Friday, the 29th January 1904, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of having an account laid before them and showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of and of having any explanation that may be given by the Liquidator and also of determining by Extraordinary Resolution the manner in which the books, accounts and documents of the Company and of the Liquidator thereof shall be disposed of.

H EVATT,
Liquidator

Dated the 21st December 1903



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 5 } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1904

OFFICIAL PAPERS

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 a.m. on Thursday, the 28th January 1904, based on the India Daily Weather Reports of the period.

The weather over India has been quieter than was anticipated during the week under review. The unsettled conditions which at the close of last week were apparently approaching the Peninsula from the Bay never developed to any importance and beyond giving showers to Ceylon did not affect the weather in the south to any extent worth recording. Similarly the unsettled weather which was giving rain to Persia on the 20th and 21st and was advancing eastward did not enter India and did not affect conditions over this country. Snow or rain fell in Baluchistan, at Cherat, at some of the hill stations in the North-West Himalayas and in Kashmir, but over the plains of North-West India the weather was generally fine and rainless. A very slight storm, however, appeared over Gujarat on the 22nd and light showers were reported from Gujarat and the Central India Plateau on the 23rd and 24th, while moderate showers were received over the extreme north-east of India on the 26th, 27th and 28th.

The rainfall table shows that effective rain was received during the week in the Brahmaputra Valley, the Dinajpur sub-division, the Simla sub-division, Baluchistan, the Jhansi sub-division, the Indore sub-division, the Calicut sub-division and the South division of the East Coast. Elsewhere the rainfall was actually or practically *nil*. The week's rainfall was considerably heavier than usual in Baluchistan and in trifling excess in the Indore and Rajkot sub-divisions, and the East Coast (South) division, while elsewhere it was more or less in defect. The absence of rain over North-West India has occasioned a decrease in the seasonal excess over the West Himalayas and the North-West Dry Area, but elsewhere the seasonal conditions are practically unchanged.

At the close of the week the barometer was falling everywhere but the weather in Persia and Baluchistan remains fine and gave no sign of an immediate change.

Rainfall division with representative station	Rainfall sub-division named after representative station	Rainfall data for week ending on 28th January 1904.			Rainfall data from 4th December 1903 to 28th January 1904.			Seasonal percentage variation.	
		Average actual rainfall	Average normal rainfall	Excess or defect in inches	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	This week.	Last week.
		Inches.	Inch.	Inches	Inches.	Inches			
1. Burma Coast (Rangoon)	..	0	0·12	−0·12	0·24	0·53	−0·29	−55	−41
2. Burma Wet (Bhamo)	...	0·05	0·12	−0·07	0·05	0·61	−0·56	−92	−100
3. Burma Dry (Mandalay)	..	0	0·01	−0·01	0	0·43	−0·43	−100	−100
4. Delta of Bengal	Narayanganj	0	0·24	−0·24	0	0·83	−0·83	−100	−100
	Calcutta	0	0·19	−0·19	0·01	0·50	−0·49	−98	−97
5. Brahmaputra Valley (Sibsagar)	...	0·17	0·26	−0·09	0·40	1·10	−0·70	−64	−73
6. Himalayas and Sub Himalaya, East	Dinajpur	0·16	0·21	−0·05	0·19	0·55	−0·36	−65	−91
	Darbhanga	0	0·33	−0·33	0·13	0·68	−0·55	−81	−93
	Bahraich	0·01	0·37	−0·36	0·48	1·23	−0·75	−61	−45
7. Indo Gangetic Plain, East	Burdwan	0	0·14	−0·14	0	0·34	−0·34	−100	−100
	Patna	0	0·23	−0·23	0·57	0·69	−0·12	−17	+24
8. Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya, West.	Simla	0·18	0·94	−0·76	4·94	3·92	+1·02	+26	+60
	Ludhiana	0	0·68	−0·68	2·73	2·57	+0·16	+6	+44
9. Indo-Gangetic Plain, West	Cawnpore	0·02	0·26	−0·24	0·22	1·08	−0·86	−80	−76
	Lahore	0	0·39	−0·39	0·93	1·49	−0·56	−38	−15
10. N.-W. Dry Area (Bikaner)	...	0·05	0·24	−0·19	1·58	0·94	+0·64	+68	+119
11. Baluchistan (Quetta)	...	1·45	0·43	+1·02	3·38	2·21	+1·17	+53	+8
12. East Coast, North	Waltair	0	0·01	−0·01	0·09	0·96	−0·87	−91	−91
	Cuttack	0	0·17	−0·17	0·02	0·61	−0·59	−97	−95
13. East Satpuras	Ranchi	0	0·13	−0·13	0·03	0·43	−0·40	−93	−90
	Raipur	0	0·07	−0·07	0	0·55	−0·55	−100	−100
	Jubbulpore	0	0·13	−0·13	0·10	0·97	−0·87	−90	−88
14. Central India Plateau	Jhansi	0·13	0·20	−0·07	0·31	1·18	−0·87	−74	−82
	Jaipur	0	0·17	−0·17	0·17	0·71	−0·54	−76	−70
	Indore	0·19	0·08	+0·11	0·19	0·42	−0·23	−55	−100
15. West Coast	Calicut	0·12	0·19	−0·07	2·53	2·57	−0·04	−2	+1
	Bombay	0	0·02	−0·02	0	0·16	−0·16	−100	−100
16. Gujarat	Ahmedabad	0	0·02	−0·02	0	0·09	−0·09	−100	−100
	Rajkot	0·07	0·03	+0·04	0·11	0·13	−0·02	−15	−60
17. West Satpuras (Akola)	...	0	0·04	−0·04	0·05	0·79	−0·74	−94	−93
18. Deccan	Bellary	0	0·01	−0·01	0·47	0·47	0	0	+2
	Bijapur	0	0	0	0·02	0·27	−0·25	−93	−93
	Hyderabad	0	0·02	−0·02	0·04	0·11	−0·07	−64	−56
19. South India	Mysore	0	0·01	−0·01	0·48	0·21	+0·27	+129	+140
	Madura	0	0·07	−0·07	5·27	2·59	+2·68	+103	+109
20. East Coast South (Madras)	...	0·38	0·25	+0·13	17·36	9·49	+7·87	+83	+84

W. L. DALLAS,
for Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India
and Director General of Indian Observatories.

J. WILSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA:
The 28th January 1904.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 23rd January 1904.

Madras.—There was no rain during the week Irrigation supplies are sufficient. Ploughing, sowing, and transplanting are in progress in parts The standing crops are generally good. Harvests continue with fair outturn Pasture is sufficient Fodder is procurable. The condition of cattle is good Prices are almost stationary

Bombay.—Very slight showers fell during the week in parts of Karachi, Hyderabad, and Ahmedabad The rainfall is generally sufficient, but more rain is needed for spring crops in parts of Larkana, Khandesh, Nasik, and Poona The standing crops have been damaged by locusts in parts of Colaba, Ratnagiri, and Satara, by rats in parts of Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, and Bijapur, by frost in parts of Larkana, Hyderabad, and Ahmedabad, and by blight in parts of the Carnatic They are also suffering from insufficient moisture in parts of Poona and Sholapur, and are generally in good condition elsewhere The harvesting of autumn crops is nearly completed in Satara and continues in parts of Sholapur, the Carnatic, and Baroda Threshing is completed in Thana, is nearly over in Colaba and Satara and continues in parts of Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona, and Canara Harvesting of spring crops has commenced in parts of Ahmednagar, Poona, Satara and Belgaum Cotton is slightly damaged by frost in parts of Ahmedabad and Broach, and by rats or blight in parts of Bijapur and Dharwar, is in fair condition in Panch Mahals, and Surat, and generally in good condition in Belgaum, Wadhwan, and Rajkot Picking is completed in Khandesh is nearly over in Hyderabad, and continues in parts of Ahmedabad Ahmednagar, and Rajkot The fodder supply is sufficient Agricultural stock is generally sufficient and in good condition The water supply is generally adequate Prices of food-grains have fallen in three districts, risen in two districts, and are stationary elsewhere

Bengal.—Light showers are reported from Bihar and parts of North Bengal and Chota Nagpur The recent rain has been beneficial to the standing spring crops Rain is needed in Burdwan and Palamau Some damage has been caused to the spring crops by insects in Burdwan and to poppy by caterpillars in Champaran Prospects are otherwise good Harvesting of winter rice is almost over and threshing is going on Preparation of lands for early rice, jute, and sugarcane has commenced in places Fodder is sufficient. Scarcity of water is reported from parts of Malda The price of common rice has risen in eleven districts, has fallen in five, and is stationary in the remainder.

United Provinces.—There was slight rain in all districts during the week except Naini Tal, Moradabad, Meerut, Mainpuri, Hardoi, and Ghazipur, but more rain is needed in eight districts The standing crops have been slightly damaged by hail in Bahraich, Allahabad, and Banda, but are otherwise in good condition The pressing of sugarcane continues The irrigation of spring crops and poppy is going on Fodder and food are sufficient, and prices continue stationary

Punjab—Slight rain has fallen in parts of Umballa and Rawalpindi The price of wheat is falling in Jullundur, Rawalpindi, and Mianwali and rising in Lahore The prices of other food-grains are fluctuating Pressing of sugarcane continues in Jullundur, Lahore, Amritsar, and Sialkot The til (sesamum) crop is being threshed and cleaned in Mooltan The condition of the standing irrigated crops is reported good throughout the province, but that of unirrigated crops is unfavourable except in Delhi and Hissar The outturn of sugarcane in Sialkot and Shahpur and of til (sesamum) in Mooltan is said to be average The rapeseed crop is being damaged by caterpillars in parts of Ferozepore Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder is sufficient in all districts except in parts of Rawalpindi

North-West Frontier Province.—Showers have fallen in Hazara, but there was no rain elsewhere and none is required at present. The condition of the standing crops is very good. Wheat and barley are still being sown on *barani* lands and an unusually large spring crop area is anticipated. The stocks of food-grains are ample. Prices are easy and stationary.

Burma.—There was no rain during the week in Lower Burma. Reaping of paddy is completed and threshing is in progress A normal crop is expected. In Upper Burma the reaping of wet weather paddy is completed in all but four districts. Cultivation of

dry weather paddy and other crops is progressing The outturn of wet weather paddy is good except in parts of Katha, the Ruby Mines, and Yamethin districts. The price of paddy has risen in Tharrawaddy, Prome, Thongwa, and Pakokku, and slightly in Rangoon and Thayetmyo, but has fallen in Akyab, Thaton, Menbu, and Bhamo.

Central Provinces.—No rain has fallen during the week. Threshing of rice and the picking of cotton have been almost completed The spring crops are generally in good condition, but wheat is beginning to dry up on high lands and a few showers of rain would greatly improve the prospects Slight damage has been caused by hail in a few villages of the Hoshangabad district Very slight damage has also been caused to linseed by cloudy weather and insects in parts of the Jubbulpore, Raipur, and Bilaspur districts. Prices have fluctuated slightly

Assam.—There was slight rain in Upper Assam during the week. Harvesting of winter rice and pulse is nearly finished and the outturn is good Tea pruning, sugarcane-pressing, and ploughing for early rice and jute are in progress Gathering of mustard has commenced. Prospects are fair Fodder is insufficient in parts of Cachar and in the hills Water is insufficient in the hills Prices—common rice—Sylhet 18, Silchar 17; Dhubri, Gauhati, and Nowgong 16, Tezpur 15, Sibsagar 13, and Dibrugarh 12 seers per rupee

Mysore—Prices are generally steady. The standing crops are good. Paddy is being harvested. Prospects of season are good. Cattle are healthy. Water and fodder are available.

Coorg.—Threshing of rice has commenced and picking of coffee continues. Prices of food-grains are stationary. Water and fodder are sufficient

Hyderabad.—There was no rain during the week The early rice harvest is nearly completed The spring crop is in good condition and the harvest has commenced in parts Late rice is good and sowings continue Prospects are good. Prices—wheat 11; rice 11, and jowari 32⅝ seers per halli rupee.

Rajputana.—Slight rain fell throughout province during the week except in Jaisalmer and Karauli Agricultural operations are satisfactory and the condition of the standing crops and cattle is good Fodder is ample Prices are favourable

Central India.—There was slight rain in parts of Gwalior and Bundelkhand during the week, but none elsewhere Agricultural operations are in progress Crops are good everywhere, but have been slightly damaged by the excessive cold in Malwa. Agricultural stock and pasturage are generally good Prices are normal in Gwalior, Indore, Bhopal, and Baghelkhand, and steady in Bundelkhand, Malwa, and Bhopal. Opium is good in Gwalior, Bhopal, and Malwa, and indifferent in Indore

Kashmir.—The weather is snowy and very frosty and extremely cold. Prices are stationary.

Jammu.—There was slight rain during the week Prices are fluctuating. Wheat sells from 16 to 26 and maize 24 to 40 seers per rupee The condition of the standing crops is good Fodder is sufficient.

Nepal.—There was no rain during the week. The weather is frosty and very cold. Rain is needed badly for the standing crops The price of rice is 6½ seers for the rupee

J WILSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT, LINSEED, INDIGO, JUTE, TEA, AND RICE

QUANTITY (in hundredweight) of **COTTON** imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA, the City of BOMBAY, and KARACHI, in November 1903, and from 1st January to 30th November 1903, and in the corresponding periods of 1901 and 1902

Whence exported	Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karáchi			TOTAL		
	1901	1902	1903	1901	1902	1903	1901	1902	1903	1901	1902	1903
	Imports in November											
By Rail and River—												
Assam	...	51	..	..	.	.	.	.	.		51	...
Bengal	1,282	2,268	1,978	.	...					1,282	2,268	1,978
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	17,811	48,996	41,020	107,570	126,050	103,852	5	5	...	125,386	175,051	145,472
Panjab	1,089	2,037	4,557	21,489	38,728	44,475	14,735	33,008	65,981	37,313	73,773	115,013
Sind	...	.		.	.		7,460	7,282	16,238	7,460	7,282	16,238
Raj. & C. India	32	..	2,143	6,459	1,259	3,280		..		6,491	1,259	5,423
Bombay			.	59,439	21,090	90,003				59,439	21,090	96,009
Cent. Provs.	1,045	..	.	12,963	37,096	13,325	.		..	14,008	37,095	13,325
Berar		..	..	94,995	125,320	81,757	..			94,995	125,320	81,757
Nizam's Territory	..	..		6,099		4,842	.			6,099		4,842
Madras	.		.	145	.			..		145	..	...
Mysore					.						.	...
TOTAL	21,259	53,372	50,298	309,159	350,143	347,540	22,200	40,295	82,219	352,618	443,810	480,057
By Sea—												
Bengal	337	764	339	697	14	636	.			1,034	778	975
Bombay	...	890		391	874	699	177		929	568	1,770	1,028
Sind				9,796	1,365	14,101				9,796	1,365	14,101
Madras	31	6		206	369	1,008		.		237	375	1,008
Burma	238	2,610	470					..		238	2,610	470
Non-Br. Ports in India	.	..		14,371	4,329	7,738				14,371	4,329	7,738
Foreign countries	223	110	.	4,626	4,290	1,692		.	.	4,849	4,400	1,692
TOTAL	829	4,386	809	30,087	11,241	25,874	177		929	31,093	15,627	27,612
TOTAL IMPORTS	22,088	57,758	51,107	339,246	361,384	373,414	22,377	40,295	83,148	383,711	459,437	507,669
	Imports to end of November											
By Rail and River—												
Assam	17,781	20,174	4,405	.	..					17,781	20,174	4,405
Bengal	87,778	80,859	52,077	.		...	..		.	87,778	80,859	52,077
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	209,574	355,062	242,140	418,565	830,863	544,740	5	172	6	628,144	1,186,097	786,886
Panjab	37,324	45,098	36,360	137,997	270,289	224,525	282,440	275,899	496,440	457,761	58[illegible],276	757,325
Sind				303			177,802	324,231	352,804	178,105	324,231	352,804
Raj. & C. India	10,634	30,827	42,723	338,262	387,458	561,652	35	2,609	27,304	348,931	420,894	631,679
Bombay	31	..	160	2,192,291	1,954,695	2,617,925	...			2,192,322	1,954,695	2,618,085
Cent. Provs.	52,751	15,933	1	657,031	594,411	940,128				709,782	610,344	940,129
Berar	26,202	.	1,229	1,955,280	1,449,240	1,721,948		.	..	1,981,482	1,449,240	1,723,177
Nizam's Territory	..	.		137,105	307,117	359,228	..		.	137,165	307,117	359,228
Madras	..	16	..	17,259	52,310	24,759			.	17,259	52,326	24,759
Mysore	.		...	27	4,838	1,695	.	.		27	4,838	1,695
TOTAL	442,075	545,959	379,095	5,854,180	5,851,221	6,990,600	460,282	602,911	876,554	6,756,537	7,000,091	8,252,249
By Sea—												
Bengal	22,718	15,409	50,621	2,279	1,077	2,171	.			24,997	16,486	52,792
Bombay	3,006	5,180	1,828	2,705	5,164	8,566	177	4	1,976	6,788	10,348	12,370
Sind	.	..	..	74,420	182,408	183,003		1	.	74,420	182,409	183,003
Madras	319	14,993	2,251	4,231	8,300	5,338		.	.	4,550	23,293	7,589
Burma	9,665	19,402	12,961	579	900	7,489		..	..	10,244	20,302	20,450
Non-Br. Ports in India	..	.	...	320,452	427,864	858,998	.	..	1	320,452	427,864	858,999
Foreign countries	1,773	585	393	77,351	72,868	23,298	201	.	81	79,325	73,453	23,772
TOTAL	38,381	55,569	68,054	488,017	698,581	1,088,863	378	5	2,058	526,776	754,155	1,158,975
TOTAL IMPORTS	480,456	601,528	447,149	6,342,197	6,549,802	8,085,463	460,660	602,916	878,612	7,283,313	7,754,246	9,411,224

QUANTITY (in hundredweight) of WHEAT imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA, the City of BOMBAY, and KARACHI, in November 1903, and from 1st January to 30th November 1903, and in the corresponding periods of 1901 and 1902

Imports in November

Whence exported	Calcutta 1901	Calcutta 1902	Calcutta 1903	City of Bombay 1901	City of Bombay 1902	City of Bombay 1903	Karáchi 1901	Karáchi 1902	Karáchi 1903	Total 1901	Total 1902	Total 1903
By Rail and River—												
Assam							•		..			...
Bengal	20,459	22,673	37,765			4				20,459	22,673	37,769
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	90,638	234,092	504,071	442	89,364	124,940		93,862	196,208	91,080	417,918	825,210
Panjab	30,639			3,716	58,619	93,926	516,768	632 937	1,583,342	551,123	691,556	1,677,268
Sind							94,679	150,095	69,935	94,679	156,695	69,935
Raj. & C. India	...			1,469	2,053	25,687		•		1,469	2,053	25,687
Bombay	•			10,121	9,345	37,928				10,121	9,345	37,928
Cent. Provs.	1			2,746	42,616	221,131	•			2,747	42,616	221,131
Berar					253		...				253	
Nizam's Territory		•		...		112					..	112
Madras	..					185	•	..				185
Mysore			•		•	•						
TOTAL	141,737	257,365	541,836	18,494	202,250	503,913	611,447	883,494	1,849,485	771,678	1,343,109	2,895,234

Whence exported	Calcutta 1901	Calcutta 1902	Calcutta 1903	City of Bombay 1901	City of Bombay 1902	City of Bombay 1903	Karáchi 1901	Karáchi 1902	Karáchi 1903	Total 1901	Total 1902	Total 1903
By Sea—												
Bengal									..	..		
Bombay	•	6		4,157	783	27,144	...		2	4,157	789	27,146
Sind	•			125,061	114,004	80,031				125,081	114,004	80,031
Madras	•			•	..	33				•		33
Burma	•		...								•	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	•	...	•	7,146	2,001	42,388	...		11,541	7,146	2,001	53,929
Foreign countries	•		•	•	53						53	...
TOTAL		6	•	136,384	116,841	149,596		..	11,543	136,384	116,847	161,139
TOTAL IMPORTS	141,737	257,371	541,836	154,878	319,091	653,503	611,447	883,494	1,861,028	908,062	1,459,956	3,050,373

Imports to end of November

Whence exported	Calcutta 1901	Calcutta 1902	Calcutta 1903	City of Bombay 1901	City of Bombay 1902	City of Bombay 1903	Karáchi 1901	Karáchi 1902	Karáchi 1903	Total 1901	Total 1902	Total 1903
By Rail and River—												
Assam	•		1,276	..			•	..	..	...		1,276
Bengal	360,221	577,059	463,097	10	5,834	153	•	•		360,231	583,793	463,250
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	1,142,779	2,123,164	5,209,584	83,463	324,960	773,957	3,366	255,575	1,152,350	1,229,608	2,703,699	7,135,891
Panjab	274,296	52,710	3,417	337,403	438,647	678,195	6,421,546	8,673,080	13,391,540	7,033,245	9,164,437	14,073,152
Sind	•					2	926,975	1,192,084	1,161,482	926,975	1,192,684	1,161,484
Raj. & C. India		988	552	20,148	14,312	156,599	1,741	•	404	21,889	15,300	157,555
Bombay	•			145,428	31,133	332,718				145,428	31,133	332,718
Cent. Provs.	5,640	4,307	7,814	24,765	472,174	2,057,876		..	•	30,405	476,481	2,065,692
Berar	984			51	280	134		..		1,035	280	134
Nizam's Territory	..	•	..	85	212	177			..	85	212	177
Madras		...		•	..	242				...	•	242
Mysore	..	...		..		..	•	..		•	•	...
TOTAL	1,783,920	2,759,128	5,685,740	611,353	1,287,552	4,000,055	7,353,628	10,121,339	15,705,776	9,748,901	14 168,019	25,391,571

Whence exported	Calcutta 1901	Calcutta 1902	Calcutta 1903	City of Bombay 1901	City of Bombay 1902	City of Bombay 1903	Karáchi 1901	Karáchi 1902	Karáchi 1903	Total 1901	Total 1902	Total 1903
By Sea—												
Bengal		..		79	19,488	85	•	...	..	79	19,488	85
Bombay		6		33,653	11,230	99,571		1	2	33,653	11,237	99,573
Sind	..	..	..	1,340,252	1,314,855	733,000	151	22	•	1,340,403	1,314,877	733,000
Madras	..	•		104,040	995	323		•	..	104,040	995	323
Burma	..	..	1,224	848	11,041	217			..	848	11,041	1,441
Non-Br. Ports in India		..		251,590	35,543	381,184	8,852	...	52,593	260,442	35,543	433,777
Foreign countries	20,693	...	7	277,625	736	18,670	7,851	...	9	306,169	736	18,686
TOTAL	20,693	6	1,231	2,008,087	1,394,488	1,233,050	16,854	- 23	52,604	2,045,634	1,394,517	1,286,885
TOTAL IMPORTS	1,804,613	2,759,134	5,686,971	2,619,440	2,682,040	5,233,105	7,370,482	10,121,362	15,758,380	11,704,535	15,562,536	26,678,456

QUANTITY (in hundredweight) of LINSEED imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA, the City of BOMBAY, and KARACHI, in November 1903, and from 1st January to 30th November 1903, and in the corresponding periods of 1901 and 1902

Whence exported	Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karachi			TOTAL		
	1901	1902	1903	1901	1902	1903	1901	1902	1903	1901	1902	1903
Imports in November												
By Rail and River—												
Assam		...	2,631	...		...	..	...	...			2,631
Bengal	188,967	115,140	217,589	..		.	...	...	...	188,967	115,140	217,589
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	97,108	45,705	88,245	5,878	1,842	5,798	121			103,107	47,547	94,043
Panjab				1,973	3,369	29	37,459	19,628	2,286	39,432	22,997	2,315
Sind	...			..	.	.	.		41		..	41
Raj. & C. India	1,212	494	1,585	13,635	6,675	11,840			..	14,847	7,169	13,425
Bombay		..	.	11,531	10,609	17,214	.	.	..	11,531	10,009	17,214
Cent. Provs.	249		...	14,663	10,346	25,398	...		..	14,912	10,346	25,398
Berar	.	.	.	3,464	1,321	1,790	.		..	3,464	1,321	1,790
Nizam's Territory	..		...	6,948	3,242	26,653	.		.	6,948	3,242	26,653
Madras		..	..	215	71	333	.			215	71	333
Mysore	..			...	4	...					4	...
TOTAL	287,536	161,339	310,050	58,307	37,479	89,055	37,580	19,628	2,327	383,423	218,446	401,432
By Sea—												
Bengal	.	...	132		.				.			132
Bombay		.	...	41			...		.	41		..
Sind	.	..	...	19,255	13,863	3,222		.	...	19,255	13,863	3,222
Madras	..	.			.				..		..	...
Burma			...		.	.				.		
Non-Br. Ports in India		.	..	264	143	257				264	143	257
Foreign countries	..		...	858	1,277	421	.	.		858	1,277	421
TOTAL			132	20,418	15,283	3,900	...		.	20,418	15,283	4,032
TOTAL IMPORTS	287,536	161,339	310,182	78,725	52,762	92,955	37,580	19,628	2,327	403,841	233,729	405,464
Imports to end of November												
By Rail and River—												
Assam	40,759	46,532	92,662	..		..	...	.		40,759	46,532	92,662
Bengal	2,247,561	1,947,839	2,909,334	2,565	137	..	.			2,250,126	1,947,976	2,969,334
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	1,757,610	1,345,522	1,718,216	414,834	471,979	509,862	632	4,284	13,734	2,173,070	1,821,785	2,241,812
Panjab	2,059	995	...	23,067	36,975	9,094	109,510	85,935	44,367	134,636	123,905	53,461
Sind	.	.		.			138	..	747	138	...	747
Raj. & C. India	59,944	1,605	23,477	314,941	147,736	503,861	.	.	358	374,885	149,341	526,696
Bombay	.	.		183,852	266,914	520,406	..	.		183,852	266,914	520,406
Cent. Provs.	19,235	14,422	251	317,320	499,634	420,480	...	..		336,555	514,056	420,731
Berar	197		.	158,061	94,677	62,592	.	..		158,258	94,677	62,592
Nizam's Territory		.	.	237,238	383,807	810,292	..	..		237,238	383,807	810,292
Madras	..	3,535	.	19,933	20,676	19,814	..		..	19,933	24,211	19,814
Mysore	...		.	391	2,091	1,252				391	2,091	1,252
TOTAL	4,127,365	3,360,450	4,803,940	1,672,202	1,924,626	2,808,653	110,280	90,219	59,206	5,909,847	5,375,295	7,731,793
By Sea—												
Bengal	494	1,270	424	253	...		..	..		747	1,270	424
Bombay	..	.	..	1,761	34	1,743	..		10	1,761	34	1,753
Sind	..	.	.	44,654	46,973	12,201		...	..	44,654	46,973	12,201
Madras	...	..		...	.	...	.	...	..	.	..	...
Burma	...	...	..	.	...	.	.	.	.	..	.	..
Non-Br. Ports in India	.	..	.	19,744	34,056	15,064		..		19,744	34,066	15,064
Foreign countries	...	.	8	5,693	5,605	6,200	...	..	..	5,693	5,665	6,208
TOTAL	494	1,270	432	72,105	86,738	35,208	...	...	10	72,599	88,008	35,650
TOTAL IMPORTS	4,127,859	3,361,720	4,804,372	1,744,307	2,011,364	2,903,861	110,280	90,219	59,216	5,982,446	5,463,303	7,767,449

QUANTITY (in hundredweight) of INDIGO imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA, the City of BOMBAY, and KARÁCHI, in November 1903, and from 1st January to 30th November 1903, and in the corresponding periods of 1901 and 1902

Whence exported	Calcutta 1901	Calcutta 1902	Calcutta 1903	City of Bombay 1901	City of Bombay 1902	City of Bombay 1903	Karáchi 1901	Karáchi 1902	Karáchi 1903	Total 1901	Total 1902	Total 1903
Imports in November												
By Rail and River—												
Assam												..
Bengal	1,442	2,836	2,497	1						1,443	2,836	2,497
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	2,816	2,385	1,754							2,816	2,385	1,754
Panjab	5		53				1,704	236	332	1,709	236	385
Sind							173	199	108	173	199	108
Raj. & C. India			14	21	58					21	58	14
Bombay				43	2		..			43	2	...
Cent. Provs.				...		5				..		5
Berar												
Nizam's Territory				260	298	82				260	298	82
Madras				55	25	82				55	25	82
Mysore	...			...						...	...	
TOTAL	4,263	5,221	4,318	380	383	169	1,877	435	440	6,520	6,039	4,927
By Sea—												
Bengal												
Bombay							..					
Sind	..			817	741	362			...	817	741	362
Madras	..				...		..					
Burma			...					..				
Non-Br. Ports in India		..		7			...			7	...	
Foreign countries	11	97			..	9				11	97	9
TOTAL	11	97	..	824	741	371				835	838	371
TOTAL IMPORTS	4,274	5,318	4,318	1,204	1,124	540	1,877	435	440	7,355	6,877	5,298
Imports to end of November												
By Rail and River—												
Assam				...	...	..	..	..	..			
Bengal	10,857	21,734	7,712	2	..	5			...	10,859	21,734	7,717
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	7,923	4,603	2,788	37	7	27				7,960	4,610	2,815
Panjab	55		53	18	...		5,912	2,321	3,071	5,985	2,321	3,124
Sind					26	..	2,798	1,459	1,738	2,798	1,485	1,738
Raj. & C. India	4		14	25	76	235				29	76	249
Bombay				259	60	32				259	66	32
Cent. Provs.				1	..	5				1	..	5
Berar					2	15		..		...	2	15
Nizam's Territory				826	849	750		...	..	826	849	750
Madras				333	236	780				333	236	780
Mysore				...	5	...			...	...	5	...
TOTAL	18,839	26,337	10,567	1,501	1,267	1,849	8,710	3,780	4,809	29,050	31,384	17,225
By Sea—												
Bengal	8	18	5	194	73	76			...	202	91	81
Bombay					..	...	30	5	..	30	5	...
Sind				4,841	3,468	3,964	1	...	..	4,842	3,468	3,964
Madras		16		82	43	6		...		82	59	6
Burma		10								...	10	..
Non-Br. Ports in India				7			...	..	...	7	...	
Foreign countries	11	438	7	157	467	112		...	2	168	905	121
TOTAL	19	482	12	5,281	4,051	4,158	31	5	2	5,331	4,538	4,172
TOTAL IMPORTS	18,858	26,819	10,579	6,782	5,318	6,007	8,741	3,785	4,811	34,381	35,922	21,397

QUANTITY (in hundredweight) of **JUTE, TEA, and RICE** imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA, in November 1903, and from 1st January to 30th November 1903, and in the corresponding periods of 1901 and 1902

Whence exported	JUTE 1901	JUTE 1902	JUTE 1903	TEA 1901	TEA 1902	TEA 1903	RICE 1901	RICE 1902	RICE 1903
Imports in November									
By Rail and River—									
Assam	8,761	17,551	27,095	133,652	119,536	142,212	1,180	671	2,915
Bengal	2,849,907	1,869,222	2,610,009	50,587	57,560	53,416	429,274	366,824	507,289
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	220	1,711	1,192	290	208	223	5?4	9	396
Panjab	...	...	...	...		462	...	21	11
Rajputana and Central India	...							...	...
Bombay		...		...	...	...			...
Central Provinces	37	222					14,063	2	528
Berar		...						...	
Nizam's Territory		...							...
Madras							161	6	105
TOTAL	2,858,925	1,908,706	2,639,196	193,729	177,364	196,313	445,482	367,533	511,244
By Sea—									
Bengal	1,532	13,315	11,062	1,531	1,051	822	3,758	3,702	1,669
Bombay	...			6	9	...		6	...
Madras	...			74	40	76			...
Burma				...	...		60,553	4,784	4,324
Non-British Ports in India		...				...	1		
Foreign countries			30	224	127	170	239	35	251
TOTAL	1,532	13,315	11,092	1,835	1,227	1,068	64,551	8,527	6,244
TOTAL IMPORTS	2,860,457	1,922,921	2,650,288	195,564	178,591	197,381	510,033	376,060	517,488
Imports to end of November									
By Rail and River—									
Assam	72,242	113,114	85,328	905,836	960,696	930,594	5,040	96,070	27,416
Bengal	16,108,196	17,125,903	11,157,997	345,145	331,471	352,942	7,269,480	6,479,269	6,613,399
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	926	7,064	32,864	2,649	2,412	1,504	5,353	927	2,986
Panjab	...	...	...	621	393	2,809	121	515	276
Rajputana and Central India	13	19	...	1	...	8		...	...
Bombay				9					
Central Provinces	760	266	194	1	1	1	41,960	20,451	827
Berar	...			...	...	1		...	...
Nizam's Territory		...		...		...			2
Madras		...	...	...		1	192	11,128	417
TOTAL	16,182,137	17,246,366	11,276,383	1,254,265	1,294,973	1,287,860	7,322,146	6,608,360	6,645,323
By Sea—									
Bengal	21,658	52,365	22,723	6,113	7,291	6,910	191,940	130,591	99,668
Bombay		...	...	53	16	5	...	76	280
Madras	30	...	...	360	780	658	...		2,291
Burma	1,540	...	...	5	2	70	838,713	650,948	134,600
Non-British Ports in India		...		...		...	1	...	...
Foreign countries	67	36	5,977	1,237	1,319	1,261	424	214	908
TOTAL	23,295	52,401	28,700	7,768	9,408	8,904	1,031,078	781,829	237,747
TOTAL IMPORTS	16,205,432	17,298,767	11,305,083	1,262,033	1,304,381	1,296,764	8,353,224	7,390,189	6,883,070

J. A. ROBERTSON
Offg. Director-General of Statistics

J. WILSON
Secretary to the Government of India

Calcutta, January 29, 1904

B

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N B—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible

Railway	Average earnings per mile per week: During 1st half of 1903	Average earnings per mile per week: During official year 1902-03	Results of working during 1st half of year: Mean mileage worked: 1903	Mean mileage worked: 1904	Total earnings for week ending: 17th January 1903	Total earnings for week ending: 16th January 1904	Earnings per mile open for week: 1903	Earnings per mile open for week: 1904	Total earnings from 1st to: 17th January 1903	Total earnings from 1st to: 16th January 1904	Increase	Decrease	Results of working for official year: Total earnings from 1st April to: 17th January 1903	Total earnings from 1st April to: 16th January 1904	Increase	Decrease
	R	R	Miles	Miles	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
State and Guaranteed Railways.																
Standard gauge.																
East Indian	709	671	1,960	1,972	15,21,793	14,38,000	776	729	33,60,809	33,00,000		60,809	5,28,36,805	5,47,58,000	19,21,195	
Bengal Central	172	183	139	139	17,308	22,000	125	158	49,832	54,100	4,268		10,55,799	12,56,000	1,97,201	..
Bengal-Nagpur (incldg Raipur-Dhamtari 2' 6")	184	169	1,608	1,619	3,15,819	3,06,000	190	168	7,27,112	7,07,000		20,112	1,07,74,446	1,17,81,000	10,06,554	..
Great Indian Peninsula system	691	534	1,565	1,569	11,39,217	10,14,000	727	646	27,29,335	22,76,000		4,53,335	3,15,81,689	3,41,99,000	26,17,311	
Indian Midland (incldg Bhopal-Itarsi)	227	217	871	916	2,15,019	2,09,000	250	228	5,61,737	4,38,000		1,23,737	77,58,544	67,12,000	.	10,46,544
Bezwada extn (East Coast State)	320	283	21	21	4,533	4,300	210	229	13,155	11,400		1,755	2,29,170	2,20,000	.	9,170
North Western (incldg Nowshera-Dargai 2' 6")	283	255	3,158	3,267	8,47,402	8,45,000	268	259	19,35,415	19,74,000	38,585		3,32,35,613	4,07,26,000	74,90,387	
Oudh and Rohilkhand (incldg m g)	265	229	1,115	1,176	3,14,082	2,85,000	282	242	6,88,818	6,30,000		58,818	1,04,28,430	1,09,54,000	5,25,570	
Eastern Bengal (incldg metre and 2' 6")	312	380	895	897	3,05,782	3,41,000	338	380	6,58,896	8,08,000	1,49,104		1,42,27,994	1,48,52,000	6,24,006	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	809	657	461	505	3,11,608	2,89,000	677	572	7,44,000	6,85,000		59,000	1,22,00,148	1,30,59,000	8,58,852	..
Madras	280	259	888	900	1,95,309	2,10,000	220	240	4,94,457	5,55,000	60,543		94,09,049	1,01,66,000	7,56,951	
" North-East line	192	173	499	495	65,495	77,000	131	150	1,74,582	1,79,000	4,418		34,25,340	34,53,000	27,660	
Hardwar-Dehra	171	152	32	32	3,820	4,200	120	131	8,851	9,200	349		1,99,333	2,10,000	10,667	..
Metre gauge.																
Rajputana-Malwa (incldg Godhra-Rutlam-Nágdá 5' 6")	276	268	1,784	1,784	5,43,700	4,26,000	305	238	11,78,627	9,72,000		2,06,627	1,95,71,228	1,69,75,000		25,96,228
Pálanpur-Deesa	39	36	17	17	728	400	43	23	1,408	900		508	25,025	22,500		2,525
South Indian	209	191	1,124	1,124	1,95,019	2,06,000	174	183	5,02,848	4,20,000		82,848	85,56,242	97,01,000	11,44,758	
Tinnevelly-Quilon (British Section)	96	82	19	50	1,183	3,300	62	66	3,471	8,200	4,729		(a)50,681	1,51,000	1,00,319	..
Tanjore District Board	108	103	71	99	5,355	5,400	75	55	14,920	12,900		2,020	2,57,437	3,09,000	51,563	...
Southern Mahratta (incldg Gl-M Fron. sec)	128	115	1,165	1,165	1,10,818	1,17,000	95	100	2,65,517	2,75,000	9,483		56,01,821	57,58,000	1,56,179	
Mysore section (Southern Mahrattá)	106	107	296	296	26,149	27,100	85	92	61,761	61,300		461	13,20,829	12,24,000		96,829
Bengal and N-W (incldg. Tirhoot sec.)	93	158	1,265	1,330	2,11,979	2,34,000	168	176	4,83,909	5,12,000	28,091		79,58,467	93,27,000	13,68,533	.
Lucknow-Bareilly	138	127	231	231	26,872	35,700	116	155	59,691	70,600	10,909		11,02,341	11,07,000	4,659	
Assam-Bengal	60	68	589	643	40,717	51,100	69	79	91,365	1,09,000	17,635		16,54,120	19,27,000	2,72,880	
Burma	220	202	1,260	1,337	2,90,9-7	3,30,000	231	247	6,82,250	7,31,000	48,750		91,93,842	1,01,62,000	9,68,158	..
Brahmaputra-Sultanpur	64	79	59	59	3,999	5,600	68	95	10,097	11,700	1,603		2,00,001	2,10,000	9,999	..
Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British section)	94	78	124	124	12,540	17,300	101	139	25,269	34,300	9,031		3,90,165	4,61,000	70,835	...
Nilgiri	349	337	17	17	2,683	3,500	158	206	2,746	7,000	4,254		2,42,859	2,19,000		23,859
Special gauge. Jorhát	52	57	30	30	1,218	1,300	41	43	2,605	2,500		105	72,175	73,300	1,125	...
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	317	2,6	55,33,483	1,48,55,100	...	6,78,383	24,35,62,593	25,99,72,800	1,64,10,207	..

	All other Railways																
Standard gauge.	Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	221	231	162	162	62,305	28,300	385	175	1,17,044	66,300	.	50,744	15,81,207	14,04,000		1,77,207
	Tarkessur	327	292	22	22	5,677	5,300	258	241	13,932	12,900	..	1,032	2,56,256	2,56,000	..	256
	South Behar	135	123	79	79	8,849	8,200	112	104	20,253	19,600		653	3,83,352	3,94,000	10,648	
	Southern Punjab (Delhi Samasata)	103	85	425	425	48,793	29,000	115	68	1,16,965	68,300	.	48,665	14,76,596	16,04,000	1,27,404	
	Rájpura-Bhatinda	182	149	107	107	16,303	14,600	153	136	38,859	33,800	.	5,059	6,86,507	7,75,000	88,433	
	Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal	73	89	79	79	5,994	5,800	70	73	12,900	13,100	200		3,04,085	2,63,000		41,085
	The Nizam's Guaranteed State	286	261	334	334	82,876	63,500	248	190	2,01,304	1,51,000		50,304	34,68,732	31,66,000		3,02,732
	Tapti Valley	134	105	155	155	31,681	18,900	204	122	72,084	44,300		27,784	5,80,192	5,74,000		6,192
	Petlád Cambay	80	71	32	32	2,455	1,800	77	55	5,240	4,300		940	99,335	1,03,000	3,665	
	Nagdá-Ujjain	86	82	34	34	1,621	1,500	48	44	4,150	3,600		550	1,14,204	84,100		30,104
	Bina-Goona-Bárán	46	35	148	148	8,610	9,900	58	66	17,891	19,900	2,009		1,94,803	2,48,000	53,197	..
	Bhopal Ujjain	89	92	114	114	10,053	9,600	88	84	24,318	20,200		4,118	4,34,887	3,32,000	..	1,02,887
	Kolar Gold-fields	392	404	10	10	3,908	4,200	391	420	9,849	10,000	151		1,71,820	1,67,000	..	4,820
Metre gauge.	Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	165	143	66	66	6,133	5,600	93	85	13,053	13,400	347	..	4,31,291	4,32,000	709	.
	Saganli-Raxaul	54	45	18	18	803	1,500	45	83	1,865	2,700	835		30,520	31,400	880	...
	Noakhali (Bengal)	30			35		1,300	...	37		2,500	2,500		..	(b)32,400	32,400	.
	Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	66	74	53	53	3,040	3,300	57	72	8,376	9,500	1,124		1,63,682	1,80,000	16,318	...
	Bengal-Dooars	122	143	36	36	4,536	3,500	126	97	9,063	9,000		63	2,15,905	2,54,000	38,095	...
	Bengal-Dooars Extensions	53	64	94	117	4,791	4,900	51	42	11,926	13,800	1,871		2,34,473	2,75,000	40,527	..
	Dibru-Sadiya	214	208	78	76	13,140	14,800	168	190	31,918	36,900	4,982		6,70,737	7,94,000	1,23,263	
	Shoranur-Cochin	105	76	65	65	5,360	7,800	82	120	12,181	15,700	3,519	..	(c)1,47,026	2,9 ,000	1,42,974	.
	Ahmedabad-Parantij	58	58	55	55	3,416	2,900	62	53	7,316	6,600		716	1,35,445	1,18,000		17,445
	Ahmedabad-Dholka	36			34		1,600		47		3,600	3,600			60,800	60,800	
	The Gaekwar's Railway	69	63	122	135	6,630	6,900	54	51	17,125	15,400		1,725	3,05,418	3,10,000	10,582	
	Kolhápur	80	83	29	29	2,128	2,200	73	76	5,734	5,000		734	1,04,815	99,600		5,215
	Yesvantpur-Mysore Fron sec. (including M Nanjangud)	77	72	67	67	3,612	4,400	54	66	9,298	9,800	502		2,02,510	2,17,000	14,490	..
	Birur-Shimoga	33	32	30	30	1,142	900	30	24	2,788	2,100		688	51,062	46,000	...	5,062
	Hyderabad-Gódavari Valley	131	108	392	392	37,008	32,900	94	84	80,139	79,000		1,139	17,62,201	17,09,000		53,201
	Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar	110	82	334	334	28,114	33,000	84	99	61,401	72,800	11,399		10,44,017	12,33,000	1,87,983	.
	Jetalsar-Rajkot	73	60	46	46	2,699	3,100	59	67	5,977	6,600	623		1,09,910	1,34,000	24,090	
	Jamnagar	51	45	54	54	1,626	2,300	30	43	3,690	4,600	910		1,04,070	1,17,000	12,930	..
	Dhrángadrá	48	33	21	21	581	500	28	24	1,608	1,500		108	27,905	35,100	7,195	..
	Jodhpur-Bikaner	64	59	700	700	47,511	51,800	68	74	1,14,934	1,11,000		3,934	15,13,625	15,84,000	70,375	.
	Udaipur Chitor	56	58	67	67	3,779	3,300	56	49	7,936	7,600		330	1,61,025	1,35,000	.	26,025
Special gauges.	Darjeeling-Himalayan	377	326	51	51	15,703	12,000	308	235	30,761	28,000		2,761	7,02,687	7,66,000	63,313	
	Kalka-Simla			..	59		5,000		55		11,000	11,000			(d)42,000	42,000	
	Cooch Behar	82	69	34	34	2,584	2,000	76	59	5,034	4,500		534	93,422	99,400	6,978	
	The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	77	52	79	88	2,973	3,100	38	35	7,764	7,800	36		1,61,125	2,09,000	47,875	
	Rajpipla	28	21	37	37	672	600	18	16	1,606	1,300	...	306	30,839	33,100	2,261	
	Morvi	63	58	94	94	5,146	4,400	55	47	11,100	10,400	.	700	2,32,804	2,43,000	10,196	
	Barsi	135	101	22	22	273	3,400	12	155	854	7,400	5,566		92,850	1,10,000	17,144	.
	TOTAL	119	106	4,353	4,527	4,92,585	4,20,000	113	93	11,19,216	9,56,800		1,52,416	1,84,80,406	1,89,64,900	4,84,494	
	GRAND TOTAL	281	256	25,632	26,541	72,24,631	69,34,700	282	261	1,66,52,699	1,58,21,900		8,30,799	26,20,42,999	27,89,37,700	1,65,94,701	.

(a) From 1st June 1902 to 17th January 1903. (b) From 15th May 1903 to 16th January 1904. (c) From 2nd June 1902 to 17th January 1903. (d) From 9th November 1903 to 16th January 1904.

A. R JACOBSON,
Offg. Under Secretary to the Govt. of India

CALCUTTA, the 28th January 1904.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
HOME DEPARTMENT.

SANITARY.
PLAGUE.

Calcutta, the 28th January, 1904.

The following statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 23rd January 1904 is published for general information —

Presidency or Province.	Division	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50 000 inhabitants	Traversed by what railways	Plague seizures	Plague deaths
Bombay Presidency and Sind	Northern	Bombay City	B, B & C I & G. I. P	230	195
		Dholera Port		.	...
		Ahmedabad City	B, B & C I	3	1
		Ahmedabad District	„ „ & B G I P	49	42
		Broach Port	B., B & C. I.	9	9
		Broach District	„ „	100	81
		Panch Mahals District	„ „	119	116
		Mahikantha State	„ „	25	13
		Kaira District	„ „	660	437
		Palanpur State	„ „	15	12
		Rewakantha State	„ „	23	13
		Bulsar Port	„ „	7	5
		Surat Town and Port	„ „	1	1
		Surat District	„ „	77	56
		Jhara Port			..
		Bandra Port	B. B. & C I.		...
		Utan			
		Vesava Port		.	...
		Kelva			
		Trombay „			
		Tarapur „	B., B & C I.	..	
		Manori „			
		Mahim „	B. B & C I		.
		Dhanu „			.
		Bhiwndi „		.	
		Agashi „	B., B & C. I		
		Shirgaon „	„ „	...	.
		Bassein „	„ „	2	1
		Kalyan „	G. I. P.		..
		Thana „	„	2	2
		Umbergaon Port			.
		Kon „			. .
		Thana District	G. I. P & B., B. & C. I	17	13
	Central	Ahmednagar District	Dhond and Manmad (G I P)	520	433
		Khandesh	B, B & C I & G I P	798	584
		Nasik	G I. P & N G	417	301
		Poona City	S M & G I P	171	157
		Poona District	„ „	147	110
		Satara	S M	561	369
		Sholapur Town	G I P	199	197
		Sholapur District	„ S M. & Bars	507	357
	Southern	Alibag Port			
		Panvel „		14	10
		Eshoi „			..
		Roha „			...
		Revdanda „		8	6
		Kolaba District	G I. P.	15	11
		Ratnagiri Port		.	.
		Vizedrug „			..
		Harnai „		20	20
		Rajapur „			..
		Vengurla „		...	...
		Jaitapur „		.	..
		Dabhal „		...	...
		Jaigad „		.	...
		Deogad „		.	...
		Ratnagiri District		4	2
		Belgaum	S. M	582	468
		Hubli Town	„	23	23
		Dharwar District	„	826	625
		Karwar Port		. .	...
		Akola Port		...	...
		Kumta Port			...
		Kanara District	S. M.	15	8
		Savantvadi State		...	..
		Bijapur District	S. M. & G. I. P.	1,151	992
	Sind	Karachi Town and Port	N. W	9	8
		Karachi District	„	8	4
		Hyderabad Town	N. W. & J. B.	23	16
		Hyderabad District	„ „	6	6
		Thar and Parkar District	J. B.	...	...
		Larkhana „	N W.	..	...
		Sukkar District	„	...	...
		Khairpur State	„	...	...
	Political charges.	Akalkot State		22	20
		Aundh „		31	31
		Tuna Port		19(a)	19(a)
		Mandvi „		47(a)	32(a)
		Mundra „		...	...

(a) Figures for two weeks.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Political charges.	Cutch State		103(i)	77(i)
		Cambay State	B B. & C. I	...	...
		Savanur "		95	81
		Bhor "		...	...
		Porbandar Port	B G. J. P.	...	...
		Bhavnagar Town and Port	B G. J. P.	..	...
		Mongrol Port		..	...
		Jodia "		..	...
		Jafrabad "		..	...
		Vawania "		..	...
		Kathiawar State	B, B. & C. I., Morvi & B. G. J. P	324	219
		Kolhapur Town	S M.	56	46
		Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country	"	686	508
		Sachin State	B, B. & C. I.		...
		Dharampur State		..	...
		Srivardhan Port		..	...
		Murud "		...	...
		Barimandla "		...	..
		Nandgaon "		...	...
		Janjira "		...	...
		Janjira State		..	...
		Velan Port		...	...
		Kodinar "	B, B. & C. I.	...	...
		Billimora "	" "	...	...
		Baroda City	" "	4	4
		Baroda State	" "	341	249
		Jath "		...	...
		Bijapur "		16	6
		Surat "		...	...
		Aden		...	...
			Total	9,107	6,996
Madras Presidency.	...	Salem Town	Madras	...	...
		Salem District	"	35(e)	30(e)
		Bellary Cantonment	S. M.	...	...
		Bellary Town	"	174	156
		Bellary District	S. M. & Madras	365(b)	300(b)
		Coimbatore Town	Madras	193	106
		Coimbatore District	Madras, S I. & Nilgiri	138(c)	101(c)
		Nilgiris "	Madras	24(g)	15(g)
		North Arcot "	S. I & Madras	121(d)	110(d)
		South Arcot District	S I. & Madras	..	...
		Cuddalore Port	"		...
		Tinnevelly District	S I	..	...
		Malabar "	Madras	1(f)	1(f)
		Cuddapah "	S. I & Madras	1	2
		Mangalore Port		13	13
		Ermala "		..	...
		South Canara District		4(f)	3(f)
		Madras City	Madras & S. I.	...	1(f)
		Chingleput District	S. I. & Madras	3(f)	1(f)
		Kurnool "	S. M & Madras	20	17
		Godaveri "	Morvi & Madras	...	...
		Tanjore "	S. I.	..	...
		Anantapur "	Madras & S. M.	58(a)	49(a)
		Madura "		...	...
			Total	1,150	905
Bengal.	Presidency.	Calcutta	E. I, E. B. S & B. N.	11	11
		Nadia District	E. B. S & B. C. & R. K.	...	...
	Burdwan	Howrah District	" B. N. & H. A.	...	...
	Patna	Champaran District		..	...
		Chapra Town	B. & N. W.	...	...
		Saran District	"	395	313
		Gaya Town	E. I.	82	82
		Gaya District	"	42	44
		Muzaffarpur District	B. & N. W.	54	49
		Darbhanga Town	"	61	47
		Darbhanga District	E. I	10	11
		Shahabad "	"	388	355
		Patna City	"	1(f)	1
		Patna District	"	803	750
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr Town	"	4	2
		Monghyr District	"	81	63
		Bhagalpur Town	"	50	24
		Bhagalpur District	"	..	..
	Chota Nagpur.	Sonthal Parganas District	"	...	...
		Palamau District	"	..	...
			Total	1,982	1,752

(a) Including 10 imported seizures and 4 imported deaths.
(b) " 45 " " " 36 " deaths.
(c) " 34 " " " 26 " deaths.
(d) " 11 " seizures " 11 " "
(e) Including 5 imported seizures and 6 imported deaths.
(f) Imported.
(g) Including 4 imported seizures and 3 imported deaths.
(h) Including 6 imported seizures and 3 imported deaths.
(i) Figures for 2 weeks.

Presidency or Province.	Division	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures	Plague deaths.
United Provinces.	Allahabad	Allahabad City	E I	88	88
		Allahabad District	"	78	78
		Cawnpore City	E I, O. & R, B., B. & C. I. & G. I P. (I M Sec.)	79	75
		Cawnpore District	" " " "	70	70
		Fatehpur "	E. I.	31	20
		Banda "	G. I P (I. M. Sec.)	...	
		Jhansi City	G I P.	...	..
		Jhansi District	"	32	24
		Hamirpur "	"	...	..
		Jalaun		1	1
	Benares	Benares Cantonmen	B. & N. W & O & R.	...	..
		Benares City	"	2	2
		Benares District	B. & N W. & E. I.	3	4
		Ballia "	B & N W.	495	441
		Jaunpur City	O & R	...	..
		Jaunpur District		60	66
		Ghazipur "	E I. & B. & N. W.	59	58
		Mirzapur City	E I	...	...
		Mirzapur District	"	30	30
	Fyzabad	Bahraich District		(a)49	(a)35
		Gonda "	B & N. W.	158	151
		Partabgarh "	O & R	63	56
		Sultanpur "		19	9
		Ajodhia	O. & R.	.	..
		Fyzabad City	"	.	...
		Fyzabad District	"	170	145
		Bara Banki Town	B & N. W. & O. & R	.	...
		Bara Banki District	" "	522	509
	Gorakhpur	Azamgarh City	B. & N. W. & O. & R.		...
		Azamgarh District	" "	703	656
		Gorakhpur City	B & N. W.	81	79
		Gorakhpur District	"	357	279
		Basti "	"	37	52
	Meerut	Meerut City	N W.	23	22
		Meerut Cantonment	"	..	...
		Meerut District	" O & R & E. I.	17	12
		Muzaffarnagar City	"	...	...
		Muzaffarnagar District	"	62	57
		Aligarh "	E I	..	...
		Saharanpur "	O & R & N W	127	68
		Hardwar Union	O & R.	..	...
		Roorkee Town	"	.	...
		Bulandshahr District		.	...
	Lucknow	Unao District	O & R	60	60
		Lucknow City	O & R, B. & N. W. & R. K.	106	83
		Lucknow District	" "	122	122
		Hardoi "	O & R.	45	49
		Rae Bareli "	"	26	26
		Sitapur "	R. K	326	285
		Kheri "		18	15
	Agra	Etawah City	E I	..	...
		Etawah District	"	87	87
		Fatehgarh	B., B. & C I	..	...
		Farrukhabad Town	" "	82	73
		Farrukhabad District	" "	64	52
		Mainpuri "		9	9
		Agra City	B., B. & C I., G. I. P. & E I.	...	...
		Agra District	" " "	..	...
	Rohilkhand	Bareilly City	R & K	..	...
		Bareilly District	R. & K.	.	...
		Shahjahanpur "	" & O & R.		...
		Shahjahanpur City		...	...
		Bijnor District		.	..
	Kumaun	Naini Tal	R & K.		...
		Garhwal District		12	11
			Total	4,379	3,959
Punjab	Jullundur	Jullundur District	N. W.	214	123
		Hoshiarpur "		146	105
		Ferozepur "	N. W. & B., B. & C. I.	92	69
		Kangra "		...	...
	Lahore	Amritsar City	N. W.	...	...
		Amritsar District	"	129	95
		Gurdaspur "	"	373	290
		Lahore "		10	2

(a) Including 4 seizures and 3 deaths of previous week.

Presidency or Province	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants	Traversed by what railways	Plague seizures	Plague deaths
Punjab	Rawalpindi	Rawalpindi District	N. W.	37	36
		Gujrat "	"	89	54
		Gujranwala "	"	79	52
		Sialkot "	"	565	373
		Shahpur "	"	86	73
		Jhelum "	"	5	2
	Multan	Jhang "	"	9	8
		Multan "	"		...
		Montgomery "	"		...
		Mianwali "	"		...
	Delhi	Gurgaon "	B., B. & C. I.	108	58
		Delhi "	E. I., O. & R., B., B. & C. I. N. W. & S. P.		...
		Hissar "	B., B. & C. I.	35	29
		Karnal "	E. I.	66	46
		Simla "			...
		Ludhiana "	N. W.	283	247
		Umballa "	N. W. & E. I.	499	322
		Rohtak "	S. P.	60	53
		Patiala City	Rajpura Bhatinda (N. W. Ry.)		
		Patiala State	N. W., E. I., B., B. & C. I. & J. B.	44	31
		Kapurthala State	N. W.	126	84
		Kalsia "	E. I.		
		Maler Kotla "	N. W.	182	129
		Jind "	N. W. & B. B., & C. I.	8	8
			Total	3,245	2,289
Central Provinces (including Berar)	Nerbudda	Nimar District	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	15	11
		Hoshangabad "	G. I. P.	125(g)	104(g)
		Narsingpur Town	"	19	19
		Narsingpur District	"	488(i)	349(i)
		Chhindwara "		11	10
		Khandwa Town	B. B. & C. I & G. I. P.	64	56
		Betul District			..
	Nagpur	Nagpur City	B. N. & G. I. P.	560	508
		Nagpur District	"	332(d)	290(d)
		Wardha Town		17	17
		Wardha District	G. I. P.	52(b)	40(b)
		Chanda "		6(f)	6(f)
		Bhandara Town		12	8
		Bhandara District	B. N.	89(c)	75(c)
		Balaghat "		24(e)	24(e)
	Jubbulpur	Jubbulpore Town	E. I. & G. I. P.	1(a)	1(a)
		Jubbulpore District	E. I. & G. I. P.	147(f)	106(f)
		Damoh "	" "		...
		Saugor Cantonment			
		Saugor Town	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	6	2
		Saugor District	" "	56(h)	35(h)
		Seoni "		2(a)	1(a)
		Mandla "			
	Chhattisgarh.	Bilaspur "	B. N.	3	4
		Raipur "	B. N.		...
		Sambalpur "			
		Akola "	G. I. P.	178	119
		Buldana "	"	59	33
		Wun "		8	8
		Basim "		97(j)	57
		Amraoti "	G. I. P.	634	512
		Ellichpur "		116(i)	115(i)
		Yeotmal "			
			Total	3,121	2,504
Assam	Assam Valley	Dibrugarh Town (Lakhimpur District)	D. S.		...
			Total		...
Coorg					
			Total		
Mysore State.	...	Bangalore City	S. M. & Madras	95	65
		Bangalore Civil and Military Station	" "	150	121
		Bangalore District	" "	106	82
		Mysore City	S. M.	19	12
		Mysore District	" "	144	93
		Kolar "	Madras & S. M.	74	50
		Kolar Gold Fields		39	29
		Tumkur District	S. M.	33	21
		Shimoga "	"	25	18
		Chitaldrug "	"	37	25
		Kadur "	"	55	39
		Hassan "	"	15	15
			Total	792	570

(a) Imported.
(b) Including 5 imported seizures and 5 imported deaths.
(c) " 12 " " " 7 " "
(d) " 2 " " " 2 " deaths.
(e) " 3 " " 2 " "
(f) Including 1 imported seizure and 1 imported death.
(g) " 3 " seizures and 4 " deaths.
(h) " 2 " " " 2 imported deaths
(i) " 3 " " " 3 imported deaths.
(j) " 1 imported seizure.

Presidency or Province	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Hyderabad State.	..	Aurangabad District	N. G. S.	353 (a)	286 (a)
		Bir "	G. I. P. & Barsi	592 (a)	468 (a)
		Hyderabad "	N. G. S.	...	...
		Indur "	"	...	...
		Usmanabad "	G. I. P. & Barsi	108 (a)	(a)109 (a)
		Lingsagur "	S. M.	67 (a)	79 (a)
		Parbhani "	G. I. P.	84 (a)	68 (a)
		Raichur "		25 (a)	36 (a)
		Gulburga "	G. I. P. & N. G. S.	19 (a)	8 (a)
		Nander "	N. G. S.	.	...
			Total	1,248	1,054
Central India.	...	Indore City	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Indore State	"	288 (b)	238 (b)
		Ujjain City	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	135 (b)	135 (b)
		Gwalior State		21 (b)	20 (b)
		Dhar State		.. (b)	... (b)
		Bhopal City	G. I. P.	137 (b)	137 (b)
		Pathari State		12 (b)	8 (b)
		Bhopal State	"	377 (b)	377 (b)
		Mhow Cantonment	B., B. & C. I. (Rajputana Malwa)	.	...
		Nimach "		.	...
		Indore Residency		.	...
		Rutlam City	B., B. & C. I.	4 (b)	2 (b)
		Rutlam State	"	10 (b)	6 (b)
		Dewas Town		1	.
		Dewas State		28	25
		Sehore "	G. I. P.	1(b)	1(b)
		Sailana "			..
		Bagli "		8	6
		Jhabua "	B., B. & C. I.	1 (b)	1 (b)
		Jaora "	"	104 (b)	70 (b)
		Jaora Town	"	5 (b)	5 (b)
		Agar Military Station		.	
			Total	1,132	1,031
(c) Rajputana	...	Ajmer District	B., B. & C. I.	.	..
		Mewar State		..	...
		Chitor (Udaipur State)			...
		Tonk State	B., B. & C. I.	.	..
		Marwar "	"	...	...
		Jaipur "	"	..	...
		Kishengarh Town	"		...
		Bikanir State	J. B.	...	.
		Jhalawar "		.	...
		Sirohi "		.	...
		Alwar "		..	
		Partabgarh "		..	...
			Total	..	...
Kashmir	..	Hamirpur-Sidhan (Akhnur Tahsil)		..	...
		Jammu City		.	...
		Jammu Province	N. W.	20	14
		Srinagar District		22	24
		Srinagar City		5	5
			Total	47	43
N.-W. F. Province	...	Abbottabad Town		...	...
		Hazara District		...	...
			Total	...	...
Baluchistan.	..	Sonmiani			
		Hirok	N. W.		
		Sibi		...	...
			Total	...	...
			GRAND TOTAL	26,203	21,103

(a) Figures from 12th to 18th January 1904.
(b) Figures for week ending 16th January 1904.
(c) Figures not received.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

PUBLIC.

COMMEMORATION OF HOUSES IN WHICH DISTINGUISHED MEN HAVE LIVED OR WHICH ARE OF HISTORICAL IMPORTANCE.

No. 234-45, dated Calcutta, the 29th January 1904.

RESOLUTION.

About three years ago the Government of India were led to consider the methods that might most advantageously be adopted for the preservation of historical relics and of interesting sites or buildings in India, and for the perpetuation of the surviving records of a past that is every day tending to disappear more and more from the public recollection. Among the objects that commended themselves to their notice from this point of view was the commemoration of the houses or dwellings which are notable for their historical associations, or in which distinguished public men, whether European or Indian, have resided at different portions of their careers. A good many of these are still standing, and are pointed out with certainty to the student or traveller. The antecedents and identity of others are already becoming matters of uncertainty, and authentic history is beginning to pass, in some cases into tradition, in others into legend. It seemed desirable, before this process has attained further dimensions, to arrest and crystallize as far as possible the definite knowledge that is still forthcoming of the former residences of men who have left an enduring mark upon the civil and military administration or upon the moral and intellectual development of India.

2. In England the Society of Arts has for some time past interested itself in a similar undertaking, by placing upon the facade of houses in London and elsewhere a Circular terracotta medallion with a simple inscription on its face, recording the fact that this or that famous personage lived there in such and such a year or years. In this way, a number of valuable historical memories have been revived or recovered, and a walk through some of the older London streets has been rendered not only interesting but instructive.

3. Accordingly, after careful consultation with the Local Governments concerned, the Government of India have determined to adopt a similar plan in this country. The buildings which they have decided to commemorate for historical reasons or as having been the residences of famous men are shown in the statements annexed to this Resolution which indicate the grounds for the decision in each case. The number is necessarily limited, and great care has been exercised in the selection of those buildings whose associations are mainly personal, so as to prevent that which should be an honour to the few from becoming the prerogative of the many. Some of these houses are the property of Government, and no difficulty arises in the placing of a memorial medallion upon them. Others belong to private persons; and the permission of the owner has been sought for its erection. It is understood that in all cases this has been readily given. It has not been found in England that any serious objection has been entertained by individual proprietors to the fulfilment of what is really a public trust, and the Government of India have not been disappointed in their expectation that the standard of public spirit in India would be found to be in no way lower than in Great Britain. The Governor General in Council trusts that the measures now adopted will have the effect of preserving those personal and local associations which in India are peculiarly liable to be forgotten, and that a direct stimulus will thus be given to the more intimate study of the history of the past. The example thus set may perhaps admit of being followed in places where distinguished Indian statesmen have rendered conspicuous service to Native States.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution (with enclosures) be forwarded to the Local Governments named on the margin and also to the Foreign, Public Works and Finance Departments for information [and further necessary action]. Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the *Supplement* to the *Gazette of India*.

Madras, Bombay, Bengal, United Provinces, Punjab
[To Foreign Department only.]

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Notable Buildings with the reasons for commemorating them.

MADRAS.

Name of building	Place.	Reasons for commemoration.
1. Campbell House in the civil lines.	Bellary	This house was occupied by Major (afterwards Sir Thomas) Munro, *circa* 1801.
2. Wellington House in the cantonment	Ditto	This house was occupied by Colonel Wellesley (afterwards the Duke of Wellington), *circa* 1800.
3. Royal Hotel	Ditto	This house was occupied, *circa* 1841-42, by General J. G. Neill (Madras Fusiliers), who fell in the relief of Lucknow.
4. Writers' Buildings, Fort St George.	Madras	Robert (afterwards Lord) Clive lived in these buildings on his arrival in India, 1744.
5. House by Accountant General's Office, Fort St. George.	Ditto	This house was occupied by Colonel Wellesley (afterwards the Duke of Wellington) *circa*, 1798.
6. Chepauk Palace or Kalasamahal, South Beach Road, Triplicane.	Ditto	These buildings were formerly the palace of the Nawabs of the Carnatic.
7. Clive's residence, the house with porch next to No. 1 at south corner of Nandi Keswaraswami Kovil Street.	Trichinopoly	This house was occupied by Robert (afterwards Lord) Clive, *circa* 1752.
8. Audience Hall of Rani Mangammal in the fort.	Ditto	Audience hall of Rani Mangammal of the Naik dynasty who ruled the Madura country after Tirumalai Naik, *circa* 1700.
9. Collector's Bungalow at Manjakuppam	Cuddalore	This house was occupied by Robert (afterwards Lord) Clive, *circa* 1756.
10. Schwartz Church in the Sivaganga fort.	Tanjore	This building was constructed in 1779 by the Danish Missionary Schwartz.
11. Tirumalai Naik's Palace, South-east of the Madura Town	Madura	Palace of Tirumalai Naik, Raja of Madura, 1623-1659.
12. Tamkam Bungalow, north of the Vaigai river in the Managiri village.	Ditto	This building was constructed by Rani Mangammal, *circa* 1700.
13. Chandragiri Mahal	Chandragiri, North Arcot	Palace of the Rajas of Chandragiri, the representatives of the former Rajas of Vijayanagar. The deed granting to the East India Company the site of the town of Madras was signed here in 1639.
14. Stonehouse	Ootacamund	The original portion of this building was the first house built at Ootacamund. It was occupied by Lord Macaulay in the summer of 1834.
15. The Collector's small house.	Anantapur	This house was occupied by Colonel (afterwards Sir Thomas) Munro, first Collector of the Coded Districts, 1800-07.
16. Ganga Mahal	Penukonda, Anantapur	Palace of Krishna Deva Raya, Raja of Vijayanagar, 1509-1530.
17. S. P. G. Fort School Building.	Tanjore	This house was occupied by the Danish Missionary Schwartz, 1777.

Notable buildings with the reasons for commemorating them.

BOMBAY.

Name of building.	Place	Reasons for commemoration
1. Government House, Parel.	Bombay City	The occasional residence of the Governor till 1895 Sir James Mackintosh lived here, 1804–12. His Majesty King Edward VII occupied a room in November 1875
2 Mapla's Por, Fort	Ditto	The oldest English building in the city It was the Court House of Gerald Aungier, Governor of Bombay, from 1669 to 1677.
3. Old High Court, now Great Western Hotel	Ditto	Admiralty House, 1771–92 Recorder's Court, 1800–78 Residence of Governor, Bombay
4. Old Secretariat, now Sardar's Palace Buildings.	Ditto	Governor's Residence, 1757-1829 Old Secretariat, 1829-1874. Governor Duncan died here, 1811
5. Ambroli House Sirgaon Back Road.	Ditto	Residence of Dr John Wilson, Oriental Scholar and Free Church of Scotland Missionary
6. House overlooking the end of the Vellard.	Ditto	Residence of Sir Bartle Frere, Governor of Bombay, 1862–67, also of the Malet family.
7 Old English Factory	Surat	The old English factory
8 Old Portuguese Factory	Ditto	The old Portuguese factory
9. Adalat house	Ditto	This building was occupied by the Sadar Adalat, before the Court was transferred to Bombay
10. Judge's bungalow	Poona	This bungalow was the old residency occupied by Mountstuart Elphinstone, Resident at Poona, 1816-17, and Governor of Bombay, 1819-27
11. Fort of Shivaner	Ditto	The house on the summit was the birthplace of Shivaji, founder of the Maratha confederacy, 1627-80
12. Mount Malcolm at Mahabaleshwar	Satara	This was the residence of Sir John Malcolm, Envoy to Persia 1800-01, 1808, and 1810-11, and Governor of Bombay, 1827-30.
13. Residency	Ditto	This house was occupied by Sir B. Frere, afterwards Governor of Bombay, who was Resident at Satara in 1847.
14. Dharangaon bungalow	Khandesh	This house was occupied by Sir James Outram, when in charge of the North-East Bhil Agency, 1825-35.
15. Old Opium Godown at Dhulia.	Ditto	This was the first house built for Europeans in Dhulia and was occupied by Captain, afterwards General Briggs, Resident at Satara, best known as the translator of Ferishtah. He died in 1875, at the age of 90.
16. Government House	Karachi	This house was built and occupied by Sir Charles Napier, when Governor of Sind, from 18 to 1847.
17. House at Mirpurkhas	Thar and Parkar District	Residence of Mir Muhammad Khan Talpur, an ex-Amir of Sind, who died at Haidarabad on December 17, 1870.
18. Deputy Commissioner's Office at Jacobabad.	Upper Sind Frontier	This building was the residence and workshop of General John Jacob, who raised the Sind horse and was afterwards political Superintendent and Commandant of the frontier of Upper Sind. He planned and built Jacobabad, and died here on November 5, 1858.

Notable buildings with the reasons for commemorating them.

BENGAL.

Name of building	Place.	Reasons for commemoration.
1. 5, Russell Street	Calcutta	This was the old Episcopal Palace, 1825—49, and residence of Bishop Heber in 1825-26.
2. 8, Mission Row	Ditto	This was the house of General Clavering, Member of Council, in which he died, August 30, 1777.
3. No. 7, Hastings Street	Ditto	This building was the town residence of Warren Hastings, Governor General of Fort William in Bengal, 1774—85.
4. 1, Mission Row	Ditto	This was the residence of General Monson, Member of Council, 1774—76
5. Loretto House, 7-1, Middleton Row	Ditto	This house was the garden house of Mr Henry Vansittart, Governor of Bengal, 1760—64 It was occupied by Sir Elijah Impey, the first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Calcutta, 1774—82, and also by Bishop Heber for a few months in 1824.
6 Bengal Club House	Ditto	This was the residence of Lord Macaulay, Law Member of the Supreme Council, from 1834 to 1838.
7 113, Northern Circular Road.	Ditto	From 1814 to 1830 this was the residence of Raja Ram Mohan Roy, founder of the Brahmo-Samaj. Born 1772, died at Bristol in 1833
8. 85, Amherst Street	Ditto	This was the family residence of Raja Ram Mohan Roy.
9. House at the corner of Church Lane and Hare Street	Ditto	This was the residence of David Hare, an enthusiastic promoter of the English education of Indians. Born 1775, died 1842
10 25 and 26, Brindaban Mullick's Lane	Ditto	This was the residence of Pandit Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar, C.I.E., educationalist, reformer and philanthropist. Born 1820, died 1891.
11. Nabakissen's house, Sobhabazar	Ditto	This was the residence of Maharajah Nabakissen, Lord Clive's *diwan*, who died in 1797.
12. 59, Bhowani Churn Dutt's Lane	Ditto	Birth-place and residence of Keshub Chandra Sen, religious reformer and Brahmo-leader. Born 1838, died 1884.
13. Lily Cottage, 78, Upper Circular Road	Ditto	Residence of Keshub Chandra Sen.
14 No 5, Protap Chandra Chatterjee's Lane	Ditto	Residence of Rai Bunkim Chandra Chatterjee Bahadur, Bengali novelist and prose writer.
15 No 6, Manicktollah Road	Ditto	Residence of Raja Rajendra Lal Mittra, LL.D., C.I.E., scholar and antiquarian. Born 1824, died 1891.
16. Outram Institute, Fort William	Ditto	This house was built for the Governor General and was sometimes occupied by him. It was temporarily the residence of Bishop Heber, October to December, 1823.
17. Military Hospital	Ditto	This building was formerly occupied by the Sadar Adalat, 1854 to 1870
18. Hastings' House	Alipore	This house originally the country seat of Warren Hastings, first Governor General of Fort William in Bengal, 1774—85, was bought as a state guest house by Lord Curzon, Viceroy and Governor General of India, in 1901.
19. Magistrate's House	Ditto	This house was occupied by Sir Philip Francis, Member of Council, 1774—80 W M. Thackeray, the novelist, who was born in Calcutta, lived here as a child.
20 Dum-Dum House	Dum-Dum	The country house of Lord Clive when Governor of Fort William in Bengal, 1758—60 and 1765—67.

BENGAL—*continued.*

Name of building	Place.	Reasons for commemoration.
21. House at Cossipore	Cossipore	Residence of Sir Robert Chambers, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Calcutta, 1791–98
22. Hastings Lodge	Rishra	This house and estate, including originally sixty more *bigahs* of land to the north, known as the Rishra *Bagan* or Garden, was from 1780 to 1784 the property of Warren Hastings, Governor General of Fort William in Bengal.
23. Wilson's house	Serampore	This was the residence of the Right Reverend Daniel Wilson, Bishop of Calcutta, 1832—58
24. Carey's house	Ditto	This was the residence of William Carey, Orientalist and Missionary, from 1800 to 1834.
25. Martin's pagoda	Ditto	This building was occupied by the missionary Henry Martin for public meetings and for private prayer and meditation in 1806. Martin died in Armenia in 1812, aged 32.
26. Cheap's house	Surul, Birbhum	Residence of Mr. Cheap, the first Commercial Resident at Surul at the end of the 18th century
27. House at Saidabad	Saidabad, Murshidabad	Residence of Maharajah Nandakumar, who was executed for forgery on August 5, 1775.
28. Diwan Khana Bara Mahal.	Lalbagh, Murshidabad	Residence of Mir Jafar, Nawab of Bengal, 1757—65.
29. Magistrate's Court	Malda	The old East India Company's factory Erected in 1771.
30. Government offices	Chinsura	The old Dutch barracks.
31. Ditto	Berhampore	Ditto
32. Chajju Bagh	Bankipur	This house was formerly occupied by Mr W. Tayler, Commissioner of Patna. Here the European residents took refuge for some weeks during the Mutiny in 1857.
33 The Little House	Arrah, Shahabad	This building was the scene of the memorable defence of Arrah by a party consisting of nine Europeans, six Eurasians, three Indians, and fifty Sikh Police, from July 27th to August 3, 1857, against three regiments of the native army who had mutinied at Dinapore.

Notable buildings with the reasons for commemorating them.

THE UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.

Name of building	Place	Reasons for commemoration
1. Old Fort . .	Chunar . .	This house was occupied by Warren Hastings, first Governor General of Fort William in Bengal, in the summer of 1781.
2. Madho Das' Garden	Benares .	Here Warren Hastings stayed in Benares, in 1781.
3. Nandesar house . .	Ditto	This house was defended by Mr. Davis against Vizier Ali, January 14, 1799.
4. The Mint house . .	Ditto .	This house was built as a mint in 1820-21 from the designs of James Prinsep, who lived here till 1830. It was used as a place of refuge by the Europeans in June, July, 1857.
5. The Shivala house .	Ditto .	Residence of Raja Chait Sing where, on the 16th August 1781, he was arrested by the orders of Warren Hastings, but was rescued by his adherents, who massacred two companies of native troops with their British officers.
6. Man Mandir	Ditto .	Erected by Raja Man Singh, *circa* 1600 A.D., and used as an observatory in the time of his descendant Sawai Jaya Singh, the founder of Jaipur.
7. Baithak of Tulsi Das .	Ditto	In this room the poet and religious reformer Tulsi Das is said to have composed his Vinaya Patrika, a book of 279 hymns and prayers to Rama.
8 House at Azamgarh	Azamgarh	Residence of Mr. Thomason, when Collector of Azamgarh, 1832-57
9. Khankah . . .	Jaunpur	This building was the dower house of the Sharki kings of Jaunpur and contains among others the tomb of Husain Shah ibn Mahmud, the sixth of the dynasty, who reigned A.D. 1458-76.
10. Dilkusha .	Fyzabad	Residence of Shuja-ud-daula, Nawab of Oudh, 1756 75.
11. Moti Mahal .	Ditto . .	Residence of Her Highness Ammat-uz-zuhura, the 'Bahu Begum', wife of Shuja-ud-daula. Married 1743, died 1815.
12 Fort Calcutta	Ditto . .	This fort was built by Nawab Shuja-ud-daula after his defeat at Buxar in 1764.
13. Moti Bagh .	Ditto . . .	Residence of Nawab Aliya Sadar-un-nissa Begum, the 'Nawab Begum', mother of Shuja-ud-daula.
14. House of Tulsi Das .	Rajapur, Banda . .	Site of the house of Tulsi Das, a Hindi poet and religious reformer, author of the Hindi *Ramayana*, who flourished at the end of Akbar's reign and died A.D. 1624.
15. Bagh Badshahi .	Khajuha, Fatehpur . .	This garden was made by the Emperor Aurangzeb to commemorate his victory over Sultan Shuja at Khajuha, on January 5, 1659.
16. Mubarak Manzil	Agra	This house was built by Aurangzeb to mark his first dwelling place in Agra after the defeat of Dara Shikoh in June 1658.

THE UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH—*contd.*

Name of building	Place.	Reasons for commemoration.
17. House at Aligarh	Aligarh	Residence of General Count DeBoigne, 1783-96, and General Perron, 1790-1803, two French military adventurers in the service of Scindia.
18. House at Aligarh	Ditto	Residence of Sir Sayyad Ahmad, the Muhammadan educational reformer, who founded the Aligarh College.
19. Balai Kot	Bulandshahr	This is the site of the fort of Hardat, or Haradatta, Dor Raja of Baran, which was the first place captured in these provinces by Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni, in A.D. 1018-19, when he attacked and took Mathura and Kanauj.
20 Ramsay's house	Almora	This house was occupied by Captain, afterwards Major-General Sir Henry Ramsay, Commissioner of Kumaun, 1856-83.
21. Fort Nanda Devi or Malla Mahal	Ditto	This fort was erected by the Chand Rajas of Kumaun, and strengthened by the Gurkha Government. It was captured by Colonel, afterwards Sir Jasper, Nicolls, during the Nepal war, on April 26th, 1815 The convention for the surrender and evacuation of Kumaun was signed on the following day
22. Fort Moira, Lalmandi	Ditto	Captured by Colonel, afterwards Sir Jasper, Nicolls, during the Nepal war, on April 26th, 1815
23 College at Mussoorie	Mussoorie	Residence of Sir Proby Cautly, engineer and paleontologist, who superintended the construction of the Ganges Canal, 1843-54. He died in 1871

Notable buildings with the reasons for commemorating them.

PUNJAB.

Name of building	Place.	Reasons for commemoration.
1. Residency, now the Municipal High School.	Delhi	This was the residence of Sir David Ochterlony when he was Political Resident at Delhi, 1803, 1804, and 1818-25, also of Sir Charles Metcalfe, Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, 1836-38
2 Ochterlony's house	Karnal	Residence of Sir David Ochterlony.
3 Western Jumna Canal Office.	Hissar	Residence of George Thomas, an Irish military adventurer, who conquered and ruled Hariana from 1798 to 1801. He died a year later on his way home and was buried at Berhampur in Bengal.
4. Post Office	Ludhiana	Residence of Shah Shuja, the grandson of Ahmad Shah Abdali, who was expelled from Afghanistan by his brother, but was placed by the English on the throne of Kabul on May 8, 1839. On May 2, 1842, he was murdered by his nephew While at Ludhiana in 1826-27, he wrote a biographical sketch of his life.
5 Mahal at Bijapur	Kangra	Birth-place of Maharaja Sansar Chand, the legitimate Rajput prince of Kangra, who obtained possession of the country in 1785, and for twenty years reigned supreme.
6. Mahal at Alampur	Ditto	In this building Maharaja Sansar Chand died, in 1824.
7 Atherton Hall	Dharmsala	In this building the eighth Lord Elgin, Viceroy and Governor General of India, died on November 20, 1863.
8. Station Library	Amritsar	Summer residence of Maharaja Ranjit Singh.
9. House at Lahore	Lahore	Residence of Sir John, afterwards Lord Lawrence, Viceroy and Governor General of India, 1861-69.
10 House at Lahore	Ditto	Residence of Sir Charles Napier, 1782-1853.
11. Bahawalpur House	Ditto	Residence of Sir Robert Montgomery, Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, 1859-65.
12. House in bazar Hakiman.	Ditto	Residence of Fakir Aziz-ud-din, minister of Ranjit Singh. He died on December 3, 1845.
13. Mission House	Batala	Residence of Maharaja Sher Singh, grandson of Ranjit Singh, ruler of the Punjab, 1740-43.
14. Masonry platform at Kalanaur	Gurudaspur	Site of the enthronement of Jalal-ud-din Muhammad Akbar, Emperor of Hindustan, 1556-1605.
15. House at Gujranwala	Gujranwala	Birth-place of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, ruler of the Punjab, 1799-1839.
16. Baradari	Ditto	Residence of Sardar Hari Singh, Nalwa, a general of Maharaja Ranjit Singh.
17. Baradari	Ramnagar	Summer resort of Maharaja Ranjit Singh.

PUNJAB—*contd.*

Name of building.	Place.	Reasons for commemoration.
18. Samman Burj . .	Wazirabad . .	Residence of General Avitabile, an Italian military adventurer and one of Ranjit Singh's generals.
19. Fort	Shekhupura . . .	Hunting resort of Nur-ud-din Muhammad Jahangir, Emperor of Hindustan, 1605-27.
20 Baradari, now Deputy Commissioner's house	Gujrat . .	Built by Maharaja Ranjit Singh, head-quarters of Maharajah Sher Singh.
21. Baradari at Wah	Attock . .	Rest-house of the Mughal Emperors.
22. Deputy Commissioner's house.	Dera Ghazi Khan . .	Residence of Sir Robert Sandeman, when Deputy Commissioner in 1866 and 1875
23 House opposite the Sessions Court	Multan . . .	Birth-place of Ahmad Shah Abdali, the successor of Nadir Shah, who destroyed the power of the Marathas at Panipat in 1761.
24. Patan Palace, Shujabad.	Ditto . .	Residence of Nawab Muzaffar Khan, the Afghan ruler of the country prior to the Sikh conquest, 1779-1818

Notable buildings with the reasons for commemorating them.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

Name of building.	Place	Reasons for commemoration.
1. House . . .	Bannu . .	Residence of John Nicholson, when Deputy Commissioner, 1852-56.
2. Deputy Commissioner's house.	Kohat	Residence of Sir L. Cavagnari, when in political charge of Kohat, from April 1866 to May 1877.
3. Deputy Commissioner's house.	Peshawar . .	Residence of Sir H. Edwardes, Commissioner of Peshawar, 1853-59, and of John Nicholson, Officiating Commissioner, March 2, 1857.
4. Gorkhatri . .	Peshawar . . .	Hindu place of pilgrimage visited by the Mughal Emperor Babar in 1519. General Avitabile lived here.
5. Kothi Ali Mardan	Peshawar . . .	The original building dates back to A.D. 1630 when Ali Mardan Khan, a refugee Governor of Kandahar, came to India and sought the protection of Shah Jahan, by whom he was created Amir-ul-umra and appointed Governor of Kabul and Peshawar. The building was reconstructed by the Sikh General Hari Singh. Major, afterwards Sir George, Lawrence resided here in 1849.
6. Fort . .	Malakand . . .	This is the site of an old Buddhist and probably Greek fort.
7. Fort	Chakdarra . .	Ditto.

Mahal

Notable buildings with the reasons for commemorating them

RAJPUTANA.

Name of building.	Place.	Reasons for commemoration
1. Fort or Magazine . .	Ajmer	Constructed by the Emperor Akbar in A D. 1570.
2. Assistant Commissioner's bungalow.	Beawar, Merwara .	Residence of Colonel Hall, first British Officer in charge of Merwara, 1823-35, also of Colonel Dixon, Superintendent of Merwara, from 1835 to 1853, Commissioner of Ajmere, from 1853 to 1857
3. Building within the city walls below the palace.	Mewar . .	Occupied by Colonel Tod, First Political Agent in Mewar, and Author of the Annals of Rajasthan, 1818-21.
4. Building in the Jag Mandir Islands on the Pichola Lake	Udaipur . .	Erected by Maharana Jagat Singh II in 1628 for Prince Khurram, afterwards the Emperor Shah Jahan, when a refugee from Delhi. Occupied by English refugees from Neemuch in 1857

Notable buildings with the reasons for commemorating them.

MYSORE.

Name of building	Place.	Reasons for commemoration
1. Old palace in the fort .	Bangalore . . .	This was once the residence of Tippoo Sultan, Ruler of Mysore, 1782—99
2. Old dungeon in the fort	Ditto . . .	The British prisoners were kept here in the last war with Tippoo Sultan.
3. Monument enclosed by a wall and gate at Devanhalli	Ditto . .	The monument commemorates the birth of Tippoo Sultan in 1749
4. Cubbon bungalow on the Nandi Hills.	Kolar . . .	Summer residence of Sir Mark Cubbon, Commissioner of Mysore, 1834—61.
5. North Gate bungalow on the Nandi hills	Ditto . .	This house was built in the time of Tippoo Sultan and occasionally used by him as his residence
6. Building in the top of the Budikota Hill (7 miles from the Bowringpet Railway Station).	Ditto	Birth-place of Nawab Hyder Ali, Ruler of Mysore, 1759—82.
7. Wellington Lodge .	Mysore . . .	This house was occupied by the Duke of Wellington when in political charge of Mysore, 1799—1802.
8. Sir P U Krishnamurti's bungalow	Seringapatam . .	Residence of Lieutenant-General George, afterwards Lord Harris, Acting Governor of Madras, 1798, who commanded in the war against Tippoo Sultan, which ended with the capture of Seringapatam, May 4, 1799 , also of Purnaya, *Diwan* to the Maharaja of Mysore, 1799—1811.
9 Daria Dowlat . .	Ditto . . .	Residence of Colonel Wellesley, afterwards Duke of Wellington, when Governor of Seringapatam, in 1799.
10. The Residency, now Government House	Mysore	This house was occupied by Sir John Malcolm, when Resident at Mysore, in 1807.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

COMMERCIAL EXHIBITIONS.

RULES OF THE LIEGE UNIVERSAL AND INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1905.

No. 2-30 II., dated Calcutta, the 28th January 1904.

RESOLUTION.

The *Gazette of India* of the 12th of June 1903 contained a Notification regarding the Universal and International Exhibition which will be held at Liege in 1905. The Government of India have now received a translation of the general rules which have been drawn up by the Central Administration of the Exhibition for the guidance of intending exhibitors; the following extracts from which are published for general information. All enquiries regarding the Exhibition should be addressed to the Consul General for Belgium, Calcutta.

"LIEGE UNIVERSAL AND INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1905.

ARTICLE 1.

The Exhibition will include chiefly art works (Painting, Sculpture, Engraving and Architecture), scientific works and the industrial and agricultural plant and productions of all nations.

It will further include old art, military art and Colonial Exhibitions; a portion of the latter will be specially set aside for the Congo Section.

Machinery of every description will, as far as practicable, operate under the eyes of the public for the purpose of showing visitors the mode of working same and initiating them into the different lines of manufacture

Special temporary shows and exhibits of agricultural machines in operation, live stock, plants, flowers, fruits, vegetables, etc, are contemplated and those will be regulated by independent rules.

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ARTICLE 3

The Exhibition will be inaugurated end of April 1905, and remain open for a period of at least six months, with the option for the Executive Committee to prolong it until the 15th November inclusive.

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ARTICLE 11

The necessary measures will be taken by the Government for protecting in Belgium patentable inventions, industrial designs and models, as well as manufacturing or trade, marks appearing at the Exhibition. It will be strictly forbidden to take copies, drawings, measurements, photos, cards or models of any objects exhibited unless with the exhibitor's consent; the closest watch will be kept to enforce this rule. Nevertheless neither the Board of Directors nor the Executive Committee will incur any responsibility on account of infractions of this provision, dereliction of duty on the part of the guardians or violation of orders given by them.

The Executive Committee reserve to themselves the right of allowing general views to be taken without the exhibitors' consent being required.

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ARTICLE 13.

No exhibits may be removed before the close of the Exhibition, except with the Executive Committee's special consent in writing

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ARTICLE 20.

Exhibitors whether singly or collectively will have to bear the entire expense of their installations, such as special decoration, superstructure and consolidation of floors, partition framework and coating, ceilings, drapery, supply of furniture arrangement ornamentation, laying out, preservation and cleaning of goods, foundations, fixing up, motive powers, steam, water, gas, electricity, taking down, storage of empties, insurance, plantings and special levellings, customs or excise duties, license dues on excisable commodities, etc., etc, all measures in this connection to be approved by the Executive Committee and the Commissioner-General of the Exhibition Exhibitors will be held responsible for any damages caused by their installations to floorings partitions, etc., in their use, and for such dilapidations as might be considered due to misuse

No exhibitor shall be allowed to set up his installation in such a way as to deprive another exhibitor from light, or to cause him any inconvenience or prejudice whatsoever.

No exhibit shall be removed until the exhibitor has settled the charges for space, selling dues, damages (if any), etc.

* * * * * * * * * *

ARTICLE 28.

Exhibits must be completed and all work connected therewith terminated before Apri 15, 1905.

Machinery and appliances which can only be fixed or mounted by passing over the space of other exhibitors shall be completely set up six months prior to the opening of the Exhibition or even earlier, should the Executive Committee deem necessary in certain cases

All machinery foundation work must be terminated at least four months beforehand

Should the exhibitor fail to comply with above dates, he will *ipso facto* lose all claim to his space, the admission certificate will be deemed cancelled and the space rent paid will be forfeited to the Exhibition Company, without any legal or other proceedings being required In such case, the Executive Committee will be entitled to remove unfinished installations or to have the same completed at exhibitor's expense and risk"

J. WILSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 4th February 1904.

No. 289.—In the Home Department Notification dated the 1st January 1904, announcing the award of the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal for Public Service in India of the First class, *for* "Raja Ravi Varma, of Travancore," *read* "Ravi Varma, Koil Tamburan, Travancore."

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 4th February 1904.

No. 93.—The following substantive *pro tempore* promotions are made in the Berar Commission:—

To fill an existing vacancy, and for the period from the 1st to the 10th April 1903, inclusive:—

Major R. P. Colomb, an Assistant Commissioner of the 1st class, to be a Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd class.

Major F. R. M. C. deR. Maudut, an Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd class, to be an Assistant Commissioner of the 1st class.

Mr. B. Clay, an Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd class, to be an Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd class.

Consequent on the appointment (hereby ordered) of Mr. F. W. Francis, Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Berar, to be a Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd class, and his deputation on Foreign Service, and with effect from the 11th April 1903:—

Major R. P. Colomb, an Assistant Commissioner of the 1st class, to be a Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd class.

Major F. R. M. C. deR. Maudut, an Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd class, to be an Assistant Commissioner of the 1st class.

Mr. B. Clay, an Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd class, to be an Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd class.

To fill an existing vacancy, and with effect from the 1st June 1903:—

Captain D. O. Morris, an Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd class, to be an Assistant Commissioner of the 1st class.

Mr. A. C. Currie, an Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd class, to be an Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd class.

No. 94.—The following substantive promotions are made in the Berar Commission, consequent on the death of Mr. R. A. Simpson, an Assistant Commissioner of the 1st class, and with effect from the 1st June 1903:—

Major F. R. M. C. deR. Maudut, an Assistant Commissioner of the 1st class, substantive *pro tempore*, to be an Assistant Commissioner of the 1st class.

Mr. B. Clay, an Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd class, substantive *pro tempore*, to be an Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd class.

The 5th February 1904.

No. 99.—Mr. H. G. Stokes, of the Indian Civil Service, *sub. pro tem.* Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, is confirmed in his appointment, with effect from the 31st January 1904.

No. 101.—Mr. H. B. J. Bateman is permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 10th March 1904, or the subsequent date on which he may sail from India or relinquish charge of office in the event of his not taking subsidiary leave.

MUNICIPALITIES.

The 3rd February 1904.

No. 24.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, the Governor General in Council is pleased to apply the Indian Income-tax Act, 1886 (II of 1886), so far as it is applicable, to Berar:

Provided, first, that for the purpose of facilitating the application of the said Act, any Court in Berar may construe its provisions with such alterations, not affecting the substance, as may be necessary or proper to adapt them to the matter before this Court;

Provided, secondly, that all references to "British India" and the "Local Government" shall be construed as referring to Berar and the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, respectively; and

Provided, thirdly, that for section 47 of the said Act, as so applied, the following section shall be deemed to have been substituted, namely:—

"47. (1) When a company or firm has several places of business in Berar, the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces may declare which of them shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be the principal place of business.

"(2) When a person has several places of residence in Berar, the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces may declare which of these places shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be his residence."

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

The 2nd February 1904

No. 94.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that the Bellary district of the Madras Presidency is visited by an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease and that there is a danger of its spread if persons from the Mysore State and the districts of Belgaum and Dharwar of the Bombay Presidency are permitted to assemble at Kuruvatti in the Harpanahalli taluq of the Bellary district on the occasion of the ensuing Gombasappa festival:

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (*1*), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Byadgi, Devargudda, Ranibennur, Chalgeri, Harihar and Davangere on the Southern Mahratta Railway shall be sold from the 9th to the 24th February 1904 (both days inclusive) within the Mysore State and the districts of Belgaum and Dharwar of the Bombay Presidency to any person intending or believed to be intending to proceed to the Gombasappa festival at Kuruvatti

The 5th February 1904.

No. 108.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that the North Arcot District of the Madras Presidency is visited by an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease and that there is a danger of its spread, if persons from the Mysore State are permitted to assemble at Periyanguppam in the Vellore taluq of the North Arcot District on the occasion of the ensuing Chamundi Amman festival

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (*1*), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Virinchipuram, Kavanúr, Gudiyáttam, Valathoor, Mailpatti, Ambúr, Vinnamangalam, Vaniyambádi and Kéttándapatti on the Madras Railway shall be sold from the 12th to the 18th February 1904 (both days inclusive) within the Mysore State to any person intending or believed to be intending to proceed to the Chamundi Amman festival at Periyanguppam.

No 113.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Conjeeveram in the Conjeeveram taluq of the Chingleput district of the Madras Presidency, if persons from the Mysore State are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Brahmotsavam festival of Sri Ekambaranathaswami

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (*1*), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Arkónam, Pálúr, Conjeeveram, Wálajábád, Villiyampakkam, Attur and Chingleput on the South Indian Railway and Arkónam on the Madras Railway shall be sold from the 12th March to the 2nd April 1904 (both days inclusive) within the Mysore State to any person intending or believed to be intending to proceed to the Brahmotsavam festival of Sri Ekambaranathaswami at Conjeeveram.

PORT BLAIR.

The 3rd February 1904.

No 77.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir R C. Temple, Bart., C.I E., Superintendent of Port Blair and Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 25th January 1904.

No. 78.—With reference to the Notification by the Government of India in the Home Department, No 193, dated the 25th March 1903, Mr F E Tuson is appointed sub *pro tem.* to be Superintendent of Port Blair and Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, with effect from the 25th January 1904.

JUDICIAL.

The 2nd February 1904

No. 186.—Mr. B G Geidt, I.C S, took his seat as an officiating Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on the 22nd January 1904.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 2nd February 1904.

No. 57.—The following papers relating to the resignation by the Right Reverend James Macarthur, D D, of his office of Bishop of Bombay, are published for information:—

To

THE MOST REVEREND REGINALD STEPHEN, D.D., BY DIVINE PERMISSION LORD BISHOP OF CALCUTTA AND METROPOLITAN BISHOP IN INDIA.

In the name of God Amen.

WHEREAS by the Letters Patent constituting the See and Bishoprick of Bombay it is amongst other things declared that if the Bishop of Bombay (therein named) or any of his successors shall by instrument under his hand and seal delivered to the Bishop of Calcutta for the time being and to be by him the said Bishop of Calcutta accepted and registered resign the Office of Bishop of the said Diocese aforesaid such Bishop shall forthwith cease to be the Bishop of Bombay—AND WHEREAS after having been duly appointed and consecrated Bishop of the See and Diocese—WE JAMES MACARTHUR took upon ourselves the Office of Bishop of Bombay on the Twentieth day of November 1898 and are now the true and lawful Bishop thereof—And whereas we are desirous of resigning the said Office and of ceasing to be Bishop of the said See—Now therefore in pursuance of all rights us thereunto enabling we the said JAMES MACARTHUR do by this instrument under our hand and seal absolutely resign our said office and dignity of Bishop of Bombay and all and singular the rights, powers, privileges, functions and jurisdiction to us belonging or appertaining in respect thereof into the hands of Your Lordship the Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan in India we pray that Your Lordship will be pleased to accept this our resignation and to cause the same to be duly registered in the Registry of the Diocese of Calcutta—And that such our resignation and Your Lordship's acceptance thereof may date from the 22nd day of October 1903.

Seal

IN WITNESS WHEREOF we have hereunto set our hand and seal this 10th day of December in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and three and in the year of our Consecration the fifth.

(Signed) J. BOMBAY.

We hereby accept the resignation of the Office of the Bishop of Bombay as from the 22nd day of October 1903, and direct that the same be registered in the Office of our Registrar. Dated this Eleventh day of January One thousand Nine hundred and four.

E. Seal.

(Signed) R. S. CALCUTTA.

No. 59.—The following despatch from His Majesty's Secretary of State for India is published for general information —

No 158-Public, dated the 18th December 1903.

From—The Right Honourable ST. JOHN BRODRICK, His Majesty's Secretary of State for India,

To—His Excellency the Right Honourable the GOVERNOR GENERAL of India in Council

I have to inform Your Excellency in Council that His Majesty the King has been pleased to approve the appointment of the Right Reverend Walter Ruthven Pym, M.A., D D., Bishop of Mauritius, to be Bishop of the Diocese of Bombay in the room of the Right Reverend James Macarthur, M.A., resigned

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LAND-SURVEYS.

Calcutta, the 2nd February 1904.

No. 185—25-2.—The services of Colonel St. G. C. Gore, R E., C.S.I., Surveyor General of India, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 24th February 1904, under the provisions of Article 613 (*a*), Civil Service Regulations.

The 5th February 1904.

No. 193—131-11.—Mr. A. W. Smart, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, Survey of India, is appointed to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, with effect from the 18th December 1903

J. WILSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 3rd February 1904.

No. 369-*E C.*—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the provisional appointment of Mr. Iginio Badolo as Consul General for Italy at Aden.

No. 373-*E.C.*—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Hans Schader as Acting Consul for Germany at Bassein, *vice* Mr. A. Koop.

No. 503-*I.A.*—Mr. A. T. Holme, of the Indian Civil Service, United Provinces Establishment, is appointed to be Assistant to the Resident in Mewar and Settlement Officer in Banswara, Partabgarh and Dungarpur, with effect from the 19th January 1904.

The 4th February 1904.

No. 530-*I.B.*—Whereas the Hyderabad Contingent Stations of Hingoli, Jalna, Mominabad, and Raichur were transferred to the Hyderabad State on the 20th April 1903, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to announce that, with effect from that date, full jurisdiction over the lands lying within the said stations has been restored to His Highness the Nizam.

No. 531-*I.B.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to apply to the Hyderabad Residency Bazars, the Cantonment of Secunderabad (inclusive of the area hitherto known as the "Contingent Station" of Bolarum), the Cantonment (hitherto known as the "Contingent Station") of Aurangabad, and the railway lands in the territories of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad (other than the railway lands in Berar and those referred to in the Notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 4564-I., dated the 18th November 1891, and No 3244-I B, dated the 26th August 1897), the laws and enactments specified in the schedule hereto annexed in so far as the same may be applicable:

Provided, first, that references to a Local Government or to the Chief Controlling Revenue-authority or to a High Court in the said enactments as so applied shall be read as referring to the Resident at Hyderabad, and except in sub-section (1) of section 29 of the Prisoners Act, 1900 (III of 1900), as amended by Act I of 1903, references to British India or the territories subject to a Local Government as referring to the Hyderabad Residency Bazars, the Cantonments of Secunderabad and Aurangabad, and the said railway lands:

Provided, secondly, that the further modifications and restrictions set forth in the schedule hereto annexed shall be made in the said laws and enactments as so applied:

Provided, thirdly, that for the purpose of facilitating the application of the said laws and enactments, any Court in the said Hyderabad Residency Bazars, Cantonments or railway lands may construe the provisions thereof with such alterations, not affecting the substance, as may be necessary or proper to adapt them to the matter before the Court.

2. The notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1811-I.B, dated the 1st July 1898, as amended by subsequent notifications, and No. 3382-I B, dated the 13th November 1899, as amended by subsequent notifications, are superseded save in so far as they relate to Berar

Provided that all civil and criminal proceedings pending at the date of this notification shall be carried on as if this notification had not been issued, but that, save as aforesaid, all proceedings commenced, officers appointed or authorized, jurisdictions conferred or confirmed, rules made, orders passed, and things done, under any of the notifications hereby superseded in the said Hyderabad Residency Bazars, Cantonments and railway lands shall, as far as may be deemed to have been respectively commenced, appointed or authorized, conferred or confirmed, made, passed and done under this notification.

THE SCHEDULE.

Enactments and laws applied	*Further modifications and restrictions.*
I.—The Lunacy (Mufassal Courts) Act, 1858 (XXXVI of 1858)	
II.—The Indian Lunatic Asylums Act, 1858 (XXXVI of 1858)	(1) The Resident at Hyderabad shall be deemed to be the Executive Government. (2) For section 17-A the following section shall be substituted, namely "17-A.—Whereas the Executive Government has not established within the Hyderabad Residency Bazars, the Cantonments of Secunderabad and Aurangabad, or the railway lands in the territories of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad (other than the railway lands in Berar and those referred to in the Notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No 4564-I, dated the 18th November 1891, and No. 3244-I B, dated the 26th August 1897, any public asylum for the reception and detention of lunatics, the Governor General in Council may, from time to time, appoint any asylum in British India to be an asylum to which any Magistrate or Judge exercising jurisdiction within the limits of the Hyderabad Residency Bazars, the Cantonments of Secunderabad and Aurangabad, or the said railway lands may send lunatics, or any class of lunatics, as to an asylum established under this Act for those limits."
III.—The Indian Penal Code, 1860 (XLV of 1860).	
IV.—The Whipping Act, 1864 (VI of 1864).	
V.—The Indian Succession Act, 1865 (X of 1865)	
VI.—The Courts-fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870).	(2) In section 30, for the words "figure-heads" the words "centre of the stamp" shall be substituted.
VII.—The Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871).	
VIII.—The Indian Evidence Act, 1872 (I of 1872)	
IX.—The Indian Contract Act, 1872 (IX of 1872).	
X.—The Indian Majority Act, 1875 (IX of 1875)	(1) In section 2, clause (*b*) for the words "Her Majesty's subjects in India" the words "persons within the local limits of the area to which this law extends" shall be substituted. (2) In section 3, after the words "the Code of Civil Procedure" and after the brackets, words and figures "(No. X of 1865)" the words "as applied to the local area to which this law extends" shall be inserted. (3) All references to a "British Indian domicile" shall be read as referring to a domicile in the local area to which this law extends.
XI.—The Indian Registration Act, 1877 (III of 1877).	(1) In section 33, for clauses (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) the following clauses shall be substituted, namely "(*a*) if the principal at the time of executing the power-of-attorney resides in the Hyderabad Residency Bazars, the Cantonments of Secunderabad and Aurangabad, or the railway lands in the territories of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad

XI.—The Indian Registration Act, 1877 (III of 1877)—*contd*.

(other than the railway lands in Berar and those referred to in the Notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 4564-I., dated the 18th November 1891, and No. 3244-I B, dated the 26th August 1897, a power-of-attorney, executed before, and authenticated by, the Registrar or Sub-Registrar within whose district or sub-district the principal resides,

"(*b*) if the principal, at the time aforesaid, resides in any part of Berar or of British India to which the Indian Registration Act, 1877, has been applied or in which that Act is for the time being in force, a power-of-attorney executed before, and authenticated by, the Registrar or Sub-Registrar within whose district or sub-district, as defined in the said Act, the principal resides,

"(*c*) if the principal, at the time aforesaid, does not reside in the Hyderabad Residency Bazars, the Cantonments of Secunderbad and Aurangabad, or the railway lands in the territories of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad, or in any part of Berar or of British India to which the Indian Registration Act, 1877, has been applied or in which that Act is for the time being in force, a power-of-attorney executed before, and authenticated by, a Notary Public or any Court, Judge, Magistrate, British Consul or Vice-Consul or representative of Her Majesty or of the Government of India."

(2) In the proviso to the same section, for the words and letters "clauses (*a*) and (*b*)" the word and letter "clause (*a*)" shall be substituted.

XII.—The Indian Limitation Act, 1877 (XV of 1877).

In the third division of the second schedule, for Article No. 160-A., the following Article shall be substituted, namely:—

"160-A. For a review of judgment by a Court of Small Causes, or by a Court invested with the jurisdiction of a Court of Small Causes when exercising that jurisdiction.	Ditto	The date of the decree or order."

XIII.—The Vaccination Act, 1880 (XIII of 1880).

(1) For section 1 the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

"1. (1) This Act may be called the Vaccination Act, 1880.

(2) It shall come into force—

(*a*) in the Cantonments of Secunderabad and Aurangabad at once, and

(*b*) in any other local area on the issue of a notification as hereinafter provided."

(2) For sections 4 and 5 the following section shall be substituted, namely:

Extension of Act to other local areas.

"4. The Resident at Hyderabad may, by notification in the Hyderabad Residency Orders, extend this Act to any other local area.

Power to withdraw local area from operation of Act.

"5. The Resident at Hyderabad may, by notification in the Hyderabad Residency Orders, withdraw any local area from the operation of this Act:

Provided that no notification shall be issued under this section in respect of the Cantonments of Secunderabad and Aurangabad without the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council."

(3) For section 20 the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

Power to make rules for other local areas.

"20. The Resident at Hyderabad may, subject to the control of the Governor-General in Council, by notification in the Hyderabad Residency Orders, make rules for the proper enforcement of the Act in any local area (beyond the limits of a municipality) to which it extends."

XIV.—The Probate and Administration Act, 1881 (V of 1881).

(1) The definition of "province" in section 3, the provisos to section 52 and sections 60, 65, 99, 154 and 155 shall be omitted

(2) In section 3, for the definition of "minor" the following definition shall be substituted, namely:

'"minor" means any person who has not completed his age of eighteen years.'

(3) In section 85, the words and figures "except in cases to which the Hindu Wills Act, 1870, applies," and, in section 152, the words and figures "or Bombay Regulation No. VIII of 1827" shall be omitted.

(4) In section 2, for the second proviso the following proviso shall be substituted, namely:

"Provided, also, that no Court shall receive any application for probate or letters of administration until the Resident at Hyderabad has, by notification in the Hyderabad Residency Orders, authorized it so to do."

(5) In sections 5, 29, 30 and 41, for the word "province", in section 26, for the words "province in which application for probate is made"; in section 28, for the words "province in which application is made"; in section 39, for the words "province within which the Court that has granted the probate or letters of administration is situate"; in section 59, for the words "province in which the same is or are granted", and in section 82, for the words "province in which the same may have been granted"; the words and figures "the Hyderabad Residency Bazars, the Cantonments of Secunderabad and Aurangabad and the railway lands in the territories of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad (other than the Railway lands in Berar and those referred to in the Notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 4564-I, dated the 18th November 1891, and No. 3244-I B, dated the 26th August 1897)" shall be substituted.

(6) In section 39, for the words "such Court" the words "the Court which has granted the probate or letters of administration" shall be substituted.

(7) In section 69, for the words "Collector of the district" the words "of the Cantonment Magistrate of Secunderabad in the Cantonment of Secunderabad, of the Superintendent of the Residency Bazars in the Hyderabad Residency Bazars, and the railway lands in the territories of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad (other than the railway lands in Berar and those referred to in the Notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No 4564-I., dated the 18th November 1891, and No. 3244-I.B, dated the 26th August 1897 and of the Cantonment Magistrate of Aurangabad in the Cantonment of Aurangabad" shall be substituted.

XV.—The Code of Civil Procedure, 1882 (XIV of 1882).

(1) In section 11, after the words "for the time being in force" the words "and any suit instituted against a subject of His Highness the Nizam of which cognizance is barred by an order in writing signed by the Resident" shall be added.

(2) For section 37 the following section shall be substituted, namely

"37. The recognised agents of parties by whom such appearances, applications and acts may be made or done, shall be such persons as the Resident may, from time to time, by notification in the Hyderabad Residency Orders, appoint in this behalf."

(3) To section 100 the following shall be added, namely:

"In any case falling under clause (*a*) the Court may, instead of proceeding *ex parte*, issue a warrant for the arrest of the defendant and his detention till such date as may be appointed for the hearing of the case, and may also direct the attachment of his property."

XV.—The Code of Civil Procedure, 1882 (XIV of 1882)

(4) For section 622, the following section shall be substituted, namely:

"622. When any decree or order is passed by any Subordinate Court, and no appeal, or no appeal other than that provided by Chapter XLII lies, the Resident at Hyderabad may call for the record of the case, and make such order thereon as he thinks fit."

XVI.—The Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (XIII of 1885).

In section 5, sub-section (2), for the words "to the Local Government" the words "the First Assistant Resident" shall be read.

XVII.—The Suits Valuation Act, 1887 (VII of 1887).

XVIII.—The Succession Certificate Act, 1889 (VII of 1889).

For section 17 the following section shall be substituted, namely

"17 Where a certificate in the form of the second schedule to this Act has been granted under the Succession Certificate Act, 1889, by a Court having jurisdiction in British India or in Berar, or where a certificate in the form, as nearly as circumstances admit, of the said schedule has been granted to a resident within a Foreign State by the British representative accredited to the State, or where a certificate so granted has been extended in such form by such Court or by such representative, the certificate shall have the same effect in the Hyderabad Residency Bazars, the Cantonments of Secunderabad and Aurangabad, and the railway lands in the territories of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad (other than the railway lands in Berar and those referred to in the Notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No 4564-I., dated the 18th November 1891, and No 3244-I B, dated the 26th August 1897) as a certificate granted or extended under this Act

XIX. - The Guardian and Wards Act, 1890 (VIII of 1890)

XX.—The Bankers' Books Evidence Act, 1891 (XVIII of 1891)

(1) Clause (6) of section 2 shall be omitted.

(2) The words "or Judge" or "or a Judge," wherever they occur, shall be omitted

XXI - The Reformatory Schools Act, 1897 (VIII of 1897)

In section 15, sub-section (1), for the words "one province" and "any other province," respectively, the words "British India" and "the Hyderabad Residency Bazars, the Cantonments of Secunderabad and Aurangabad, and the railway lands in the territories of His Highness the Nizam (other than the railway lands in Berar and those referred to in the Notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No 4564-I, dated the 18th November 1891, and No 3244-I B, dated the 26th August 1897)" shall be substituted

XXII —The Provident Funds Act, 1897 (IX of 1897).

(1) In section 2, sub-section (3) after the words "Government of India" the words "or the Government of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad" shall be inserted

(2) In respect of the railway lands in the territories of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad (other than the railway lands in Berar and those referred to in the Notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No 4564-I, dated the 18th November 1891, and No 3244-I B, dated the 26th August 1897) —

(a) In section 2, sub-section (2) shall be omitted,

(b) In section 3, sub-section (1), and also in section 4, the words "Government or" shall be omitted, and

(c) Section 6 shall be omitted.

XXIII —The General Clauses Act, 1897 (X of 1897).

XXIV.—The Indian Short Titles Act, 1897 (XIV of 1897).

XXV.—The Lepers Act, 1898 (III of 1898)

(1) For the words "a leper asylum" or "an asylum," wherever they occur, the words "the leper asylum" shall be substituted.

(2) Sections 5, 13, 14, and 19 and Form E shall be omitted.

(3) In section 2, sub-sections (3), (4), and (5) shall be omitted.

(4) In section 3, for the words "any place" the words "the public asylum established at Nagpur" shall be substituted

(5) In section 4, the words from "and any person" to "leper asylum" and the words "or Superintendent" shall be omitted.

(6) In section 8, sub-section (1), and section 10, sub-section (3), the words "any Presidency Magistrate or" shall be omitted

(7) In section 8, sub-section (1), section 10, sub-section (2), and in Forms C and D, for the words "by order of the Board or the District Magistrate" the words "in accordance with the law for the time being in force, regarding the public asylum at Nagpur, or by order of the District Magistrate" shall be substituted.

(8) In section 16, the brackets and letter "(*a*)" and so much as follows the words "under this Act" shall be omitted

(9) In section 17, the brackets, letter, and words "(*a*) establish or maintain, or establish and maintain, or" and so much as follows the words "maintenance of a leper asylum" shall be omitted.

XXVI.—The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898)

(1) Notwithstanding anything in section 14, sub-section (4), of the Code as now applied, the Governor-General in Council may confer on any Police-officer, in respect of the railway lands in the territories of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad (other than the railway lands in Berar and those referred to in the Notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 4564-I, dated the 18th November 1891, and No. 3244-I.B., dated the 26th August 1897), all or any of the powers conferred or conferable by, or under the said Code in regard to particular cases, or to a particular class or particular classes of cases, or to cases generally

(2) Trials before the Court of Session may, in the discretion of the Sessions Judge, be without jury or aid of assessors

(3) Nothing in the Code as now applied shall be deemed to apply to proceedings against European British subjects or persons charged jointly with European British subjects

XXVII.—The Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898)

XXVIII.—The Indian Stamps Act, 1899 (II of 1899)

(1) References to the Collector shall be read as referring to the Cantonment Magistrates in the Cantonments of Secunderabad and Aurangabad, and to the Superintendent of the Residency Bazars in the Hyderabad Residency Bazars and the railway lands in the territories of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad (other than the railway lands in Berar and those referred to in the Notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 4564-I, dated the 18th November 1891, and No 3244-I B, dated the 26th August 1897).

(2) In section 57, clause (*d*), after the words "Central Provinces" the words "the Hyderabad Residency Bazars, the Cantonments of Secunderabad and Aurangabad, or the railway lands in the territories of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad (other than the railway lands in Berar and those referred to in the Notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No 4564-I., dated the 18th November 1901, and No. 3244-I.B., dated the 26th August 1 97)" shall be added.

XXIX — The Prisoners Act, 1900 (III of 1900).

1 In section 1, sub-section (2), the words "inclusive of British Baluchistan, the Santhal Parganas and the Pargana of Spiti" shall be omitted.

2. Parts III and VIII of the Act shall be omitted

3. In the heading to Part IV and in section 15, sub-section (1), the words "outside the Presidency towns" shall be omitted.

4 In section 15, sub-section (1), clause (b), sub-clause (ii), the words "or in any province of British India" shall be omitted

5 In section 29, sub-section (1), the word "other" shall be omitted.

6. In sections 29 and 30, for the word "Province," wherever it occurs, the words "areas to which this Act applies" shall be substituted

7. The words "outside a Presidency town" in section 36, sub-section (1), the words "in a prison within a Presidency town or" in section 39, sub-section (1), and the words "or in the case of a person confined in a prison within a Presidency town to the Commissioner of Police" and the words "or Commissioner" in section 39, sub-section (2), shall be omitted

8. Section 49 shall be omited.

9. The Third Schedule shall be omitted.

No. 532-*I.B.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following arrangements for the purposes of the exercise of civil jurisdiction within the Hyderabad Residency Bazars, the Cantonment of Secunderabad (inclusive of the area hitherto known as the "Contingent Station" of Bolarum) the Cantonment (hitherto known as the "Contingent Station") of Aurangabad and the railway lands in the territories of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad (other than the railway lands in Berar and those referred to in the Notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No 4564-I., dated the 18th November 1891, and No 3244-I B., dated the 26th August 1897) —

(1) There shall be a District Court for the areas comprising the Hyderabad Residency Bazars, the Cantonment of Secunderabad (inclusive of the area hitherto known as the "Contingent Station" of Bolarum), the Cantonment (hitherto known as the "Contingent Station)" of Aurangabad and the railway lands in the territories of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad (other than the railway lands in Berar and those referred to in the Notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No 4564-I, dated the 18th November 1891, and No 3244-I B, dated the 26th August 1897) which shall be deemed to be the principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction for such areas with jurisdiction in all original suits or proceedings, whatever be the amount or value of the subject matter, except proceedings under the Indian Divorce Act, 1869, as applied to the Cantonment of Secunderabad.

(2) The Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, Secunderabad, shall be the Judge of the District Court, and shall, when exercising all or any of the powers of that Court, be designated Civil Judge.

(3) The Resident at Hyderabad may, by order in writing, invest any Magistrate, other than the Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, having powers as described in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, within the limits of all or any of the aforesaid areas, with all or any of the powers of the District Court, and may declare that the powers with which a Magistrate is so invested shall be exercised within any specified area and with respect to any particular class or particular classes of cases, or with respect to cases generally, and that they shall be exercised in that area with respect to those cases for a limited period only and may cancel or modify such order.

(4) A Magistrate when exercising powers conferred under the last preceding clause shall be designated Joint Civil Judge

(5) The Resident at Hyderabad may, by order in writing, direct how business shall be distributed between the Civil Judge and a Joint Civil Judge.

(6) Appeals shall lie, subject to the provisions of the enactments for the time being in force in the aforesaid areas, against decrees and orders passed by the Civil Judge, or Joint Civil Judge, to the First Assistant Resident at Hyderabad, who shall exercise the powers of an Appellate Court as defined in the Code of Civil Procedure.

(7) Subject to the provisions of the said enactments, a second appeal against the decrees and orders of the First Assistant Resident shall lie to the Resident at Hyderabad, who shall exercise the powers of a High Court for all purposes whatsoever connected with the administration of civil justice within the said areas Provided that all cases or proceedings from the aforesaid areas pending in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Berar on the day on which this Notification comes into force shall be disposed of as if this Notification had not been issued.

(8) This notification supersedes *Residency Orders* Notifications No. 47, dated 17th July 1899, and No. 31, dated 4th July 1898

No. 533-*I B*—Whereas it is expedient to provide for the continuance of a Court of Small Causes in the Hyderabad Residency Bazars, the Cantonment of Secunderabad (inclusive of the area hitherto known as the "Contingent Station" of Bolarum), the Cantonment (hitherto known as the "Contingent Station" of Aurangabad, and the railway lands in the territories of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad (other than the railway lands in Berar and those referred to in the Notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 4564-I., dated the 18th November 1891, and No. 3244-I.B., dated the 26th August 1897)

In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules —

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Title and commencement

1. (1) These rules may be called the Hyderabad Residency Small Cause Courts Law, 1904, and are hereafter referred to as "this Law," and

(2) They shall come into force at once

Savings

2 Nothing in this Law shall be construed to affect—

(a) any proceedings before or after decree in any suit instituted before the commencement of this Law, or

(b) the jurisdiction of a Magistrate under any law for the time being in force with respect to debts or other claims of a civil nature, or

(c) any local law or any special law other than the Code of Civil Procedure, as applied, hereinafter referred to as "the Code"

3 Any enactment or document referring to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts Small Cause Courts Law, 1889, as hitherto followed or applied, by the Courts in the Hyderabad Residency Bazars, the Cantonments of Secunderabad and Aurangabad, and the railway lands in the territories of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad (other than the railway lands in Berar and those referred to in the Notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No 4564-I, dated the 18th November 1891, and No. 3244-I B, dated the 26th August 1897) shall, so far as may be, be construed to refer to this Law, or to the corresponding portion thereof.

CHAPTER II

CONSTITUTION OF THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES

The Court of Small Causes in the Cantonment of Secunderabad

4 (1) The Court of Small Causes constituted in the Cantonment of Secunderabad, by notification of the Resident at Hyderabad, No 48, dated the 17th July 1899 (hereinafter referred to as the Court of Small Causes), is hereby continued

(2) The local limits of the jurisdiction of the said Court of Small Causes shall be the limits for the time being of the Hyderabad Residency Bazars, the Cantonment of Secunderabad (inclusive of the area hitherto known as the "Contingent Station" of Bolarum), the Cantonment (hitherto known as the "Contingent Station") of Aurangabad, and the said Railway lands, and the Court may be held at such place or places within those limits as the Resident at Hyderabad (hereinafter referred to as the Resident) may from time to time appoint

Judge

5. The Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, Secunderabad, shall be the Judge of the Court of Small Causes

Additional Judge

6. The Resident may, by order in writing, from time to time appoint an Additional Judge of the Court of Small Causes, and regulate the distribution of work between the Judge and an Additional Judge

Appointment, punishment and transfer of ministerial officers

7 Subject to any orders of the Resident in this behalf, the practice heretofore followed with respect to the appointment, punishment, and transfer of ministerial officers of the Court of Small Causes, shall so far as it can be made applicable, apply to the appointment, punishment and transfer of ministerial officers of that Court.

8. (1) The ministerial officers of the Court of Small Causes shall, in addition to any duties mentioned in this Law or in any other enactment for the time being in force as duties which are or may be imposed on any of them, discharge such duties of a ministerial nature as the Judge from time to time directs

Duties of ministerial officers.

(2) The Resident may from time to time make rules consistent with this Law, and with any other enactment for the time being in force, conferring and imposing on the ministerial officers of the Court of Small Causes, such powers and duties as he thinks fit, and prescribing the mode in which powers and duties so conferred and imposed are to be exercised and performed.

CHAPTER III

JURISDICTION OF THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.

9. (1) The Court of Small Causes shall not take cognizance of the suits specified (as being excepted from the cognizance of a Court of Small Causes) in the second schedule to the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887, being Act IX of 1887 of the Acts of the Governor General of India in Council.

Cognizance of suits

(2) Subject to the exceptions specified in that schedule and to the provisions of any enactment for the time being in force, all suits of a civil nature of which the value does not exceed one thousand rupees, or such smaller sum as the Resident may from time to time fix in this behalf, shall be cognizable by the Court of Small Causes

10 (1) Save as expressly provided by this Law or by any other enactment for the time being in force, a suit cognizable by the Court of Small Causes shall not be tried by any other Court having jurisdiction within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court of Small Causes.

Exclusive jurisdiction of the Court of Small Causes

CHAPTER IV.

PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE

11. (1) The procedure prescribed in the chapters and sections of the Code which are specified in the second schedule thereto shall, so far as those chapters and sections are applicable, be the procedure to be followed in the Court of Small Causes in all suits cognizable by it and in all proceedings arising out of such suits

Application of the Code of Civil Procedure

Provided that an applicant for an order to set aside a decree passed *ex parte* or for a review of judgment shall, at the time of presenting his application, either deposit in the Court the amount due from him under the decree or in pursuance of the judgment, or give security to the satisfaction of the Court for the performance of the decree or compliance with the judgment, as the Court may direct.

(2) Where a person has become liable as surety under the proviso to sub-section (1), the security may be realized in the manner provided by section 253 of the Code.

12. When the Judge of the Court of Small Causes is absent, the chief ministerial officer of the Court may exercise from time to time the power which the Court possesses of adjourning the hearing of any suit or other proceeding and fix a day for the further hearing thereof

Adjournment of cases by chief ministerial officer.

13. (1) Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provisions of this Law, when the right of a plaintiff and the relief claimed by him in the Court of Small Causes depend upon the proof or disproof of a title to immoveable property or other title which the Court cannot finally determine, the Court may at any stage of the proceedings return the plaint to be presented to a Court having jurisdiction to determine the title.

Return of plaints in suits involving questions of title.

(2) When the Court returns a plaint under sub-section (1), it shall comply with the provisions of the second paragraph of section 57 of the Code and make such order with respect to costs as it deems just, and the Court shall, for the purposes of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, as applied (hereinafter referred to as the Limitation Act), be deemed to have been unable to entertain the suit by reason of a cause of a nature like to that of defect of jurisdiction.

14. Where an order specified in section 588, clause (29), of the Code is made by the Court of Small Causes, an appeal therefrom shall lie to the Court of the First Assistant Resident, Hyderabad.

Appeals from certain orders of the Court of Small Causes.

15. The Resident for the purpose of satisfying himself that a decree or order made in any case decided by the Court of Small Causes was according to Law, may call for the case and may pass with respect to any case so called for such order as he thinks fit.

Revision of decrees and orders of the Court of Small Causes.

16. Save as provided by this Law, a decree or order made under the foregoing provisions of this Law by the Court of Small Causes shall be final

Finality of decrees and orders.

CHAPTER V

SUPPLEMENTAL PROVISIONS

Subordination of the Court of Small Causes.

17. The Court of Small Causes shall be subject to the administrative control of the Court of the First Assistant Resident, Hyderabad, and to the superintendence of the Resident, and shall—

(a) keep such registers, books and accounts as the Resident from time to time prescribes, and

(b) comply with such requisitions as may be made by the First Assistant Resident, Hyderabad, or the Resident for records, returns and statements in such form and manner as the authority making the requisition directs.

Seal

18. The Court of Small Causes shall use a seal of such form and dimensions as are prescribed by the Resident.

Application of Law to Court invested with jurisdiction of Court of Small Causes

19 So much of Chapters III and IV of this Law as relates to—

(a) the nature of the suits cognizable by the Court of Small Causes,

(b) the exclusion of the jurisdiction of other Courts in those suits,

(c) the practice and procedure of the Court of Small Causes,

(d) appeal from certain orders of that Court and revision of cases decided by it, and

(e) the finality of its decrees and orders subject to such appeal and revision as are provided by this Law,

applies within the said areas to any Court therein invested by the Resident by notification in the *Hyderabad Residency Orders* with the jurisdiction of a Court of Small Causes so far as regards the exercise of that jurisdiction by such Court

No 534-*I.B.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules to regulate the admission to practise and the practice of Legal Practitioners in the Court of the Resident at Hyderabad, and in Courts subordinate to that Court in the Hyderabad Residency Bazars, the Cantonment of Secunderabad (inclusive of the area hitherto known as the "Contingent Station" of Bolarum) the Cantonment (hitherto known as the "Contingent Station") of Aurangabad, and the railway lands in the territories of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad (other than the railway lands in Berar and those referred to in the Notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No 4564-I, dated the 18th November 1891, and No 3244-I B, dated the 26th August 1897).—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title, commencement and extent

1. (1) These rules may be called the Hyderabad Residency Legal Practitioners Rules, 1904, and

(2) They shall come into force at once

(3) They extend to the Hyderabad Residency Bazars, the Cantonment of Secunderabad (inclusive of the area hitherto known as the "Contingent Station" of Bolarum), the Cantonment (hitherto known as the "Contingent Station") of Aurangabad, and the railway lands in the territories of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad (other than the railway lands in Berar and those referred to in the Notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 4564-I, dated the 18th November 1891, and No. 3244-I B., dated the 26th August 1897).

Definitions

2 In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(a) "advocate" means any person admitted as an advocate under Chapter III;

(b) "pleader" means any person holding a certificate as a pleader granted under Chapter IV,

(c) "Resident" means the Resident at Hyderabad;

(d) "subordinate Court" means any Court, subordinate, or hereafter declared by the Governor General in Council to be, for the purposes of these rules, subordinate to the Resident, and

(e) "tout" means any person who procures the employment in any legal business of any legal practitioner in consideration of any remuneration moving from such

practitioner, or proposes to any legal practitioner to procure his employment in any legal business in consideration of such remuneration.

CHAPTER II.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Authority to practise

3. Except as provided in the Code of Civil Procedure or the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, as applied, or in any other law for the time being in force, no person shall appear, plead, or act for any other person in the Court of the Resident or in any subordinate Court unless he is an advocate or pleader authorized so to do under these rules XIV of 1882, V of 1898.

Provided that any person who is entered as an advocate, vakil, or attorney on the roll of any High Court established under the Indian High Courts Act, 1861, or as an advocate on the roll of the Chief Court of the Punjab or of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces, and who ordinarily practises in such Court or in some Court subordinate thereto, shall be entitled to appear, plead, and act in the Court of the Resident or in any subordinate Court without being admitted as an advocate or granted a certificate as a pleader under these rules. 24 and 25 Vict., c. 104.

CHAPTER III.

ADVOCATES.

Persons eligible for admission as advocates

4. Any person who has been admitted as a barrister in England or Ireland, or as a member of the Faculty of Advocates in Scotland, may, in the discretion of the Resident, be admitted as an advocate of the Court of the Resident.

Certificates required

5 Every person desirous of being admitted as an advocate under this chapter shall, before being so admitted, submit an application as hereinafter provided, and produce therewith a certificate showing that he has been admitted as a barrister in England or Ireland, or as a member of the Faculty of Advocates in Scotland, together with satisfactory certificates of good moral character and ability.

Form of application

6. Every application for admission as an advocate under this chapter shall be in the form of a letter addressed to the Resident stating the date on which, and, if the applicant is a barrister, the Inn by which, the applicant was called to the Bar, and that it is his intention to practise within the jurisdiction of the Court of the Resident.

Admission discretionary

7. (1) The Resident may, in his discretion, grant or refuse an application submitted under this chapter, and his order thereon shall be final.

(2) If the application is refused, the Resident shall not be bound to specify his reasons for such refusal.

(3) If the application is granted, the Resident will give the applicant, on his supplying a stamp of the value of three hundred rupees, a certificate of admission under his signature and the seal of the Court, and enrol his name in his Court's Register of Advocates

Practice

8. Every person admitted as an advocate under this chapter shall be entitled to practise in any subordinate Court as well as in the Court of the Resident.

CHAPTER IV.

CERTIFICATES OF PLEADERS.

Admission of Pleaders

9. The following persons may, if the Resident thinks fit, be admitted as pleader and granted certificates in the form set forth in the schedule —

(a) Any person who holds a certificate in Form I or Form II granted under the Hyderabad Assigned Districts Legal Practitioners Rules, 1899,

(b) Any vakil or attorney of any of the High Courts of Judicature in British India, or of the Chief Court of the Punjab, or of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces,

(c) Any person who has obtained the degree of Master of Laws or Bachelor of Laws in any British or Indian University, and who produces a certificate of respectability and of good moral conduct,

(*d*) Any person who has passed the examination prescribed by the High Court of Bombay for pleaders of the High Court, or by the High Court of Madras, or by the Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces for pleaders of the first grade and who produces a certificate of respectability and of good moral conduct.

Expiry and renewal

10. Original certificates shall be valid till the thirty-first day of December following the date of their issue, but the holders shall, on application and delivery of their original certificates to the Resident for cancellation, receive renewed certificates.

Renewed certificates.

11. Renewed certificates shall be valid till the thirty-first day of December following the date of their issue, but the holders shall on application and delivery of their expired certificates to the Resident for cancellation, receive from year to year renewed certificates.

List to be published.

12. The Resident shall cause to be published every year in the *Hyderabad Residency Orders* a list of persons whose certificates are valid for the current year.

Stamp-paper

13. Every certificate in Form A appended to these rules, whether original or renewed, shall be written upon stamped paper of the value of fifty rupees to be provided by the applicant.

Provided that in the case of original certificates or certificates renewed under rule 10, which are issued for a portion only of the year, the fees shall be proportionately reduced, but that no reduction shall be made for a fraction of a quarter

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CHAPTER V.

SUSPENSION FROM PRACTICE AND CANCELLATION OF CERTIFICATES.

Suspension from practice or cancellation of certificates by Resident

14. The Resident may suspend from practice, or cancel the certificate of any advocate or pleader who is convicted of any offence implying a defect of character unfitting him to be an advocate or pleader, and may likewise suspend from practice or cancel the certificate of any advocate or pleader—

of

(*a*) who takes instructions in any case, except from the party on whose behalf he is retained, or some person who is the recognized agent of such party within the meaning of the Code of Civil Procedure, or some servant, relative, or friend, authorized by the party to give such instructions, or

(*b*) who is guilty of fraudulent or grossly improper conduct in the discharge of his professional duty, or

(*c*) who tenders, gives, or consents to the retention, out of any fee paid or payable to him for his services, of any gratification for procuring, or having procured, the employment in legal business of himself or any other advocate or pleader, or

(*d*) who directly or indirectly procures, or attempts to procure, the employment of himself as such advocate or pleader through or by the intervention of any person to whom any remuneration for obtaining such employment has been given by him, or agreed or promised to be so given, or

(*e*) who accepts any employment in any legal business through the intervention of a person who has been proclaimed as a tout under rule 27, or

(*f*) for any other reasonable cause

Suspension from practice or cancellation of certificates at instance of subordinate Courts

15. (1) If the presiding officer of any subordinate Court has reason to believe that any advocate or pleader practising before him has been guilty of fraudulent or unprofessional conduct, he shall reduce to writing in a concise form the grounds for his belief, and forward a copy of the same to the advocate or pleader, together with a notice that on a day therein appointed, not being less than twenty days from the date of despatch of the said copy, the matter will be taken into consideration.

(2) On such day, or on any subsequent day to which the inquiry may be adjourned, the presiding officer shall receive and record all evidence properly produced in support of, and opposition to, the charge, and shall record his finding in the case.

Report by subordinate Court to Resident.

16. (1) If the presiding officer finds the charge established, and considers that the advocate or pleader should be suspended in consequence, or that his certificate should be cancelled, he shall forward the proceedings in the case and his finding for the orders of the Resident.

(2) Every report made under sub-section (1)—

(*a*) by any Civil Judge, or any District Magistrate, shall be made through the First Assistant Resident;

(*b*) by any subordinate Magistrate, shall be made through the District Magistrate and the First Assistant Resident.

(3) Each officer through whom such report as aforesaid is forwarded shall record his opinion on the case for the information of the Resident.

Order by Resident.

17. The Resident may call for the record of any proceedings taken under rule 15, and pass such orders thereon as he may think fit.

Surrender of certificate.

18. Any advocate or pleader who has been suspended from practice, or whose certificate has been cancelled under this chapter, shall forthwith deliver up his certificate to such Court as the Resident may direct.

CHAPTER VI

REMUNERATION OF ADVOCATES AND PLEADERS

Limitation of fees.

19. (1) In the taxation of costs as between party in any suit or proceeding in the Court of the Resident or in any subordinate Court, the sums allowed against the unsuccessful party in respect of the fees of his adversary's advocate or pleader shall not exceed the following: —

(a) in all regular suits and appeals in which the pecuniary value of the relief claimed has been or can be exactly defined, three per cent. on the value of the relief claimed;

(b) in all other regular suits and appeals, three per cent. on the amount of the largest money claim which would be covered by the court-fee affixed to the plaint.

Provided that in no case shall a higher fee than one thousand rupees be allowed without the sanction of the Resident.

(2) Fractions of rupees shall be omitted in the calculation of the amount of the fees allowable under this rule.

(3) The fees of one advocate or pleader only shall be allowed as costs in a suit.

(4) The fees fixed as aforesaid shall include fees for conducting proceedings for the execution of a decree where the advocate or pleader employed for this purpose was engaged in the original prosecution of the suit.

(5) In proceedings to the execution of a decree where a new advocate or pleader is engaged and in miscellaneous proceedings the fees allowable shall be one-fourth of the fees fixed as aforesaid.

Suits to enforce agreement with client.

20. When a suit is brought to enforce an agreement between an advocate or pleader and his client with regard to the amount or manner of payment for the whole or any part of any services rendered, charges incurred or disbursements made in connection with legal business transacted by such advocate or pleader, the Court may, if it is of opinion that the agreement is not fair and reasonable, reduce the amount payable under it, or order the agreement to be cancelled, and the costs, charges, and disbursements aforesaid to be ascertained in the same manner as if no such agreement had been made.

Agreement to bar further claims.

21. An agreement between an advocate or pleader and his client shall bar any further claim on the part of the advocate or pleader beyond the terms of the agreement with respect to any services, fees, charges, or disbursements in connection with the conduct and completion of legal business in respect of which the agreement has been made, except such services, fees, charges, or disbursements (if any) as have been expressly excepted by the agreement.

Saving.

22. Any provision in an agreement between an advocate or pleader and his client to the effect that the advocate or pleader shall not be liable for negligence or that he shall be relieved from any responsibility to which he would otherwise be subject as such advocate or pleader shall be void.

CHAPTER VII

PENALTIES.

Unauthorized practice.

23. If any person attempts to practise in the Court of the Resident or in any subordinate Court in contravention of these rules, the Court shall refuse to hear him, and he shall be incapable of maintaining any suit for, or enforcing any lien with respect to, any fee or reward for, or with respect to, anything done or any disbursement made by him as an advocate or pleader while contravening these rules.

Failure to surrender certificate.

24. Whoever, being an advocate or pleader, fails to deliver up his certificate as required by rule 18, shall be liable by order of the Court to which the delivery should have been made to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, and, in default of payment, to simple imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months.

Practice after suspension, etc.

25. Every advocate or pleader who has been suspensed from practice, or whose certificate has been cancelled under these rules, and who practises during such suspension or after such cancellation,

shall be deemed to have committed an offence under section 228 of the Indian Penal Code as applied

Revision

26 Every order made under rule 23, 24 or 25 shall be subject to revision by the Resident.

Power to frame and publish list of touts

27 (1) The Resident, the Sessions Judge, and any District Magistrate (each as regards as his own Court and the Courts subordinate thereto) may frame and publish lists of persons proved to his satisfaction, by evidence of general repute or otherwise, habitually to act as touts, and may from time to time alter or amend such lists

(2) No person's name shall be included in any such list until he has had an opportunity of showing cause against such inclusion

(3) A copy of every such list shall be kept hung up in every Court to which the same relates

(4) The Court or Judge may, by general or special order, exclude from the precincts of the Court any person whose name is included in any such list.

(5) Every person whose name is included in any such list shall be deemed to be proclaimed as a tout within the meaning of rule 14, clause (e).

Rescission of notification and savings

28. The notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No 1315-I.B., dated the 19th May 1890, is hereby rescinded so far as the areas mentioned above are concerned

Provided that—

(a) every advocate admitted under the rules contained in the notification so rescinded and borne on the roll of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Berar at the commencement of these rules shall be deemed to have been admitted under these rules; and

(b) every pleader's certificate granted under the said rules and in force at the commencement of these rules shall be deemed to have been granted under these rules.

SCHEDULE.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE.

(See rule 9.)

IN THE COURT OF THE RESIDENT AT HYDERABAD.

Dated *190* .

To

In pursuance of the Hyderabad Residency Legal Practitioners Rules, 1904, you, , are hereby authorized to practise as a pleader in the Court of the Resident at Hyderabad, and in all Courts subordinate to that Court

This certificate is subject to renewal as provided by the said rules

No. 535-*I B.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3, clause (2), of the Indian Divorce Act (IV of 1869 as applied to the Cantonment of Secunderabad by the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 213-J , dated the 24th October 1873, and modified by like Notification No. 3060-I, dated the 1st September 1893, and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No 3061-I dated the 1st September 1893, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the officer for the time being, holding the office of the First Assistant Resident at Hyderabad, to be the District Judge under the said Act as so applied within the said Cantonment

No. 356-*I B.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3, clause (2), of the Indian Divorce Act (IV of 1869) and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No 3062-I., dated the 1st September 1893, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the officer for the time being, holding the office of the First Assistant Resident at Hyderabad, to be the District Judge under the said Act within the dominions of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad.

The 5th February 1904.

No. 387-*E.-C.* With the sanction of His Majesty's Government the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. William H. Lockerman, as Vice-Consul for the United States of America at Aden.

No. 236-*G.*—Captain S. H. Jacob, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, and Assistant to the Resident in the Western States of Rajputana, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 4th February 1904, and is also granted furlough for nine months, under articles 233 and 308 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, in continuation of the privilege leave.

No. 238-G.—Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. Sykes, D.S.O., I.M.S. (Bengal), an Agency Surgeon of the 1st class, and officiating Administrative Medical Officer in Baluchistan, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 25th February 1904, and is also granted furlough for one year and nine months, under articles 233 and 308 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, in continuation of the privilege leave.

No. 541-F.A.—Dr. M. A. Stein, M.A., Ph.D., of the Punjab Educational Department, is appointed Inspector-General of Education and Archæological Surveyor in the North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan, with effect from the 2nd January 1904.

L. W. DANE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 2nd February 1904.

No. 780-P.—Mr. P. G. Jacob is appointed to officiate temporarily as Assistant Accountant General and Examiner of Local Fund Accounts, Bengal, with effect from the 20th of January 1904.

Mr. T. H. Worgan is posted as Assistant Comptroller General (Forests), with effect from the 25th of January 1904.

SEPARATE REVENUE.
POST OFFICE.

The 3rd February 1904.

No. 806-S. R.—Comparative statement for the half-year which ended on the 30th September 1903, showing the estimated number of letters, postcards, newspapers, and packets given out for delivery at all post offices in India, and the actual number of parcels posted, as compared with the figures for the half-year which ended on the 30th September 1902.

	Classes of postal articles	Half-year ending 30th September 1902	Half-year ending 30th September 1903	Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (—) during the half-year ending 30th September 1903 as compared with the half-year ending 30th September 1902
*	Letters—Unregistred	121,548,000	129,114,000	+6 22
*	Ditto Registered	5,429,000	5,901,000	+8 69
*	Postcards	120,380,000	129,126,000	+7 26
*	Registered newspapers	15,482,000	16,578,000	+7 08
*	Book and Pattern Packets—Unregistered	15,243,000	16,145,000	+5 92
*	Ditto ditto Registered	328,000	397,000	+21 04
†	Registered Parcels	1,190,145	1,290,087	+8 40
†	Unregistered Parcels	479,665	592,761	+23 58
	TOTAL	280,080,000 (in round figures)	299,144,000 (in round figures)	+6 81

* Computed on the enumeration made in the second week of August.

† Actual postings

E. N. BAKER,
Secretary to the Government of India

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 5th February 1904

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY STAFF

No. 103.—Colonel A W L Bayly, C B, D S O, A D C, Assistant Quarter-Master General in India, to be Deputy Adjutant-General of a Command in India, with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General, *vice* Colonel J P C. Neville, vacated Dated 21st January 1904

INDIAN ARMY

No. 104.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Army, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India —

Lieutenant Henry William Price, 2nd Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, attached as a supernumerary to the 1st Battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment, Double Company officer, 125th Napier's Rifles Dated 13th January 1904.

Second-Lieutenants—

Cyril Trevor Shaw, 1st Battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment, Double Company officer, 122nd Rajputana Infantry Dated 12th January 1904

Cecil Corbett Hickie, 2nd Battalion, East Lancashire Regiment, Double Company officer, 122nd Rajputana Infantry Dated 11th January 1904

Alexander James Douglas Thomson, 1st Battalion, Leinster Regiment, attached as a supernumerary to the 1st Battalion, South Lancashire Regiment, Double Company officer, 18th Infantry Dated 1st January 1904

No. 105—With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92, India Army Circulars, 1891, the undermentioned officers of the Unattached List are admitted to the Indian Army, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India —

Second-Lieutenants—

Guy Hamilton Russell Dated 9th January 1904

Geoffry Noel Ford Dated 10th January 1904

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

No. 106.—Lieutenant-Colonel J G Harwood, Royal Army Medical Corps, is granted the temporary rank of Colonel whilst officiating as Principal Medical Officer of the Poona District, *vice* Colonel W E Saunders, C B, Royal Army Medical Corps, transferred to the Bengal Command, with effect from the 24th December 1903

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT

No 107—Lieutenant H T. Raban, 7th Lancers, Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class, on probation, is confirmed in the Military Accounts Department, with effect from the 21st May 1903.

MILITARY SECRETARIAT

No. 108.—Colonel F DeBrath, C I E, Indian Army Joint Secretary, is appointed Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department, *vice* Major-General Sir E. G. Barrow, K.C B, vacated. Dated 30th December 1903

NATIVE ARMY.

12th Cavalry

No. 109.—Jemadar Gonda Singh appointed on probation in G. G O. No 1130 of 1901, is confirmed in that rank; with effect from the 1st January 1902.

77th Moplah Rifles

No. 110.—Jemadar Walyakath Tekkumparath Ahmed Kutti, appointed on probation in G G. O. No 9[illegible] of 1902, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 26th December 1901.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

No. 111.—Captain H. H Jones, Indian Army, to be Supply and Transport Officer, 3rd class, with effect from the 4th February 1904

Captain H G. P. Beville, Indian Army, to be Supply and Transport Officer, 4th class, with effect from the 27th January 1904

Captain L W. Fox, Indian Army, to be Supply and Transport Officer, 4th class, with effect from the 30th January 1904

56th Silladar Camel Corps

No. 112.—Lance Duffadar Fazal Mohammed, 23rd Cavalry (Frontier Force), appointed Ressaidar on probation, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 21st October 1902

COMMANDS

DISTRICT

No. 113—Brigadier-General G L R. Richardson, C B, C S I, C I E, Indian Army, to officiate in command of a 1st class District in India, *vice* Major-General C J Burnett, C B, vacated. Dated 22nd January 1904

No 114—Colonel H M-Mason, Indian Army, Colonel on the Staff, Nowshera, to officiate in command of a 2nd class District in India, with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General, *vice* Brigadier-General Richardson. Dated 22nd January 1904

No. 115—Brigadier-General A A Pearson, Indian Army, Colonel on the Staff, Mooltan, to command a District of the 2nd class in India, *vice* Major-General Sir A J. F Reid, K C.B, Indian Army, vacated Dated 23rd January 1904

LONDON GAZETTE

No 116—The following extracts are published for general information —

"London Gazette," 8th January 1904, page 181

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,
8th January 1904

The undermentioned appointments are made to the Staff of the Somaliland Field Force —

* * * * * * * * * * * *

To be Special Service Officers—Captain A W H Lee, Indian Army Dated 16th January 1903

Captain P C Elliot-Lockhart, D S O, Indian Army. Dated 14th March 1903

The date of appointment of Captain D. G Bryce, Indian Army, as a Special Service Officer, which was notified in the Gazette of the 29th September 1903, is antedated to 3rd February 1903

"London Gazette," dated 12th January 1904, page 262

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,
12th January 1904.

* * * * * * * * * *

STAFF.

* * * * * * * * *

The undermentioned temporary appointments are made to the Staff in South Africa —

* * * * * * * * * * *

In the Gazette of the 23rd October 1900, page 6480, the name of Lieutenant W. M Guthrie-Smith, Indian Staff Corps, is substituted for that of Lieutenant W. F Smith.

The undermentioned appointments are made to the Staff of the Somaliland Field Force.—

* * * * * * * * * * *

The following notification is substituted for that which appeared in the Gazette of the 9th October 1903 —

Lieutenant-Colonel C G M Fasken, Indian Army, to command a Brigade and is granted the local rank of Brigadier-General whilst so employed Dated 16th July 1903.

"London Gazette," dated 15th January 1904, page 333.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,
15th January 1904

MEMORANDA

* * * * * * * * * * *

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel A W L Bayly, C.B, D S O, Aide-de-Camp to the King, Indian Army, an Assistant Quartermaster-General at Head-Quarters in India, is granted the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army Dated 13th June 1903.

* * * * * * * * * * *

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

No. 117—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following Royal Warrant, dated 28th November 1903, revising the rules for the promotion and precedence of officers of the Indian Medical Service —

ROYAL WARRANT.

EDWARD R & I

Whereas We deem it expedient to revise the rules for the promotion and precedence of Our Indian Medical Service

Our Will and Pleasure is that the Warrants of Our late Royal Mother of 7th December 1891, 21st October 1895, and so much of the Warrant of 10th August 1898 as applies to Our Indian Medical Service be cancelled, and that from and after this date the following rules shall be established, and that by these rules Our Viceroy and Governor General in Council shall be governed —

1. The substantive ranks of Medical Officers in Our Indian Military Forces shall be as follows —

Surgeon-General (ranking as Major-General)

Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major.

Captain.

Lieutenant.

2. Except as otherwise herein provided, a Lieutenant shall be promoted to the rank of Captain on completing three years' full pay service

3 Except as otherwise herein provided, a Captain shall be promoted to the rank of Major on completing 12 years' full pay service

4 Except as otherwise herein provided, a Major shall be promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel on completing 20 years' full pay service.

5 Time on half-pay, not exceeding one year, shall be allowed to reckon as service for promotion under Articles 2, 3, and 4 where removal to half-pay has been the consequence of ill-health caused by military service

6 A Captain, after at least six years' service, a Major or a Lieutenant-Colonel, may be promoted to the next higher rank by brevet for distinguished service in the field or for distinguished service of an exceptional nature other than in the field.

7. A certain number of Lieutenant-Colonels may be specially selected for increased pay for ability and merit

8. Promotion from the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel with increased pay to that of Colonel, and from the rank of Colonel to that of Surgeon-General, shall be given by selection for ability and merit, and the grounds of such selection shall be stated to Us in writing, and recorded in the Office of Our Secretary of State for India.

9. A Lieutenant-Colonel may also be promoted to the rank of Colonel and a Colonel to the rank of Surgeon-General for distinguished service in the field In any such case the Officer shall remain supernumerary in the higher rank until the vacancy to which, in the ordinary course, he would have been promoted, or in the case of an Officer promoted to the rank of Colonel, until selection for the rank of Surgeon-General

10 On appointment as Our Honorary Physician or Surgeon under Article 13, an Officer below the rank of Colonel shall be promoted to that rank, remaining supernumerary of his rank until he would have attained the rank of Colonel in ordinary course.

11. Exchanges between Officers of Our Indian Medical Service and Officers of Our Royal Army Medical Corps, below the rank of Major, and transfers of such Officers from either of the above Services to the other, shall be permitted subject to the approval of Our Secretary of State for War and of Our Secretary of State for India in Council and on the following conditions:—

(1) That the Officers shall have less than seven years' service.

(2) That the senior Officer exchanging shall take the place of the junior on the Departmental List, and shall not be promoted under Article 3, 4, or 5, until the Officer next above him shall have been so promoted.

(3) That the junior Officer exchanging shall be placed for seniority next below all Medical Officers whose commissions have the same date as his own.

(4) That the Officer transferred shall be placed for seniority below all Medical Officers holding the same rank at the time of his transfer, and shall not be promoted under Article 3, 4, or 5, until the Officer next above him shall have been promoted.

12. With a view to maintain the efficiency of the Service, Medical Officers shall be placed on the Retired List when they attain the following ages —

Surgeon-General	60
Colonel	60
Lieutenant-Colone	55
Major	55

But a Lieutenant-Colonel, who has been specially selected for increased pay, if he attains the age of 55 years before he becomes entitled to the pension for 30 years' service, may be retained until completion of such service, and in any special case where it would appear to be for the good of Our Service that an Officer should be continued in employment, he may be so continued, subject in each case to the sanction of Our Secretary of State for India in Council.

13. An Officer, appointed on and after the 11th September 1890, who may retire on pension before completing 30 years' service, shall be liable, till he completes 55 years of age, to be recalled to duty in case of emergency

14 Six of the most meritorious Medical Officers of the Service shall be named Our Honorary Physicians, and six Our Honorary Surgeons

Given at Our Court at Sandringham, this Twenty-eighth day of November 1903, in the Third year of Our Reign

By His Majesty's command,
ST JOHN BRODRICK

PROMOTIONS

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 118.--The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval —

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

30th January 1904

Everard Thullier Gastrell, 41st Dogras.

William Wingfield Verner Pakenham, 79th Carnatic Infantry

Albert Edward Whistler, 16th Rajputs (The Lucknow Regiment).

Hugh O'Donnell, D.S.O., 6th Gurkha Rifles

Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick William Packenham Angelo, 9th Hodson's Horse.

Ernest Hunter Rodwell, 56th Infantry (Frontier Force)

Rullion Hare Rattray, 22nd Punjabis.

Robert Arthur Cole, 43rd Erinpura Regiment

John Burnard Edwards, D.S.O., 38th Central India Horse

Arthur Nisbet Carr, 3rd Skinner's Horse.

William Fremantle Cahusac, 121st Pioneers
William Edwin Bunbury, 14th Ferozepore Sikhs
George Burridge Crawley, Supernumerary List
Philip Mainwaring Carnegy, 2nd Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles

Captains to be Majors

30th January 1904

Herbert William Johnston, 67th Punjabis.
David Clapham Adrian Andrew, 21st Punjabis.
Francis Granville Beville, Supernumerary List
Charles Riversdale Elliot 30th Lancers (Gordon's Horse).
William Bernard James, 2nd Lancers (Gardner's Horse)
Arthur Le Grand Jacob, D S O, 130th Baluchis
Robert Townshend Anwyl-Passingham, 72nd Punjabis.
George Charles Francis Sartorius, 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry
Hugh Charles Claude Ducat, 2nd Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles
Edward Watkin Will, 17th Cavalry
Leslie Warner Yule Campbell, 89th Punjabis
Francis Henry Domenichetti, 88th Carnatic Infantry
Harry Christopher Tyler, 17th Infantry (The Loyal Regiment)
Francis Jollie, 28th Light Cavalry
Brevet-Major Alexander Mullaly, Supply and Transport Corps
Bênjamin John Henry Humfrey, 20th Deccan Horse
James Parker, 126th Baluchistan Infantry
Brevet-Major Guy Melfort Baldwin D S O, Queen's Own Corps of Guides Cavalry
Arthur Tremearne Walling, 5th Light Infantry
Octavius William Carey, 28th Punjabis
James William Dreyer, 71st Coorg Rifles
Hugh Maclean Halliday, Supernumerary List
Arthur Seymour Arnold, 26th Light Cavalry
George Templer Widdicombe, 9th Gurkha Rifles
Harry George Carnegy, Supernumerary List
Frederick Anderson Kingston, 1st Battalion, 3rd Gurkha Rifles
William Melvill Southey 127th Baluch Light Infantry
Stephen Repton Stevens, 93rd Burma Infantry
Arthur Wallace-Dunlop, 23rd Sikh Pioneers
Arthur Patrick Bateman-Champain, 1st Battalion, 3rd Gurkha Rifles
Frederic William Wodehouse, Supernumerary List
Napier Elles Chesney, 2nd Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force)

1st February 1904

Max Albert Burns Kappey, 66th Punjabis
Ernest Lewis Corbett Berger, 69th Punjabis
Maurice Randall Hurly, 93rd Burma Infantry
Henry Augustus Frederick Magrath, 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force)

No. 119—The promotion of Second-Lieutenant D C Home, 32nd Sikh Pioneers, to the rank of Lieutenant should have effect from the 8th April 1903, and not as notified in G G O No. 416 of 1903

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No 120—The following promotions are made subject to His Majesty's approval—

Captains to be Majors.

Dated 30th January 1904

Bengal Establishment.

Bruce Gordon Seton.

Madras Establishment.

Robert Henry Elliot, M.B.
Robert King Mitter, M.B.
Wilfred Ernest Arbuthnot Armstrong.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Dated 29th January 1904.

Charles William Francis Melville, M.B.
Robert McCarrison, M.B.
James Masson, M.B.
Norman Septimus Wells, M.B.
William Maurice Anderson, M.B.
Edmund Hamilton Blake Stanley.
William Hugh Leonard
Andrew Watson Cook Young, M.B.
James Graham Goodenough Swan, M.B.
Robert McLauchlan Dalziell, M.B.
James Jackson Robb, M.B.
Shaik Abdur Ruzzak
Robert Basil Boothby Foster, M.B.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 121.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned regiments:—

3rd Skinner's Horse.

Kot-Dafadar Faiz Hussain to be Jemadar, *vice* Shah Baz Khan, transferred to the 108th Infantry, with effect from the 1st January 1904.

18th Tiwana Lancers.

Risaldar Ahmadyar Khan to be Risaldar-Major, Ressaidar Fateh Muhammad Khan to be Risaldar, Jemadar Sundar Singh to be Ressaidar, and Duffadar Anokh Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Misri Khan, *Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st December 1903.

Ressaidar Sundar Singh to be Woordie-Major, *vice* Malik Fazl Mahdi Khan, who has resigned the appointment.

13th Rajputs (The Shekhawati Regiment).

Jemadar Ujagar Singh to be Subadar, and Havildar Parbhudan Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Sispal Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th December 1903.

69th Punjabis.

Havildar Gul Muhammad to be Jemadar, *vice* Hussain Shah, transferred to the 82nd Punjabis; with effect from the 13th September 1903.

77th Moplah Rifles.

Jemadar Varikkodan Kunhi Moidin to be Subadar, and Havildar Kattendangath Muhammad Husain to be Jemadar, *vice* Subadar-Major Muhammad Sahib, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st December 1903.

Colour-Havildar Poomiyal Ahmad to be Jemadar, *vice* Muhammad Murad, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st December 1903.

78th Moplah Rifles.

Jemadar Kanilakkatu Saliha to be Subadar, *vice* Subadar-Major Abdur Rahman Sharif, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 6th June 1902.

99th Deccan Infantry.

Jemadar Drigpal Singh to be Subadar, and Havildar Raghubir Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Buldan Singh, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st December 1903.

9th Gurkha Rifles.

Jemadar Hari Sing Thapa to be Subadar, and Havildar Tilbir Bhandari to be Jemadar, *vice* Panchadal Basnayet, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 21st December 1903.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Behar Light Horse.

No. 122—Second-Lieutenant William Henry Hoare Vincent to be Captain, with effect from the 7th January 1904, *vice* Williams, resigned.

Assam Valley Light Horse

No. 123—Lieutenant William Henry Bateman Lawes to be Captain, with effect from the 4th December 1903, *vice* Fisher, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Cossipore Artillery Volunteers

No. 124—Captain Charles William Tosh is granted the honorary rank of Major, with effect from the 7th January 1904

Karachi Artillery Volunteers.

No. 125—Lukas Volkart, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 11th November 1903, *vice* Palmer, promoted.

Allahabad Volunteer Rifles

No. 126—Major George Burridge Crawley, unattached list, resigns his commission; with effect from the 12th January 1904

Naini Tal Volunteer Rifles.

No. 127.—Lieutenant Edgar Francis Latimer Winter resigns his commission, with effect from the 1st January 1904

Second-Lieutenant John Alexander Mann resigns his commission, with effect from the 1st January 1904

1st Battalion, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps

No. 128.—Second-Lieutenants Edmond Beecroft and Charles Desa Swinhoe to be Lieutenants, to complete the establishment

Surgeon-Major James William Field to be Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel, with effect from the 24th December 1903.

1st Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 129—In supersession of G. G O Nos 162 and 465 of 1903, the following appointments are made, with effect from the 23rd January 1903 —

Arthur Gascoigne Scott, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Pechey, promoted.

George Hamilton Bulstrode Radcliffe, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Durnford, promoted.

William Stuart Fraser, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Reynolds, promoted.

James Adolphus Clayton, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, to complete the establishment

Assam-Bengal Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 130.—Lieutenant George David Hepworth Robottom to be Captain, with effect from the 19th October 1903, to complete the establishment.

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

No. 131.—His Excellency the Governor General of India is pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officer of the Indian Volunteer Force

Poona Volunteer Rifles.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Tate.

E. DEBRATH, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 5th February 1904.

Under clause 53 of the regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that a report of the death of the undermentioned warrant officer on the date specified was received in the Military Department between the 30th January and 5th February 1904:—

Corps.	Rank and Name	Date of decease	Place of decease	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS
Ordnance Department.	Conductor John Patrick Keogh	2nd February 1904	Wellington		Was attached to the Cordite Factory

Statement of deposits on account of estates between the 30th January and 5th February 1904

On whose account	Rank.	Corps	Date of decease	Testate or Intestate	Total unclaimed amount deposited	Date to which claims will be received
					R a p.	
Maurice Oliver Whyte Stack *	Lieutenant.	2nd Battalion, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.	10th July 1903	Intestate	4,321 4 1	4th April 1904.

* *Next-of-Kin*—
Mother—Mrs Alice Stack,
Address—8, Villier's Road, South Sea, Hampshire, England

E. DEBRATH, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 1st February 1904.

No. 41.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 19 Railways, dated the 13th January 1904, Mr. C D. D. Wilson, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, State Railways, and Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Madras, is placed in charge of the current duties of the office of Consulting Engineer for Railways, Madras, in addition to his own, with effect from the 17th January 1904, and until further orders.

No. 42.—*Addendum*—To Public Works Department Notification No 450 Railways, dated the 7th December 1903, regarding the promotion of Mr. G. S Bocquet, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, add "with effect from the 28th June 1903."

No. 43.—*Corrigendum*—In Public Works Department Notification No. 10 Railways, dated the 11th January 1904, regarding the promotion of Mr. J H. Chase, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, *for* "7th December 1903" *read* "28th June 1903."

No. 44.—Mr. C. L. Biscoe, Deputy Traffic Superintendent of the North-Western Railway, in class I, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is

promoted temporarily to class I, grade 2, of that establishment, with effect from the 16th December 1903, *vice* Mr. C. J. Keene, C.I.E., appointed to officiate as Traffic Superintendent of the line.

No. 45.—Mr. T. G Acres, Officiating Deputy Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal State Railway, in class I, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is granted extraordinary leave without allowances under Article 332, Civil Service Regulations, for six days in extension of the furlough on medical certificate referred to in Director of Railway Traffic's Notification No. 44, dated 13th October 1903

The 2nd February 1904.

No. 46.—Captain H A L. Hepper, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, State Railways, is, on return from leave, appointed Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay, as a temporary arrangement

The 3rd February 1904.

No. 47.—*Corrigendum*—In Public Works Department Notification No. 484 Railways, dated the 23rd December 1903, *for* "on return from leave" *read* "on return from a course of instruction at Chatham."

No. 48—Mr. G Richards, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, State Railways, and Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay, is appointed Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Burma, until further orders

C. W. HODSON,

Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION, ROADS, AND BUILDINGS.

NOTIFICATIONS

Calcutta, the 4th February 1904.

No. 49.—Mr B. K. Finnimore, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Bengal, is promoted to Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, temporary rank, with effect from the 25th January 1904.

No. 50.—Mr. J. Patch, Examiner of Accounts, is, on return from leave, posted to the office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Punjab.

No. 51.—The services of Mr. A. W E. Standley, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, United Provinces, have been temporarily placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department for employment in the Bikaner State, with effect from the 24th November 1903.

The 5th February 1904.

No. 52.—Mr C E. V. Goument, Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, temporary rank, Punjab, is permanently promoted to Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, with effect from the 25th January 1904.

SIDNEY PRESTON,

Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1904

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 26th October 1903.

From the 21st November next till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta After the 14th November all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August, 1901 :—

" It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's Gazette, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February, 1870, the Government of India directed that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's Gazette. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next Gazette."

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

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W. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Dated Calcutta, the 4th February 1904.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 440 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 30th January 1904:—

No 38 of 1904—Harry O. Rugh, electrical engineer, of 171 S., Canal street, Chicago, Illinois, United States of America. *Improvements in telegraphy*

No. 39 of 1904—Harry O. Rugh, electrical engineer, of 171 S., Canal street, Chicago, Illinois, United States of America. *Improvements in telegraphy.*

No. 40 of 1904.—Henry O. Rugh, electrical engineer, of 171 S., Canal street, Chicago, Illinois, United States of America. *Improvements in telegraphy.*

No. 41 of 1904.—Rakhal Dass Khan, rice-miller, of No. 48, Golabaree road, in the town of Sulkea, and District of Howrah, Bengal. *Improvements in machines for boiling and drying paddy and the like food grains.*

No. 42 of 1904—George Nelson, mechanical engineer, of Clyde Road, Napier, in the Provincial District of Hawkes Bay, colony of New Zealand. *Improvements in refrigerating machinery.*

No. 43 of 1904.—Thomas Franklin Pedley, doctor of medicine, of Kandawgalay House, Rangoon. *Invention for the free ventilation of buildings.*

No. 44 of 1904—Nathaniel Lombard, mechanical engineer, of 81, Thomas street, Worcester, county of Worcester, Massachusetts, United States of America. *Improvements in governors.*

No. 45 of 1904—Jules Paul Lajoie, chemical engineer, of 69, Rue de Boursault, Paris, in the Republic of France. *Improvements relating to motors driven by means of carbon dioxide.*

No. 46 of 1904.—Benjamin Parker, farmer, of Coimadai, in the state of Victoria, Australia. *Method of and means for destroying rabbits, wild dogs, foxes, rats and other like vermin.*

No 47 of 1904—Thomas Pickles, manufacturer, of Cairo mills, Burnley, Lancashire, England, and Benjamin Blakey, winding master, of 12 Cairo street, Burnley, Lancashire, aforesaid. *Improvements relating to the weft stop mechanism of looms for weaving.*

No. 48 of 1904.—Joseph Ritscher, engineer, of No 319, Swanston street, Melbourne, in the state of Victoria, Commonwealth of Australia. *An adjustable throw crank for cycles and other machines.*

No. 49 of 1904.—The Hygienic Soap Granulator Company, Limited, a company registered under the Company Acts, 1862 to 1900, of 171, Queen Victoria street, London, E.C. *An improved cake of soap and apparatus for moulding it and like plastic materials.*

No. 50 of 1904.—Frederick Charles Wreford, merchant, of Singapore, Straits Settlement *An invention for cooling liquids called the "Frysa" Beverage cooler.*

No 51 of 1904.- Vincenzo Zanetti, mechanical engineer, of 2, Portici Vittorio Emanuele, Genoa, in the kingdom of Italy. *Improvements in furnaces for steam generators.*

No. 52 of 1904.—Adolf Gutensohn, manufacturing chemist, of Southend, in the county of Essex. *A new or improved compound for treating sea water to prevent incrustation and corrosion in vessels in which it is evaporated.*

No. 53 of 1904.—Roland Hayes Gahagan, of Messrs. Geo. Gahagan and Company, engineers, 271, Bellasis road, Byculla, Bombay. *An improved squatting seat for use in latrines or urinals for the use of natives.*

No. 441 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 346 of 1903.—William Oliphant, engineer, of 115, Bothwell street, Glasgow, Scotland, and Herbert Samuel Elworthy, chemical engineer, of 239, Dashwood House, New Broad street, London, England. *A process and apparatus for the manufacture of white lead.* (Specification filed 25 January 1904.)

No. 442 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the under-mentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

No. 135 of 1892.—Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Henry Francis Rennick and Surgeon-Captain John Fenton Evans *Improvements in cinerators for burning filth or human excrement, to be called the "Silchar" cinerator.* (From 28 January 1904 to 28 January 1905)

No. 306 of 1892.—Rudolf Diesel. *A process for producing motive work from the combustion of fuel.* (From 19 April 1904 to 19 April 1905.)

No. 14 of 1893.—Samuel Edward Haskin. *An improved process and apparatus for vulcanising wood* (From 1 August 1904 to 1 August 1905)

No. 313 of 1894.—James Musgrave and George Dixon. *Improvements in means for superheating steam.* (From 8 February 1904 to 8 February 1905.)

No. 213 of 1896.—Granger Farwell. *Improvements in type-writing machines.* (From 15 April 1904 to 15 April 1905.)

No. 229 of 1897.—William Warburton. *An improved method of extracting vegetable fibres.* (From 7 February 1904 to 7 February 1905)

No. 14 of 1900.—Harry Phillips Davis and Frank Conrad. *Improvements in electrical measuring instruments.* (From 15 February 1904 to 15 February 1905)

No. 53 of 1900.—Gilbert Wright. *Improvements in circuit breakers.* (From 15 March 1904 to 15 March 1905.)

No. 54 of 1900.—Gilbert Wright and Christian Aalhorg. *Improvements in automatic circuit breakers.* (From 15 March 1904 to 15 March 1905)

No. 95 of 1900.—Gavin Sibbald Jones. *A urinal adapted for the use of natives of both sexes.* (From 30 January 1905 to 30 January 1906.).

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA"

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, will in future be open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Cheques and money orders will only be accepted if made payable *at Calcutta* to the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October 1895 in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications, and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitor's room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

C. R WILSON,
Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 2nd February 1904.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 31st January 1904.

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			RESERVE IN COIN AND BULLION.				
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere	TOTAL	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion	Silver held as security for notes under Act VIII of 1900	Gold in transit to England.	TOTAL
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Calcutta .	2,06,80,710	12,73,87,285	14,80,67,095	3,02,92,695	*9,92,85,570	21,26,642	.	13,17,04,908
Allahabad	..	1,72,70,460	1,72,70,460	1,30,27,490	17,02,275			1,47,29,765
Lahore	.	2,49,06,590	2,49,06,590	79,47,493	8,11,523			87,59,016
Bombay .	60,48,300	9,13,29,805	9,73,78,105	1,95,75,058	1,92,69,53	1,41,70,290	75,00,000	6,05,15,480
Karachi . .		80,23,175	86,23,175	17,84,180	11,53,620	.	...	29,37,800
Madras . .	18,41,195	3,86,30,610	4,04,71,805	96,86,335	1,44,24,015	..	...	2,41,10,350
Calicut . .	..	13,30,985	13,30,985	47,195	5,70,240		...	6,17,435
Rangoon . .	.	1,66,35,805	1,66,35,805	1,04,26,810	8,83,410		.	1,13,10,220
	2,85,70,205	32,61,14,715	35,46,84,920					
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue . .			*Nil*					
TOTAL R .			35,46,84,920	9,27,87,857	13,81,00,185	1,62,96,932	75,00,000	25,46,84,974
Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one circle on another . . .								*Nil.*
NET TOTAL R .								25,46,84,974
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of R10,20,81,500 held under Section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act XX of 1882								9,99,99,946
GRAND TOTAL R .								35,46,84,920

* R75,00,000 (£500,000) was transferred in gold from the Paper Currency Reserve to the Gold Reserve Fund on the 28th January 1904.

R48,45 000 (£323,000) " " " Gold Reserve Fund to the Paper Currency Reserve on the 28th January 1904.

O. T. BARROW,
Offg. Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st January 1904

PARTICULARS.	3 PER CENT. OF 1896-97.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS							4 PER CENT. LOANS							4½ PER CENT LOANS			GRAND TOTAL.
		of 1842-43.	of 1854-55	of 1865	of 1879	of 1893-94	of 1900-01.	TOTAL	of 1832-33	of 1835-36.	of 1842-43.	of 1854-55	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	of 1870.	TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, 4½ PER CENT PORTION.	TOTAL.	
Balance of 15th January 1904	2,01,13,000	1,66,22,400	10,49,35,900	2,42,09,300	1,25,97,600	100	21,68,600	16,05,33,900	6,934	5,000		3,500	40,800	2,500	58,734	5,000	29,500	34,500	17,07,40,134
Add—																			
Amount of transferred to in London	...	...					...								...				...
Amount enfaced at Madras up to 11th January 1904	4,200	...	...	...				...										.	4,200
Amount enfaced at Bombay up to 23rd January 1904	...	100	700	.				800											800
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 31st January 1904	...	7,300	20,000	18,500				45,,00	.									.	45,800
	1,01,17,200	1,66,29,800	10,42,56,600	2,42,27,900	1,25,97,600	100	21,68,600	16,05,30,500	6,934	5,000		3,500	40,800	2,500	58,734	5,000	29,500	34,500	17,07,95,034
Deduct—																			
Amount written off in the London Registers	..	500	2,08,000	32,000	50,000	.		2,90,500			..	..	..	.	..			..	2,90,500
Balance on 31st January 1904	1,01,17,200	1,66,29,300	10,47,48,500	2,41,95,900	1,25,47,600	100	21,68,600	16 02,40 100	6,914	5,000		3,500	40,800	2,500	58,734	5,000	29,500	34,500	17,03,00,534

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 30th Nov. 1903, enfaced from India 11,212 lakhs, re-transferred from London 10,849 lakhs.
" 1st Dec. 1903 " 15th Dec " ditto 3 " ditto 9 "
" 16th " " " 31st " " ditto 3 " ditto 10 "
" 1st Jan. 1904 " 15th Jan. 1904 ditto 4 " ditto 9 "
" 16th " " " 31st " " ditto — ditto 3 "

11,231 lakhs — 10,880 lakhs.

Balance against India 10,880 "

351 lakhs

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 2nd February 1904.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 2nd February 1904.

LIABILITIES.	R	a	p	R	a.	p.
Capital paid up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				1,24,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	70 53,863	14	0	1,60,77,917	10	0
Public Deposits at Branches	90,24 053	12	0			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches . . .				9,32,25,585	9	6
Bank Post Bills, etc. . .				3,12,650	10	7
Sundries . .				16,64,483	11	6
RUPEES .				14,37,30,637	9	7

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities .				1,16,04,219	0	0
Other authorised Investments				72,30,784	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities				3,23,19,730	5	4
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities . .				1,84,28,307	0	10
Bills discounted and purchased				2,75,06,038	3	10
Balances with other Banks .				23,58,867	9	1
Bullion				16,756	6	0
Dead Stock				17,82,540	15	3
Stamps				13,609	13	8
Sundries				9,83,016	0	4
				10,22,43,869	6	4
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office*	1,62,14,456	2	9	4,14,86,768	3	3
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches†	2,52,72,312	0	6			
RUPEES				14,37,30,637	9	7

* Includes Sovs. and ½ Sovs, value R	1,48,725	0	0
† Do. do. do.	1,58,947	8	0
R	3,07,672	8	0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 4th February 1904.

H F. FRESHWATER,
Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 7 per cent.
Percentage 37 28.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

Specimens of Persian Manuscripts for the use of candidates for the degree of Honour and High Proficiency examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, under the authority of the Government of India, Price R6. Forwarded V.P.P., on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 26, Mangoe Lane.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in oriental languages, the Board of Examiners will in future publish periodically a collection of specimen papers set for the examinations held by them. A collection of papers recently set is now ready for sale—price Rs. 3 per copy—and may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 26, Mangoe Lane.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 30th January 1904.

No. 2.—No. 1028, first class Senior Hospital Assistant M. Vencatachellum Naidu, of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Madras, attached to the Body Guard of His Excellency the Governor of Madras, who was granted twelve months' leave on medical certificate in this office Notification No. 28, dated the 5th November 1903, is allowed leave on full pay for the first sixty days under the terms of Article 39, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II.

JOHN T. W. LESLIE, M.B., *Major, I.M.S.*,
for Director General, Indian Medical Service.

THE HONOURABLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Bangalore, the 26th January 1904.

No. 432.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 32 A (3) of the Excise Act, 1896 (XII of 1896), as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, the Resident in Mysore is pleased to make the following rules for the management of the Government warehouse established in the said Station for the storage therein, and the supply therefrom to the licensed shops in the Station, of spirits.

1. The warehouse shall be in charge of the Superintendent of Excise or such other officer as the Resident may appoint. Such officer shall perform his duties under the general superintendence of the Collector and subject to the control of the Resident.

2. No spirits shall be received into the warehouse unless accompanied by a permit granted in such form as the Resident may prescribe.

3. A licensed vendor desiring to procure spirits from the warehouse shall tender the duty and cost price thereof, as fixed from time to time, to the officer appointed to receive such payments, together with a chalan in such form as the Resident may prescribe. Such officer will, after satisfying himself that the applicant is a licensed vendor, grant him a receipt. The licensed vendor shall then apply to the officer in charge of the warehouse, producing at the same time the said receipt and a permit-book in such form as the Resident may prescribe. The officer in charge will, after assuring himself that the cost price and duty have been correctly levied, issue the spirits applied for and grant a permit in the prescribed form authorizing the removal of the same to the licensed vendor's shop.

No. 433.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Excise Act, 1896 (Act XII of 1896), as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Resident in Mysore is pleased to make the following rules for the cultivation of the hemp plant and the import, transport, storage and possession of intoxicating drugs.—

(1) These rules shall apply to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

(2) In these rules,—

(a) "ganja" means the dried flowering tops of cultivated female hemp plants which have become coated with resin in consequence of having been unable to set seeds freely:

(b) "charas" means the resinous matter formed on the flowering tops of cultivated female hemp plants, when collected separately, and

(c) "bhang" means the dried leaves of the hemp plant, whether male or female and whether cultivated or uncultivated.

2. The cultivation or the collection of the spontaneous growth of the hemp plant or the preparation of intoxicating drugs therefrom is prohibited.

3. The importation of intoxicating drugs, except on behalf of the Government and under cover of a permit granted by the Collector or other officer authorized by the Resident in this behalf, is prohibited. The permit shall specify the route by which the intoxicating drugs are to be imported, the quantity of the consignment covered by it, and the period for which it is to be in force.

4. The transport of intoxicating drugs in excess of the maximum limits for possession without license referred to in section 18, sub-section (2), of the Act, is prohibited, except under cover of a permit granted in such form as the Resident may prescribe.

5. The Excise Depôt in the Civil and Military Station shall be a warehouse for the storage of all intoxicating drugs imported on behalf of the Government.

6. The said warehouse shall be in charge of the Superintendent of Excise, or such other officer as the Resident may appoint. Such officer shall perform his duties under the general superintendence of the Collector and subject to the control of the Resident.

7. Unless specially permitted or directed by the Collector to take over the stock of a licensed vendor whose license has expired, licensed vendors shall procure the intoxicating drugs which they require for sale in their shops, only from the said warehouse, on payment of the cost price, as fixed from time to time, in addition to the prescribed duty.

8. A licensed vendor desiring to procure intoxicating drugs from the said warehouse shall tender the duty and the cost price thereof to the officer appointed to receive such payment, together with a chalan in such form as the Resident may prescribe. Such officer will, after satisfying himself that the applicant is a licensed vendor, grant him a receipt. The licensed vendor shall then apply to the officer in charge of the warehouse, producing at the same time the said receipt and a permit-book in such form as the Resident may prescribe. The officer in charge will, after assuring himself that the cost price and the duty have been correctly levied, issue the drugs applied for and grant a permit in the prescribed form authorizing the removal of the drugs to the licensed vendor's shop.

No. 434.—The Resident in Mysore is pleased to cancel his Notification No. 1092, dated 28th February 1902, published at pages 273 to 291 of the *Gazette of India*, Part II, dated 15th March 1902.

"By order,"

R. M. KING,
First Assistant Resident.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 16th January 1904.

No. 260.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 of Act III of 1867 (The Gambling Act) as applied to the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, as such Agent, the Agent to the Governor-General is pleased to extend the provisions of the said Act to the following local areas in the Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway District —

The Railway Stations and Bazaars (if any) at—

(1) Nishpa Tunnel.

(2) Sheikh Wasil

(3) Godi Sheikh Wasil

By order,

J B. WOOD,
First Assistant.

THE HONOURABLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Camp, the 29th January 1904.

No 183-*C*—In accordance with the provisions of section 154 (*b*) of the Ajmer Municipalities Regulation (V of 1886), the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara is pleased to declare his intention to extend the limits of the Beawar Municipality as described beneath —

On the West—From boundary pillar No 10 to a distance of 779 feet, at a point to be intersected by a line 6,927 feet long from the boundary pillar No 3 on the Nundri Rapat. This point will be pillar No 9, old pillars Nos 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 to be on the line between Nundri Rapat and new pillar No 9 as now fixed

(2) Under section 155 (1) the Honourable the Chief Commissioner will consider any objection in respect to the proposed alteration above described which may be lodged within six weeks of the publication of this notification

Abu, the 1st February 1904.

No. 101—1032—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 565, sub-section (*3*), of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara is pleased to make the following addition to the rules published with his Notification No. 1095, dated the 6th September 1901, *viz.* —

"7-A. In applying the foregoing rules to the case of a wandering man having no 'residence' in the sense of a fixed place of abode, the place of residence shall be deemed to be the place where he sleeps, even if he remains there only one night On his release he shall be asked under rule 4 where he intends to stay, and be told that, if he moves about the country, he must always notify the place of his temporary abode to the police."

By order,

A. B. MINCHIN, Captain,
First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 2nd February 1904

No. 20.—The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Secretary of State for India :—

Captain R. H. B. Anderson, I A., Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class (m. c.), for five months

W R. L. ANDERSON, Colonel,
Accountant General, Military Department.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 28th January 1904.

No. 275 —Dr Priya Nath Deb, M.B, C.M, is appointed to the Medical charge of the Sambhar Salt Hospital, on probation for one year, on a salary of R416-10-8 a month, with effect from the 27th October 1903 (forenoon), the date on which Dr G. E Claxton ceased to hold the appointment.

A. F ASHTON,
Officiating Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Calcutta Circle are stated to have been destroyed and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers Any other person claiming a right to them is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Calcutta Circle.

Regr No	No of Notes.	Value	Name of claimant.
		R	
H -350 of 1903-04	I A 95—28397	100	Ram Sundar Majhi, care of Babu Chandra Kanto Dass, Muktar, Kurigram, Rangpur
	LA-95—28398	100	

A H. CLARKE,
Assistant Comptroller-General,
In charge, Paper Currency.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT,
The 1st February 1904.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 4th December 1901.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal.—

1 Engineers
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen.
5. Press workers.
6. Photo-Mechanical workers.
7. Mechanical apprentices.
8. Metal and wood carvers.

E. ATKINSON, Major, R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 2nd February 1904.

No. 283-*Ap*.—Mr. A J Hughes, Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, is appointed to act in the 3rd grade until further orders, with effect from the 5th January 1904

The 3rd February 1904.

No. 298-*Ap*.—Mr. J Hogan, Superintendent of post offices, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough out of India for seventeen months, with effect from the 17th March 1904, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

The following officiating appointments are made during his absence on leave, or until further orders —

Pundit Shiva Pal, Superintendent of post offices, 3rd grade, to act in the 2nd grade;
Mr. A Lane Ryan, Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade;
Lala Madan Mohan Lal, B A., to act as Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade.

The 5th February 1904.

No. 307-*Ap*.—Mr. Jivaji Pestanji Tarachand, 1st assistant postmaster, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for two months and 26 days, with effect from the date on which he is relieved.

The following officiating appointments are made during his absence on leave, or until further orders —

Mr. D. J. Murtrie, 2nd assistant postmaster, Bombay, to act as 1st assistant postmaster, Bombay.
Mr. V St. J. Cabral to act as 2nd assistant postmaster, Bombay.

H. M. KISCH,
Officiating Director General of the Post Office of India

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Peshawar, the 30th January 1904.

No. 10.—With reference to section 6 (2) of Act XIII of 1889, the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, has determined that a Cantonment Committee shall be constituted at Nowshera.

No. 11.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause 3, section 1 of the Government of India Notification in the Home Department, No. 518, dated the 6th of March 1879, as subsequently amended, the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, is pleased to direct that all Jailors and Assistant Jailors serving in the North-West Frontier Province, shall be exempted from the operation of the prohibitions and directions contained in the Indian Arms Act to the extent permitted by the Government of India Notification above cited.

By order,

H. N. BOLTON,
Assistant Secretary to the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province.

APPOINTMENT.

The 26th January 1904.

No. 9—Lieutenant R. J. W Heale, I A, Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General for employment in the North-West Frontier Province, is appointed Assistant Political Agent for Dir and Swat, and assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 4th January 1904.

By order,

A. H. GRANT,
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province.

REVENUE AND FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

BOARD AND COMMITTEE'S DEPARTMENT.

BOARDS.

Peshawar, the 27th January 1904.

No. 112-A—In accordance with the provisions of section 15 (2), Act XX of 1883 (The Punjab District Boards Act), the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, is pleased to notify that the following person is a member of the District Board of the Hazara District.—

MEMBER APPOINTED BY NAME.

Shahinchi Khan Tarkheli of Samal Khand, *vice* Mir Alam Khan Tarkheli of Jallu, deceased.

The 29th January 1904

No. 206-G.—In continuation of Notification No 1315-G., dated 3rd August 1903, the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, is pleased, in the exercise of the powers conferred upon him by section 19 of Act VII of 1878, to declare the land specified below a reserved forest with effect from 1st January 1904.

District.	Tahsil.	Names of villages	Name of forest	Boundaries: North	Boundaries: South	Boundaries: East	Boundaries: West.	Area.
Peshawar.	Nowshera.	Banda Mohib and Kurvi.	Banda Mohib and Kurvi Military Grass Farm.	Kurvi and Banda Mohib.	Kurvi, Banda Mohib and Tarkha.	Banda Mohib	Kurvi and Tarkha.	Acres. roods. poles. 295 1 20.

No. 207-G.—The Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, is hereby pleased to appoint the Officer Commanding the Native Cavalry Regiment stationed at Peshawar for the time being to be a Forest Officer under section 2 of Act VII of 1878 in respect of the Banda Mohib and Kurvi Military Grass Farm declared by Notification No. 206-G, dated 29th January 1904, to be a reserved forest, and is further pleased to invest the said Officer Commanding with powers under section 67 of the said Act to compound offences and to release property seized as liable to confiscation on payment of the value thereof as estimated by him.

M. F. O'DWYER,

Revenue and Financial Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
North-West Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—IRRIGATION BRANCH.

Irrigation Operations of Fasl Rabi of 1903-04 up to 31st December 1903

Canals.	Water distributed during December 1903: Depth in Canal at Regulating gauge: Authorized maximum gauge.	Actual throughout.	Gross consumption, cubic feet per second: Authorized full supply	Actual average throughout.	Land irrigated (approximate): Zilla.	Acres.	Rainfall: Number of years on which average is struck.	Average	During month.	Chief Crops (approximate): Name	Area irrigated during December 1903	Area irrigated to end of December 1903.	Area irrigated to end of December 1902	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
MAJOR IRRIGATION WORK.														
Swat River Canal	6 10	4·70	865	508	Peshawar	107,190	17	0 54	0 84	Wheat	39,735	72,343	71,774	Canal ran for 25 days during the month.
										Barley	6,359	11,234	10,788	
										Rape	718	2,017	3,444	
										Miscellaneous	5,426	16,354	15,341	
Escapage	..	...	.	25						Sugarcane		5,242*	4,405	
TOTAL	...		865	533		107,190		.	.		52,238	107,190	105,752	
MINOR IRRIGATION WORK.														
Kabul River Canal	4 50	2 80	330	160	Peshawar	10,889	17	..	0 57	Wheat	3,307	5,675	.	Canal ran throughout the month.
										Barley	488	952	..	
										Rape	6	15	...	
										Miscellaneous	878	1,841	...	
						.				Sugarcane	...	2,406*	...	
TOTAL	..	.	330	160		10,889	.				4,679	10,889		
GRAND TOTAL	.					118,079					56 917	118,079	105,752	

* Sugarcane being irrigated in both seasons, the area sown and irrigated in the previous Kharif is now included in the Rabi statement.

J. BENTON,
Secretary for Irrigation, N.-W. Frontier Province.

Lahore, the 1st February 1904

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Calcutta, the 2nd February 1904

No. 1.—Mr. N. C. McLeod, Assistant Examiner of Accounts, passed the examination in reading Native Accounts prescribed in paragraph 236, Chapter II, Volume I, Public Works Department Code, on the 31st December 1903.

R. N BURN,
Accountant General.

CEMETERY NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the tomb of F. W Kelly at the Gujranwala Cemetery needs repairs very urgently. Any friend or relative of the deceased wishing to restore the tomb should communicate with the undersigned If no person will undertake the required repairs within three months from this date, the tomb shall be treated at the next repairs in such manner as the officer in charge of the cemetery may decide to be necessary for the maintenance of the cemetery in decent order.

C. W. LOXTON,
Deputy Commissioner, Officer in charge Cemetery, Gujranwala

GUJRANWALA,
The 15th January 1904.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* and upwards at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, for *cash only* at the following rates, *viz.*.—

	Government officers.	General public.	Postage extra.
	R	R	Annas.
1-pound tin	10	12	8
½ "	5	6	6
¼ "	2-8	3	4

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April 1903, the price of this Quinine will be as follows —

1-pound tin,	R16,	or post-free,	R16-8
½ "	R8,	"	R8-6
¼ "	R4,	"	R4-6

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Imperial Library list of additions, new series, Nos. 9 and 10. Foolscap. Paper cover. 8*a.* or 9*d.* (2*a*) each

Chronological Tables for the year 1904. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4*a.* or 5*d* (1*a.*)

The causation and prevention of Malarial fevers; a statement of the results of researches drawn up for the use of Assistant Surgeons, Hospital Assistants and Students, by Captain S. P. James, M.B. (Lond.) I.M.S. 2nd Edition Royal 8vo. Board, R1 or 1*s.* 6*d.* (2*a*).

General Rules and Circular Orders of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, Appellate Side (Criminal) Vol I. Royal 8vo. Board. R3 or 4*s.* 6*d.* (4*a.*).

General Rules and Circular Orders of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, Appellate Side (Criminal). Vol. II. Forms, etc. R3 or 4*s.* 6*d.* (4*a.*). Complete R6 or 9*s.* (7*a*).

Report on Industrial Education Part I. R2 or 3*s.* (5*a.*).

Ditto, Ditto Part II. (Proceedings of Conferences). R2-4*a.* or 3*s.* 5*d.* (5*a.*). Complete R4-4*a* or 6*s.* 5*d.* (9*a.*).

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Entomology (Indian Museum Notes)—

(1) Original Communications.
(2) Notes on insect pests from the Entomological Section, Indian Museum.

Vol. VI, No. 1. Super Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 12*a.* or 1*s.* 2*d.* (3*a.*)

Records of the Botanical Survey of India. Vol. II., No. 6. (Title page, Contents and Index.) Royal 8vo. Paper cover. R1-2 or 1*s.* 8*d.* (1*a.*)

Progress Report of the Forest Surveys, Bengal Presidency for 1902-1903. Foolscap. Paper cover. 8*a.* or 8*d.* (2*a.*).

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Report of the Administration of the Mints at Bombay and Calcutta for the year 1902-03. Foolscap. Paper cover. R1 or 1*s.* 6*d.* (2*a.*)

List of Officers in the Finance and Commerce Department corrected to October, 1903. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4*a.* or 5*d.* (1*a.*)

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India for the months of September, October, Nos. 6 and 7. Royal 8vo. Stitched 8*a.* or 9*d.* (2*a.*) each

Accounts of the Trade of the French Possessions in India in the year ending 31st March 1903 and the four preceding years. Foolscap. Paper cover. 2*a.* or 3*d.* (1*a.*)

Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the months of November, December 1903. Nos. 8 and 9. Royal 8vo. Stitched 8*a.* or 9*d.* (2*a.*) each

Area and Yield of certain Crops for various periods from 1891-92 to 1902-03 Foolscap. Paper cover. 5*a.* or 6*d.* (2*a.*)

Accounts of the Trade of the Portuguese Possessions in India in the year 1901 02 and the four preceding years. 1904 Ed. Foolscap. Paper cover. 2*a* or 3*d.* (2*a*)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Rules for the Guidance of Troops and Umpires at Field Manœuvres. Royal 16 mo Paper cover. 1*a.* (1*a.*)

Infantry Training, 1902, in Urdu, Hindi and Gurmukhi. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 6*a.* or 9*d* (2*a.*) each.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Report on the Political Administration of the territories within the Central India Agency for 1902-03. Foolscap. Board. R1 or 1*s* 6*d.* (3*a*)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Public Works Department Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment corrected up to 31st December 1903. Super Royal 8vo Paper cover. R2 or 3*s.* (4*a.*).

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED FROM SEPTEMBER TO DECEMBER 1903.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Act XLV of 1860. The Indian Penal Code. As modified up to the 1st April, 1903. With an Index. R2 8*a* or 3*s* 9*d* (5*a.*)

Act II of 1882. The Indian Trusts Act. As modified up to 1st June, 1903 10*a* or 1*s* (2*a.*)

Regulation No. V of 1873. As modified up to 1st July 1903. A Regulation for the peace and government of certain districts on the Eastern Frontier of Bengal. 1*a* 9*p* (1*a*)

The Punjab and North-West Code consisting of the unrepealed Enactments locally in force in Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province with an Appendix and an Index. 3rd Edition Super-royal 8vo Full cloth. R6 or 9*s.* (10*a.*)

Digest of Indian Law Cases, Volume VI. R12 or 18*s* (10*a.*)

Table shewing effect of legislation in the Governor General's Council during 1902. 2*a.* (1*a.*)

List No. 1 of Addenda *et* corrigenda to the List of General Rules and Orders made under Enactments applying to British India Edition 1902. 3*a.* 9*p.* (1*a*)

The Indian Registration Act, 1877 (III of 1877), as modified up to 1st April, 1900, with foot-notes brought down to 1st November, 1902. 11*a* (2*a*)

The Indian Emigration Act, 1883 (XXI of 1883), as modified up to 1st December, 1902. (11*a*)

Act XXX of 1852. An Act for the Naturalization of Aliens. As modified up to 1st December, 1902. 2*a.* (1*a.*)

Act V of 1861. The Police Act, 1861. As modified up to 7th March, 1903. 7*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.*)

Act X of 1873. The Indian Oaths Act. As modified up to 1st February, 1903. 3*a.* 9*p* (1*a*)

Act XIX of 1883. The Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883. As modified up to 1st February, 1903 2*a.* 6*p* (1*a*)

Act XII of 1884 The Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884. As modified up to the 15th December, 1896, and with foot-notes brought down to the 1st February, 1903. 2*a.* (1*a.*)

Act IX of 1890. The Indian Railways Act, 1890. As modified up to 1st May, 1890, with foot-notes brought down to 1st January 1903. 15*a.* (3*a*)

Act XXXIV of 1850. The State Prisoners Act, 1850. As modified up to 30th April, 1903. 2*a* 6*p.* (1*a.*)

Act XXXIV of 1858. The Lunacy (Supreme Courts) Act, 1858. As modified up to 30th April, 1903. 4*a.* 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act XXXV of 1858. The Lunacy (District Courts) Act, 1858. As modified up to 30th April, 1903. 2*a.* 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act V of 1873. The Government Savings Banks Act, 1873. As modified up to 1st April, 1903. 3*a* 6*p.* (1*a*)

Act II of 1886. The Indian Income Tax Act, 1886. As modified up to 1st April, 1903. 8*a* (1*a* 6*p*)

Act I of 1878. The Opium Act, 1878. As modified up to 1st December, 1896, with foot-notes brought down to 1st March, 1903. 5*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.*)

Act III of 1865. The Carriers Act, 1865. As modified up to 31st May, 1903. 3*a.* (1*a.*)

Act IX of 1897. Amending the law relating to Government and other Provident Funds. As modified up to 1st May, 1896, with foot notes brought down to 1st January, 1903 1*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.*)

Act I of 1872. The Indian Evidence Act, 1872. As modified up to 1st November, 1902. R1 or 1*s.* 6*d.* (2*a*)

Act V of 1888. The Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. As modified up to 1st July, 1903. 9*a* or 10*d* (1*a*)

Act V of 1898. The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 As modified up to 1st April, 1903. R3 10*a.* or 5*s* 6*d.* (8*a.*)

Act I of 1894. The Land Acquisition Act, 1894, with foot-notes brought down to 1st August 1903. 7*a* or 8*d* (1*a*)

Act VIII of 1894. The Indian Tariff Act. As modified up to 1st October, 1903. 9*a* (2*a*)

Act VIII of 1899. The Indian Petroleum Act As modified up to 1st November, 1903. 7*a.* (1*a*)

Act XIII of 1855. The Indian Fatal Accidents. As modified up to 1st December, 1903. 2*a* (1*a.*)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Rajputana Census Report, 1901. In 3 parts. F'cap. Board. R20 or 30*s* Complete (R1-9*a*)

Quarterly List of Officers in the Departments of the Government of India, July to September, and October to December 1903. F'cap Paper cover. 4*a* or 5*d.* (1*a*) each

Scientific Memoirs by officers of the Medical and Sanitary Departments of the Government of India on the action of the Venoms of the Cobra *(Naja Tripudians)* and of the Daboia *(Daboia Russellii)* on the Red Blood Corpuscles and on the Blood Plasma, by Captain G. Lamb, M.D. New series, No. 4 Super royal 4to Limp cover. 8*a* or 9*d* (3*a.*)

Scientific Memoirs by officers of the Medical and Sanitary Departments of the Government of India. Specificity of Anti-Venomous Sera by Captain G. Lamb, M.D. (Glasg.). New series, No. 5. Super-royal 4to. Limp cover. 3*a.* or 4*d.* (2*a.*)

Berar Census Report and Tables, 1901. Foolscap. Board Part I, R3 or 4s 6d (8a) Part II, R2 8a. or 3s 9d (7a) Part III, R1 8a or 2s. 3d (6a 6p) Complete, R7 or 10s. 6d. (R1 5a 6p) (6a 6p)

Imperial Library list of additions, new series, Nos. 1–8. F'cap Paper cover 8a or 9d (2a) each

The Andaman and Nicobar Islands Census Report, 1901. F'cap Board R7 or 10s 6d (12a)

Catalogue of Persian Manuscripts in the Library of the India Office. By Hermann Ethe, Esq, Ph D M A, Vol. I, 1903 Demy 4to Cloth. R42 or 63s (R1-4a)

A Manual of Family Medicine and Hygiene for India. By SIR WILLIAM MOORE, K C I E, 7th edition, 1903, revised by Major J. H Tull-Walsh, I.M S, F L S Full cloth, 8vo For sale to Government servants at R2 a copy to those who are in receipt of salaries under R500 per mensem, and R3 a copy to those who are in receipt of salaries of R500 per mensem and over Packing and postage (8a)

NOTE—A certificate should be required to the effect that the book is purchased for the personal use of the officer paying for it

The above is also available for sale to the public at R5 a copy *plus* 0-8 0 for packing and postage

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE

Entomology (Indian Museum Notes)—

Vol. V, No 4 (containing the Title-page, Preface, Table of Contents and Index to the Vol) Super-royal 8vo Paper cover 4a or 5d (1a)

Report on the Architectural Antiquities of Northern Gujrat (Baroda). New Imperial Series XXXII by Dr J Burgess, C I E, LL D, F R S E, and Henry Cousens, M R S E Super-royal R21 or 31s 6d (R1 2a)

A Manual of Forest Engineering for India by C. G. Rodgers, Esq. Super-royal 8vo Cloth. Vol III, 1902 R5 or 7s 6d (8a)

Report of the Indian Irrigation Commission, 1901-03. Foolscap Board Part I (General) R1 8a or 2s 3d (5a) Part II (Provincial) R2 8a or 3s 9d (8a) Part III (Maps) R3 or 4s 6d (5a) Part IV (Appendix) R3 8a or 5s 3d (10a) Complete R10 8a or 15s 9d (R1)

Progress Report of Forest Administration in Baluchistan for 1901-02. Foolscap Paper cover 8a or 9d (2a)

Flora of the Upper Gangetic Plain and of the adjacent Siwalik and Sub-Himalayan tracts. By J. F. Duthie, Esq., B.A., F.L.S Vol I, Part I. Super-royal 16mo. Paper cover, R6 or 9s (3a)

List of Officers in the Survey and other Scientific and Minor Departments subordinate to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, corrected to 1st July 1903 (including History of Services). Royal 8vo Board 8a. or 9d (4a)

Report of the Chief Inspector of Mines in India under the Indian Mines Act, VIII of 1901, for the year ending 31st December 1902. Foolscap Board. 8a. or 9d (3a)

Report of the Director of the Botanical Survey of India for the year 1902-03. Foolscap Stitched. 2a or 2d (1a)

Imperial Forest School Calendar, 1903. Demy 4to Board 8a or 9d (2a)

Review of Forest Administration in British India for the year 1901-02. F'cap Paper cover R1 11a or 2s. 6d (3a)

Records of the Botanical Survey of India, Vol. II, No. 5 (A Census of the Indian Polygonums.) Royal 8vo. Paper cover R1 6a. or 2s (3a)

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

Report on the Working of the Dispensaries and Jail Hospitals and on Vaccination in the Central India Agency for 1901. Foolscap Board R2 or 3s (3a)

Report on the Political Administration of the Rajputana States and Ajmer-Merwara for 1901-02. Foolscap Board. R2 or 3s (6a)

Administration Report on the Persian Gulf Political Residency and Maskat Political Agency for 1902 03. Foolscap. Board 12a. or 1s 2d (4a)

Report on the working of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department for 1902. F'cap Paper cover 9a or 10d (2a)

History of Services of Officers holding Gazetted appointments under the Foreign Department corrected to 1st July 1903. Royal 8vo. Board. 12a. or 1s (4a)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

List of Officers in the Finance and Commerce Department, corrected to April, June to September 1903. 4a or 5d (1a) each

History of Services of Officers holding appointments in offices under the control of the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, corrected to 1st July 1903. Royal 8vo. Board. 12a or 1s. (4a.)

Abstract of the Principal Civil Leave and Pension Rules (Revised), 1903. Royal 8vo. Paper cover 4a. or 5d. (1a)

Abstract of the Leave and Pension Rules applicable to Bishops and Chaplains (Revised), 1903. Royal 8vo Paper cover 4a or 5d. (1a)

Abstract of the Leave and Pension Rules applicable to Judges of the High Courts and Legal Officers (Revised), 1903. Royal 8vo Paper cover 4a. or 5d. (1a)

Abstract of the Leave and Pension Rules applicable to the Bengal Pilot Service (Revised), 1903 Royal 8vo Paper cover 4a or 5d (1a)

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT

Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the months of May to October 1903. Royal 8vo Stitched. 8a or 9d (2a) each

Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India for the months of March to August 1903. Royal 8vo Stitched 8a or 9d (2a) each

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in March to September 1903, and in the corresponding months of 1901 and 1902. Royal 8vo Stitched 2a or 2d (1a) each

Review of the Trade of India in 1902-03. By J A. Robertson, Esq. Foolscap Paper cover 8a or 9d (2a)

Prices and Wages in India. 20th Issue Super-royal 4to Board R1-8a or 2s (9a)

Accounts relating to the Trade carried by Rail and River in India in the quarter and in the twelve months ending March 1903, compared with the corresponding periods of the years 1901 and 1902. No. 4 of 1902-03. Foolscap Paper cover 8a or 9d (3a)

Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India for 1901-02 and preceding years. 7th Issue. Foolscap. Board R2 or 3s (10a)

Statistics of Mineral Production in India in the ten years 1893 to 1902. 5th Issue Foolscap Paper cover. 2a. or 2d (1a)

Accounts of the Trade carried by Rail and River in India in the official year 1902-03 and the four preceding years. 15th Issue, 1903. Foolscap Board R1 or 1s 4d (6a)

Accounts relating to the Trade carried by Rail and River in India in the quarter ending June 1903 compared with the corresponding periods of the years 1901 and 1902. No. 1 of 1903-1904. F'cap Paper cover 8a. or 9d (3a)

Annual Statement of the Trade and Navigation of British India with Foreign Countries and of the Coasting Trade in the year ending March 31st 1903. Vol. II (Coasting Trade and Trade of each Port in each Province.) R2 or 3s (8a.)

Financial and Commercial Statistics of British India, 10th Issue, 1903. F'cap Board R4 or 6s. (12a.)

COMPTROLLER GENERAL.

Civil Estimates, 1903-04, in 2 volumes. Foolscap. Board. R3 or 4s. 6d (13a) each volume.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, BENGAL.

History of Services of Gazetted and other Officers serving under the Government of Bengal corrected to 1st July 1903. Royal 8vo. Limp cover Part I. R3 or 4s. 6d (7a) Part II. R2 or 3s. (6a) Complete R5 or 7s 6d. (12a)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Specification and Tables of Army Tents, 1902. Foolscap Cloth R6 or 13s. 6d. (5a)

List of Light-houses and Light-vessels in British India, including those in the Gulf of Aden as existing at the end of 1902 22nd Issue. Super-royal 8vo. Stiff cover. R1 or 1s. 6d. (2a.)

The Quarterly Indian Army List for July 1, 1903. Super-royal 8vo. Paper cover R3 or 4s. 6d. (8a.)

"The Farm Manual." By Major A. C. Williams and Major D. J. Meagher Royal 8vo Cloth. R10 or 15s (6a)

The Quarterly Indian Army List for October 1903. New series, No. 6. Super royal 8vo Paper cover. R3 or 4s 6d (8a.)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Public Works Department Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment corrected up to 30th June 1903. Super royal 8vo Paper cover. R2 or 3s (4a)

Administration Report on Railways in India for the calendar year 1902. By A. Brereton, Esq. Foolscap. Limp cover. R2 or 2s. 8d. (9a)

Administration Report of the Indian Telegraph Department for 1902-1903. F'cap. Paper cover. 8a or 9d. (2a)

Histories of Railway Projects including Tramways corrected up to 30th June 1903. F'cap Paper cover. R2 or 2s 8d (4a)

Report of the Railway Commission assembled in Madras in February 1903 to consider the question of effecting broad gauge railway communication between India and Ceylon. F'cap Limp cover. R2 or 3s (5a)

LIST OF NEW BOOKS FOR SALE AT THOMASON COLLEGE, ROORKEE, WHICH WERE NOT ADVERTISED BEFORE.

Roorkee Treatise on "Railways," 4th Edition, revised by F. Wolly Dod, F C.H. Price R3 per copy.

Roorkee Treatise on "Irrigation Work." By Lieutenant-Colonel J. Clibborn, I S.C., B.A., L.C.E., C.I.E. Price R9 per copy.

Roorkee Treatise on "Sanitary Engineering." Compiled by Lieutenant-Colonel J. Clibborn, I S C., B A., L.C.E, C I.E. Price R4-8 per copy.

Roorkee Manual of "Applied Mechanics," Volume II. The stability of structures mostly by graphic methods, by Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. C. Harrison, R E. Price R8-2 per copy.

Roorkee Manual of Hydraulics. Price per copy R1-4. (No. XIX Elementary Treatise.) By E F. Tipple, Esq., B A.

Designs for Wooden Bridges, together with rules for calculating the area of water-way, etc., and Plates. By late Rai Bahadur Kunhya Lall. Price per set R4-2.

Pamphlet on Examination for Acid Radicals: Tables giving Analysis of Acids. Price per copy 8a.

Pamphlet on Examination for Acid Bases: Tables giving Analysis of Metallic Bases. Price 8a per copy.

A LIST OF NEW BOOKS AND PERIODICALS FOR SALE AT THE LIBRARY OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL, 57, PARK STREET, CALCUTTA.

ASIATIC SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS.

Journal, Part I, Extra No. 2 of 1902, and No. 1 of 1903 @ R2

" Part II, Nos. 1 to 3 of 1903 @ R2.

Proceedings, Nos. 1 to 5 of 1903 @ 8a.

BIBLIOTHECA INDICA.

Dana Kriya Kaumudi. Fasc. 2 @ 6a.

Catasahasrika-prajnaparamita. Vol. I, Fasc. 5 @ 6a.

Sraddha Kriya Kaumudi. Fasc. 1 to 3 @ 6a.

Catadusani. Fasc. 1 @ 6a.

Bhatta Dipika. Fasc. 4 @ 6a.

Tattvarthadhigama Sutram. Fasc. 1 @ 6a.

Vidhana Parijata. Fasc. 2 @ 6a.

Nityacaraprodiph. Fasc. 1 @ 6a.

Mahabhashyaprodipodyata. Vol. II, Fasc. 8 @ 6a.

Gadadhara Paddhati Kalasara. Vol. I, Fasc. 6 @ 6a.

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

Monthly Weather Review, August, 1903. By W. L. Dallas (illustrated by 6 plates) Quarto Paper cover R1.

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM 1st JULY TO 31st DECEMBER 1903.

Monthly Weather Review of India for the months of March to May 1903. By W. L. Dallas (illustrated by 5 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1 per month.

Monthly Weather Review, June and July 1903. By W. L. Dallas (illustrated by 6 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1.

Annual Summary of the Monthly Weather Review, 1902. By Sir John Eliot (illustrated by 6 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R3.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. XV, Part I. By Sir John Eliot (illustrated by 12 plates). Quarto Paper cover R1.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. XV, Part II. By W L. Dallas Price R1.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. XVI, Part I. By Sir John Eliot. Quarto. Paper cover R3.

LIST OF NEW BOOK PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 9th JANUARY 1904.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Palæontologia Indica, Series XV, Volume I, Part V. By Carl Diener, Ph. D. R2-8.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1904.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Stolen.

The Government Promissory Notes No. 054385 of the 3½ per cent loan of 1842-43 for R500, No 077742 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1865 for R500, No. 008802 of the 3 per cent. loan of 1896-97 for R500. The 1st note originally issued in the name of Hari Das Sreemany the 2nd in that of Troylucko Nath Roy, and the 3rd in the name of the Agra Bank, Limited; the 1st and 3rd were last endorsed to Troylucko Nath Roy, the proprietor, by whom they and the 2nd were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest, and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor after two years from the date of last advertisement.

Name of the Proprietor—AMRITALALL ROY.

Residence—Gaungadharpur, Sankrail P O, District Howrah.

Stolen.

The Government Promissory Notes—

Numbers.	Loan	Amount.	Originally standing in the name of
	3½%		
B001993	1842/43	1,000	The Commercial and Land Mortgage Bank, Ltd.
070311	1865	1,000	V. Venkatroya,
M006344	"	1,000	The Bank of Madras,
M002577	1879	1,000	
M002474	"	1,000	
M002646	"	1,000	
B006969	"	100	Purshotamdas Karsondas Mulji and Ramkore his wife or either,
B006970	"	100	
B006971	"	100	

and last endorsed to Pragjee Kapoorchand, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been stolen, notice is hereby given that payment of the

above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

PRAGJEE KAPOORCHAND,
C/o MESSRS WALLJEE RANCHHORD,
No. 243, Bazar Gate Street, Bombay.

BOMBAY,
10th December 1903

Estate W. Monies, deceased.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 42, ACT 28 OF 1866.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late William Monies of the Public Works Department, who died at Plymouth on 18th July 1903, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to Mr. J C. R. Johnston, of the firm of Messrs Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, are required to send in the same on or before 4th March next to the said Messrs Grindlay & Co, Calcutta, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

J C. R JOHNSTON,
Administrator to Estate, W Monies, deceased

CALCUTTA,
The 21st January 1904

Estate Colonel T Higginson, deceased.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 42, ACT 28 OF 1866

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late Theophilus Higginson, a Colonel in His Majesty's Indian Army, who died at Lonsdale, Farnham, Surrey, England, on 30th August 1903, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to Mr J C R. Johnston, of the firm of Messrs Grindlay & Co, Calcutta, are required to send in the same on or before 11th March next to the said Messrs Grindlay & Co, Calcutta, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator whose receipt alone is valid for the same

J C. R JOHNSTON,
Administrator to Estate Colonel T Higginson, deceased.

CALCUTTA,
The 28th January 1904

NOTICE UNDER SECTION 232, ACT XIV OF 1882.

IN THE COURT OF THE SUBORDINATE JUDGE AT MIRZAPUR.

Civil Suit No. 188 of 1900.

Sada Sukh of Bundelkhandi, Mirzapur, ... *D. H.*,

versus

Gouri Datt, son of Ram Partap Mandwari, owner of the firm of Girdhari Lal Gouri Datt, residing at Mohalla Bare Bazar, Bartala Street, in the house of Ram Chandra Gondka, No. 26, Calcutta, ... *J. D.*

Whereas Ratan Chand Khandewal has made an application to this Court for execution of the decree in the above suit, stating therein that he is the transferee of the said decree—notice is therefore given to you that you are to appear before this Court on the sixth (6th) February 1904, to show cause, if any, why execution should not be granted.

Given under my hand and seal of the Court, this 15th day of January 1904.

SHANKARA LAL,
Sub-Judge.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1904

☞ **Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation**

PART V.

Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 23.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Indian Official Secrets Act, 1889, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 5th February, 1904.

WE, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to amend the Indian Official Secrets Act, 1889, was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us and a copy of the Indian Official Secrets Act, 1889, as it will read if amended as suggested by us, annexed thereto.

From Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No C 392, dated 21st September, 1903 [Paper No 1]
From Chief Commissioner, Assam, No 70-L & L—4462-J, dated 23rd September, 1903 [Paper No 2]
From Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No 1647, dated 7th October, 1903 [Paper No 3].
From Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, No 1223—690, dated 10th October, 1903 [Paper No 4]
From Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No C-84, dated 17th October, 1903 and enclosures [Papers No 5]
From Chief Commissioner, British Baluchistan, No. 5308, dated 17th October, 1903, and enclosure [Papers No 6]
From Government, United Provinces, No 1797, dated 17th October, 1903 [Paper No 7]
From Government, Madras, No. 939, dated 17th October, 1903, and enclosure [Papers No. 8].
From Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, No 2231-G, dated 30th October, 1903, and enclosures [Papers No. 9]
From Government, Burma, No 574-L-30, dated 28th October, 1903, and enclosures [Papers No 10]
From Government, Bombay, No 5738, dated 2nd November, 1903, and enclosures [Papers No. 11].
From Government, Bengal, No 4142-J, dated 16th November, 1903, and enclosures [Papers No 12]
From Government, Punjab, No. 1387, dated 4th December, 1903, and enclosures [Papers No. 13].
Memorial of the inhabitants of Lucknow, dated 21st December, 1903 [Paper No. 14].
From Bombay Presidency Association, dated 15th January, 1904 [Paper No. 15]
From Registrar, High Court, Calcutta, No. 150, dated 16th January, 1904 [Paper No. 16].
Endorsement by Government of India, Home Department, No. 150, dated 19th January, 1904, and accompaniment [Papers No. 17].

2. *Clause 2.*—We have added a definition of "civil affairs" to section 2 of the Act, which will have the effect of limiting the meaning of that term, when inserted in the Act as proposed by the Bill, to affairs of the particular classes there specified.

3. *Clause 3.*—We have omitted clause 2 (*a*) of the Bill as introduced, which proposed the substitution, in section 3 (*1*) (*a*) of the Act, of the words "without lawful authority or permission (the proof whereof shall be upon him)" for the words "for the purpose of wrongfully obtaining information", as we think that these latter words should be restored. The omission of *sub-clause* (*b*) (*ii*) and of sub-clause (*c*) of clause 2 of the Bill as introduced are consequential on the above.

We think that the reference to "office" in section 3 (*1*) (*a*) (i) of the Act, which deals with the mere entering or being in any place belonging to His Majesty, should be omitted, but we would insert the words "or in any office belonging to His Majesty" in clause (ii), which relates to the obtaining of documents or knowledge of anything which he is not entitled to obtain by any person who is in any such place

We have proposed the introduction of a new sub-section (2) in section 3 of the Act, providing that where a person commits any act specified in sub-head (*a*) of sub-section (*1*) without lawful authority or permission (the proof of which authority or permission shall be upon him), the Court may presume that he has committed such act for the purpose of wrongfully obtaining information.

4 *Clause 4*—We have suggested the recasting of the new section 5, which clause 3 of the Bill as introduced proposed to add to the Act, so as to make all offences under the Act bailable and to limit those which shall be deemed to be cognizable, to offences committed in relation to any fortress, arsenal, factory, dockyard, camp or ship belonging to His Majesty, or in relation to the naval or military affairs of His Majesty. We have, however, prescribed that the order for the release on bail of any person accused of any such last described offence should be passed by a Magistrate of the first class

As section 59 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, which permits a private person to arrest any person who in his view commits any offence which is cognizable and non-bailable will not now have any application, we have, in the new section 6 proposed by the Bill as introduced, suggested a special provision enabling any person, being a public servant as defined in the Indian Penal Code, to arrest any person who in his view commits any such offence as is described in section 5, sub-section (*1*). We have also provided that arrested persons shall in all cases be taken either to the officer in command or charge of the fortress, arsenal, factory, dockyard, camp, or ship, or of the nearest military station or before a Magistrate of the first class.

In the new section 7 proposed by the Bill as introduced we have inserted a new sub-section (*1*), prohibiting the trial of offenders against the Act by Magistrates of the second class, thus restricting jurisdiction to Magistrates of the first class, Presidency Magistrates and Courts of Session.

5 The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows —

In English.

Gazette	*Date.*
Gazette of India	29th August, 1903.
Fort Saint George Gazette	8th September, 1903.
Bombay Government Gazette	3rd September, 1903.
Calcutta Gazette	9th September, 1903.
United Provinces Government Gazette	5th September, 1903.
Punjab Government Gazette	3rd September, 1903.
Burma Gazette	19th September, 1903
Central Provinces Gazette	5th September, 1903.
Assam Gazette	19th September, 1903.
Coorg District Gazette	1st October, 1903
Sind Official Gazette	3rd September, 1903.

In the Vernaculars

Province	*Language.*	*Date.*
Madras	Tamil	15th September, 1903.
	Telugu	
	Hindustani	
	Kanarese	
	Malayalam	
Bombay	Marathi	8th October, 1903.
	Gujarathi	
	Kanarese	
Bengal	Bengali	8th September, 1903.
	Hindi	
	Uriya	10th September, 1903.
United Provinces	Urdu	26th September, 1903.
Burma	Burmese	26th September, 1903.
Coorg	Kanarese	1st October, 1903.
Sind	Sindhi	15th October, 1903.

6. We think that the Bill has not been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

A. T. ARUNDEL.
T. RALEIGH.
E. R. ELLES.
DENZIL IBBETSON
A. W. CRUICKSHANK.
AGA KHAN.
G. K. GOKHALE.*
SYED MOHAMMED.*
BIPIN KRISHNA BOSE.*

The 3rd February, 1904.

* Subject to dissent noted below.

We sign this Report, subject to dissent on the following points —

(*1*) We are of opinion that the words "or any other matters of State" should come out of sub-head (*b*) of the definition of "civil affairs". We are prepared to admit that the deletion of these words may, in certain exceptional cases, cause administrative inconvenience. But, on the other hand, their retention will confer too wide a power on the Government, in so far as it will enable them to set the law in motion in regard to the unauthorized publication of any "civil" information which they may desire to keep from the public. This is bound to create a feeling of insecurity, which, from every point of view, is to be deprecated.

(*2*) We further think that the provisions of section 3, sub-section 3 of the Act, as now proposed to be amended, should not apply to the disclosure of information relating to Native States by a newspaper, unless the same has been wrongfully obtained A Native State may, on occasions, find it necessary to supply information to some influential newspaper for the purpose of putting its case more effectively before the Government, and the publication of information, so supplied, should not, in our opinion, be made penal.

G K GOKHALE.
SYED MOHAMMED.
B. K. BOSE.

[The portions printed in italics denote the alterations proposed by the Select Committee]

No. II.

A Bill to amend the Indian Official Secrets Act 1889

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Indian Official Secrets Act, 1889, It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title

1. This Act may be called the Indian Official Secrets (Amendment) Act, 1904.

Addition of definition of "civil affairs" to section 2, Act XV, 1889

2. *In section 2 of the Indian Official Secrets Act, 1889, the word "and", where it occurs between clauses (5) and (6), shall be omitted, and after the latter clause the following shall be added, namely :—*

"and

(7) *"civil affairs" means affairs—*

(a) *affecting the relations of His Majesty's Government or of the Governor General in Council with any foreign State or*

(b) *affecting the relations of the Governor General in Council with any Native State in India, or relating to the public debt or the fiscal arrangements of the Government of India or any other matters of State, where these affairs are of such a confidential nature that the public interest would suffer by their disclosure"*

Amendment of section 3, Act XV, 1889.

3. In section 3 of the *said Act,* the following alterations shall be made, namely :—

(a) *in sub-section (1), sub-head (a), clause (i), the word "office" shall be omitted,*

(b) in clause (ii) of the same sub-section and sub-head,—

(i) *after the word "aforesaid" the words "or in any office belonging to His Majesty" shall be inserted, and*

(ii) after the words "obtains", "obtain" *and "takes"* the words "or attempts to obtain", "or any copy of any such document, sketch, plan or model," *and "or attempts to take",* respectively, shall be inserted ;

(c) in sub-head (c) of the same sub-section and in sub-section (2), for the words "naval or military" the words "naval, military or civil" shall be substituted ; *and*

(d) *after sub-section (1), the following shall be inserted as sub-section (2), and the present sub-sections (2) and (3) shall be renumbered sub-sections (3) and (4) :—*

"(2) Where a person commits any act specified in clauses (i), (ii) and (iii) of sub-section (1), sub-head (a), without lawful authority or permission (the proof of which authority or permission shall be upon him), the Court may presume that he has committed such act for the purpose of wrongfully obtaining information."

Substitution of sections for section 5, Act XV, 1889

4. For section 5 of the said Act the following sections shall be substituted, namely :—

Certain offences under Act *declared* cognizable

"5 (1) Notwithstanding anything in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, every offence against this Act *committed in relation to any fortress, arsenal, factory, dockyard, camp or ship belonging to His Majesty, or in relation to the naval or military affairs of His Majesty,* shall, for the purposes of the said Code, be deemed to be cognizable

Provided that a person accused of any such offence shall not be released on bail unless on the order of a Magistrate of the first class.

(2) *Every other offence against this Act shall be non-cognizable.*

Procedure after arrest on charge of certain offences punishable under Act

"6 (1) *Any person, being a public servant as defined in the Indian Penal Code, may arrest any person who in his view commits any of the offences described in section 5, sub section (1), and* any *such* person or *any* police-officer who has arrested any person on a charge of *any such* offence and any police-officer to whom any person arrested on any such charge has been made over, *shall* take or send him before the officer for the time being *in command or charge of the fortress, arsenal, factory, dockyard, camp or ship, or* of the nearest military station *or before a Magistrate of the first class*

(2) Where any person has been taken or sent before the commanding or other officer in accordance with sub-section (1), such officer may, if he thinks fit, discharge such person, but, if he does not discharge him, shall, without unnecessary delay, take or send him to the nearest police-station or to any Magistrate *of the first class.*

(3) Where any person has been taken or sent to a police-station or to a Magistrate under sub-section (2), the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, shall, save as otherwise provided by section 7, apply to him as though he had been taken to such police-station or Magistrate without being taken or sent before the commanding or other officer

Restriction on trial of offences.

"7 (1) *No Magistrate of the second class shall have jurisdiction to try any person for an offence against this Act.*

(2) No Magistrate or Court shall proceed to the trial of any person for an offence against this Act, except with the consent of the Local Government or the Governor General in Council."

Alteration of expression "Her Majesty".

5. *For the expression "Her Majesty", wherever it occurs in the said Act, the expression "His Majesty" shall be substituted.*

[The amendments proposed by Bill No II are shown in italics]

ACT No. XV OF 1889.

An Act to prevent the Disclosure of Official Documents and Information.

WHEREAS it is expedient to prevent the disclosure of official documents and information, It is hereby enacted as follows —

Title, extent and application

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Official Secrets Act, 1889, and

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India, and applies—

(*a*) to all subjects of *His* Majesty within the dominions of Princes and States in India in alliance with *His* Majesty, and

(*b*) to all Native Indian subjects of *His* Majesty without and beyond British India

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*1*) any reference to a place belonging to *His* Majesty includes a place belonging to any department of the Government, whether the place is or is not actually vested in *His* Majesty.

(*2*) expressions referring to communications include any communication, whether in whole or in part, and whether the document, sketch, plan, model or information itself or the substance or effect thereof only be communicated

(*3*) "document" includes part of a document:

(*4*) "model" includes design, pattern and specimen:

(*5*) "sketch" includes any photograph or other mode of representation of any place or thing.

(*6*) "office under *His* Majesty" includes any office or employment in or under any department of the Government *and*

(*7*) *"civil affairs" means affairs—*

(*a*) *affecting the relations of His Majesty's Government or of the Governor General in Council with any foreign State or*

(*b*) *affecting the relations of the Governor General in Council with any Native State in India, or relating to the public debt or the fiscal arrangements of the Government of India or any other matters of State, where these affairs are of such a confidential nature that the public interest would suffer by their disclosure.*

Disclosure of information

3. (*1*) (*a*) Where a person for the purpose of wrongfully obtaining information—

(i) enters or is in any part of a place belonging to *His* Majesty, being a fortress, arsenal, factory, dockyard, camp, ship, or other like place, in which part he is not entitled to be, or,

(ii) when lawfully or unlawfully in any such place as aforesaid, ***or in any office belonging to His Majesty***, either obtains ***or attempts to obtain*** any document, sketch, plan, model or knowledge of anything which he is not entitled to obtain, ***or any copy of any such document, sketch, plan or model*** or takes ***or attempts to take*** without lawful authority any sketch or plan or,

(iii) when outside any fortress, arsenal, factory, dockyard or camp belonging to *His* Majesty, takes or attempts to take without authority given by or on behalf of *His* Majesty any sketch or plan of that fortress, arsenal, factory, dockyard or camp, or

(*b*) where a person knowingly having possession of, or control over, any such document, sketch, plan, model or knowledge as has been obtained or taken by means of any act which constitutes an offence against this Act at any time wilfully and without lawful authority communicates or attempts to communicate the same to any person to whom the same ought not, in the interest of the State, to be communicated at that time, or

(*c*) where a person after having been entrusted in confidence by some officer under *His* Majesty with any document, sketch, plan, model or information relating to any such place as aforesaid, or to the naval, military ***or civil*** affairs of *His* Majesty, wilfully and in breach of such confidence communicates the same when, in the interest of the State, it ought not to be communicated,

he shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

(*2*) *Where a person commits any act specified in clauses (i), (ii) and (iii) of sub-section (1), sub-head (a), without lawful authority or permission (the proof of which authority or permission shall be upon him), the Court may presume that he has committed such act for the purpose of wrongfully obtaining information.*

(*3*) Where a person having possession of any document, sketch, plan, model or information relating to any fortress, arsenal, factory, dockyard, camp, ship, office or other like place belonging to *His* Majesty, or to the naval, military ***or civil*** affairs of *His* Majesty, in whatever

manner the same has been obtained or taken, at any time wilfully communicates the same to any person to whom he knows the same ought not in the interest of the State, to be communicated at that time, he shall be liable to the same punishment as if he committed an offence under the foregoing provisions of this section.

(4) Where a person commits any act declared by this section to be an offence, he shall, if he intended to communicate to a foreign State any information, document, sketch, plan, model or knowledge obtained or taken by him, or entrusted to him as aforesaid, or if he communicates the same to any agent of a foreign State, be punished with transportation for life or for any term not less than five years, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years

Breach of official trust

4 (1) Where a person, by means of his holding or having held an office under *His* Majesty, has lawfully or unlawfully either obtained possession of or control over any document, sketch, plan or model, or acquired any information, and at any time corruptly or contrary to his official duty communicates or attempts to communicate that document, sketch, plan, model or information to any person to whom the same ought not, in the interest of the State, or otherwise in the public interest, to be communicated at that time, he shall be guilty of a breach of official trust

(2) A person guilty of a breach of official trust shall,—

(*a*) if the communication was made or attempted to be made to a foreign State, be punished with transportation for life or for any term not less than five years, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, and

(*b*) in any other case be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

(3) This section shall apply to a person holding a contract with any department of the Government, or with the holder of any office under *His* Majesty as such holder, where such contract involves an obligation of secrecy, and to any person employed by any person or body of persons holding such a contract, who is under a like obligation of secrecy, as if the person holding the contract and the person so employed were respectively holders of an office under *His* Majesty.

Certain offences under Act declared cognizable

5. (1) Notwithstanding anything in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, every offence against this Act committed in relation to any fortress, arsenal, factory, dockyard, camp or ship belonging to His Majesty, or in relation to the naval or military affairs of His Majesty, shall, for the purposes of the said Code, be deemed to be cognizable

Provided that a person accused of any such offence shall not be released on bail unless on the order of a Magistrate of the first class.

(2) Every other offence against this Act shall be non-cognizable.

Procedure after arrest on charge of certain offences punishable under Act

6. (1) Any person, being a public servant as defined in the Indian Penal Code, may arrest any person who in his view commits any of the offences described in section 5, sub-section (1), and any such person or any police-officer who has arrested any person on a charge of any such offence and any police-officer to whom any person arrested on any such charge has been made over, shall take or send him before the officer for the time being in command or charge of the fortress, arsenal, factory, dockyard, camp or ship, or of the nearest military station or before a Magistrate of the first class

(2) Where any person has been taken or sent before the commanding or other officer in accordance with sub-section (1), such officer may, if he thinks fit, discharge such person, but, if he does not discharge him, shall, without unnecessary delay, take or send him to the nearest police-station or to any Magistrate of the first class

(3) Where any person has been taken or sent to a police-station or to a Magistrate under sub-section (2), the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, shall, save as otherwise provided by section 7, apply to him as though he had been taken to such police-station or Magistrate without being taken or sent before the commanding or other officer.

Restriction on trial of offences

7. (1) No Magistrate of the second class shall have jurisdiction to try any person for an offence against this Act.

(2) No Magistrate or Court shall proceed to the trial of any person for an offence against this Act, except with the consent of the Local Government or the Governor General in Council.

J. M MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to make further provision regarding the borrowing powers of certain local authorities was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 5th February, 1904 —

WE, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to make further provision regarding the borrowing powers of certain local authorities was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us annexed thereto

From Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province No 2237—G, dated 2nd November 1903 [Paper No 1]
From Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No 8840, dated 5th November, 1903 [Paper No 2]
From Chief Commissioner, British Baluchistan No 5801, dated 5th November 1903 [Paper No 3]
From Resident, Hyderabad, No 420-I dated 11th November, 1903 [Paper No 4]
From Chief Commissioner Coorg No. 1827, dated 13th November, 1903 [Paper No 5]
From Government, Burma No 595 1T.-41, dated 23rd November, 1903 [Paper No 6]
From Government, Madras, No 769 (Finl), dated 20th November, 1903 and enclosures [Papers No. 7]
From Chief Commissioner Assam, No 90—L & L —5205—J dated 17th November, 1903 [Paper No 8]
From Registrar, High Court, Calcutta, No 3438, dated 1st December, 1903 [Paper No 9]
From Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, No 345—690—C, dated 1st December, 1903 [Paper No 10]
From Government, United Provinces No 1251, dated 3rd December, 1903 [Paper No 11].
From Government, Bombay, No 6310, dated 30th November, 1903, and enclosures [Papers No 12].
From Government, Bengal, No 3339—M, dated 12th December, 1903 [Paper No 13]
From Government, Punjab, No. 1429, dated 12th December, 1903 [Paper No 14].

2. *Clause 2*—We have inserted a saving of the provisions of section 25 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1882, as it has been suggested that the words "notwithstanding anything in any other enactment for the time being in force", with which the clause opens, might possibly be read as authorizing the borrowing of money by bill payable to bearer on demand in spite of the provisions of the Act referred to.

We have also expanded the last words of the clause and turned them into the form of a proviso so as to make their intention more clear.

3 *Clause 3*.—We have required the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council to be obtained before a local authority can borrow money to repay a previous loan, and we have added a proviso to the clause limiting the period for the repayment of a loan raised to repay a previous loan to what remains of the maximum period allowed by law for loans after deducting the period of the loan which is being repaid.

4. *Clause 4*—We have thought it desirable to confer power to regulate the conditions on which money may be repaid as well as borrowed under the proposed Act.

5. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows :—

In English.

Gazette.	*Date.*
Gazette of India	24th October, 1903.
Fort Saint George Gazette	3rd November, 1903.
Bombay Government Gazette	29th October, 1903.
Calcutta Gazette	4th November, 1903.

United Provinces Government Gazette	31st October, 1903
Punjab Government Gazette	29th October, 1903.
Burma Gazette	14th November, 1903.
Central Provinces Gazette	31st October, 1903
Assam Gazette	14th November, 1903.
Coorg District Gazette	1st December, 1903
Sind Official Gazette	5th November, 1903.

In the Vernaculars.

Province	*Language*	*Date.*
Madras	Tamil . . .	3rd November, 1903
	Telugu . . .	
	Hindustani . .	
	Malayalam . .	
Bombay	Marathi .	12th November, 1903.
	Gujarathi . .	
	Kanarese . . .	
Bengal . . .	Bengali . . .	3rd November, 1903
	Hindi . . .	
	Uriya . .	5th November, 1903.
United Provinces . .	Urdu . . .	21st November, 1903.
Sind	Sindhi . . .	26th November, 1903.

6 We think that the Bill has not been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

E FG. LAW.

T. RALEIGH.

S. B. PRAKASH.

E. CABLE.

F. P. LELY.

ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAY.

The 1st February, 1904.

[The portions printed in italics denote the alterations proposed by the Select Committee.]

No. II.

A Bill to make further provision regarding the borrowing powers of certain local authorities.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make further provision regarding the borrowing powers of certain local authorities; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and extent.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Local Authorities Loan Act, 1904.

(*2*) It applies only to the local authorities specified in the schedule, and any other local authority to which the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, extend its provisions.

Issue of short-term bills.

2. Notwithstanding anything in any other enactment for the time being in force, *but subject always to the provisions of section 25 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1882*, a local authority may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, borrow money by means of the issue of bills repayable within any period, not exceeding twelve months, for any purpose for which such local authority may lawfully borrow money under any law for the time being in force:

Provided that the amount of the bills which may be so issued, shall not exceed, when the amount of the other moneys for the time being borrowed by such local authority is taken into account, the total amount which such local authority is empowered by law to borrow.

Power of borrowing to repay previous loan.

3. Notwithstanding anything in any other enactment for the time being in force, a local authority may, *with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council*, borrow money in any manner authorized by law for the purpose of repaying money previously borrowed in accordance with law:

Provided that nothing in this section shall be deemed to empower a local authority to fix a period for the repayment of any money borrowed thereunder which, when the period fixed for the repayment of the money previously borrowed is taken into account, will exceed the maximum period fixed for the repayment of a loan by or under any enactment for the time being in force.

Regulation of conditions of borrowing *and repaying* money under Act.

4. The Governor General in Council may, by general or special order, regulate the conditions on which money may be borrowed *or repaid* under this Act.

THE SCHEDULE.

(*See Section 1.*)

The Corporation of Calcutta.

The Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta.

The Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay.

The Trustees of the Port of Bombay.

The Municipal Commissioners for the City of Madras.

The Trustees of the Harbour of Madras.

The Municipal Committee of Rangoon.

The Commissioners for the Port of Rangoon.

The Municipality of Karachi.

The Trustees of the Port of Karachi.

The Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 5th February, 1904 —

NO. 1 OF 1904

THE NORTH-WEST BORDER MILITARY POLICE BILL, 1904.

CONTENTS.

A Bill to provide for the Regulation of the Border Military Police Force in the North-West Frontier Province.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the regulation of the Border Military Police Force in the North-West Frontier Province, It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title, extent, application and commencement

1. (1) This Act may be called the North-West Border Military Police Act, 1904.

(2) It extends to the whole of the North-West Frontier Province, and applies also to every member of the Border Military Police Force, wherever he may be serving, and

(3) It shall come into force on such day as the Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint in this behalf.

Definitions.

2 In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(a) " Military Police-officer " means a person who, at the commencement of this Act, is serving in the Border Military Police Force, or who, after the commencement of this Act, has been appointed to the Border Military Police Force under this Act and has signed a recruiting roll on which the conditions of service contained in the schedule are set forth

(b) "Commandant" means a person appointed by the Local Government to be a Commandant of the Border Military Police Force under this Act:

(c) " active service " means service against hostile tribes or raiders or against other persons in the field and

(d) the expressions " assault ", " criminal force ", " fraudulently ", " reason to believe " and " voluntarily causing hurt " have the meanings assigned to them, respectively, in the Indian Penal Code.

Power to maintain Border Military Police Force.

3. The Local Government may maintain a force, to be called the Border Military Police Force, for the better protection and administration of the external frontier of British India within the limits of or adjoining the North-West Frontier Province or any part thereof.

4. The Border Military Police Force shall consist of such number of officers and men, and shall be constituted in such manner, and the members of such Force shall receive such pay, pension and other remuneration, as shall, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, be ordered by the Local Government.

Constitution of Force

5. (1) The Local Government may appoint any person to be Commandant and may appoint other superior officers of the Border Military Police Force, or of any part thereof, constituted in any one or more districts.

Appointment and powers of superior officers

(2) The Commandant and every other officer so appointed shall possess, and may exercise, such power and authority over the subordinate officers and members of the Force at any time under his command as is provided by or under this Act.

6. The appointment of subordinate officers and men of the Border Military Police Force shall rest with the Deputy Commissioner and the Commandant, who shall respectively exercise such powers, in such manner, as may be prescribed by rules made under this Act.

Appointment of subordinate officers and men.

7. The superintendence of, and control over, the Border Military Police Force shall vest in the Local Government, and the said Force shall be administered by the Deputy Commissioner and the Commandant, respectively, in accordance with the provisions of this Act and of any rules made thereunder.

Superintendence, control and administration of Force.

8. (1) Every Military Police-officer who—

More heinous offences.

(a) begins, excites, causes or joins in any mutiny or sedition, or being present at any mutiny or sedition, does not use his utmost endeavours to suppress it, or knowing, or having reason to believe in, the existence of any mutiny, or of any intention to mutiny, does not, without delay, give information thereof to his commanding or other superior officer, or

(b) uses, or attempts to use, criminal force to, or commits an assault on, his superior officer, whether on or off duty; or

(c) shamefully abandons or delivers up any garrison, fortress, post or guard which is committed to his charge or which it is his duty to defend; or

(d) directly or indirectly holds correspondence with, or assists or relieves, any person in arms against the State, or omits to discover immediately to his commanding or other superior officer any such correspondence coming to his knowledge; or

who, while on active service,—

(e) disobeys the lawful command of his superior officer; or

(f) deserts the service; or,

(g) being a sentry, sleeps upon his post, or quits it without being regularly relieved or without leave; or

(h) without authority, leaves his commanding officer, or his post or party, to go in search of plunder; or

(i) quits his guard, picquet, party or patrol without being regularly relieved or without leave; or

(j) uses criminal force to, or commits an assault on, any person bringing provisions or other necessaries to camp or quarters, or forces a safeguard or, without authority, breaks into any house or any other place for plunder, or plunders, destroys or damages any property of any kind; or

(k) intentionally causes or spreads a false alarm in action or in camp, garrison or quarters; or

(l) displays cowardice in the execution of his duty;

shall be punishable with transportation for life or for a term of not less than seven years, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to fourteen years, or with fine which may extend to three months' pay, or with fine to that extent in addition to such sentence of transportation or imprisonment, as the case may be, as may be passed upon him under this section.

(2) If any Military Police-officer, while on active service with a force beyond the limits of British India, is charged with committing any offence described in clause (c), clause (d), or clause (f), of sub-section (1), or the offence of culpable homicide amounting to murder, he may be summarily tried for such offence by the Political Officer accompanying the force, sitting with two other officers appointed by the Political Officer for this purpose.

(3) Every officer appointed under sub-section (2) shall be either—

(a) a British officer, as defined in the Indian Articles of War, or

(b) a civil officer of gazetted rank, or

(c) a Military Police-officer appointed under section 5

Provided that, if circumstances permit, not less than one such officer shall be a Military Police-officer appointed under section 5.

(4) If one or both of the officers sitting with the Political Officer concur with him in finding the accused guilty and the Political Officer so directs, the accused shall be forthwith shot to death.

9. Every Military Police-officer who—

Less heinous offences

(a) is in a state of intoxication when on or for any duty, or on parade or on the line of march; or

(b) strikes or attempts to force any sentry, or,

(c) being in command of a guard, picquet or patrol, refuses to receive any prisoner duly committed to his charge, or, without proper authority, releases any prisoner, or negligently suffers any prisoner to escape; or,

(d) being under arrest or in confinement, leaves his arrest or confinement

before he is set at liberty by proper authority; or

(e) is grossly insubordinate or insolent to his superior officer in the execution of his office; or

(f) refuses to superintend or assist in the making of any field-work or other work of any description ordered to be made either in quarters or in the field; or

(g) strikes or otherwise ill-uses any Military Police-officer subordinate to him in rank or position; or,

(h) being in command at any post or on the march and receiving a complaint that any one under his command has beaten or otherwise maltreated or oppressed any person, or has committed any riot or trespass, fails, on proof of the truth of the complaint, to have due reparation made as far as possible to the injured person and to report the case to the proper authority; or

(i) designedly or through neglect injures or loses, or fraudulently disposes of, his arms, clothes, tools, equipments, ammunition, accoutrements or Military Police necessaries, or any such articles entrusted to him or belonging to any other person, or

(j) malingers, or feigns or produces disease or infirmity in himself, or intentionally delays his cure, or aggravates his disease or infirmity, or,

(k) with intent to render himself or any other person unfit for service, voluntarily causes hurt to himself or any other person; or

(l) does not, when called upon by his superior officer so to do, or upon ceasing to be a Military Police-officer, forthwith deliver up, or duly account for, all or any arms, ammunition, stores, accoutrements, appointments or other property issued or supplied to him, or in his custody or possession, as such Military Police-officer, or

who, while not on active service,—

(m) disobeys the lawful command of his superior officer; or

(n) plunders, destroys or damages any property of any kind, or,

(o) being a sentry, sleeps upon his post or quits it without being regularly relieved or without leave; or

(p) deserts the service;

shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to three months' pay, or with both.

Minor punishments

10. (1) The Deputy Commissioner and the Commandant, respectively, may, subject to any rules made under this Act, award, in lieu of, or in addition to, suspension or dismissal, any of the following punishments to any Military Police-officer who is, in the opinion of the Deputy Commissioner or Commandant, as the case may be, guilty of disobedience, neglect of duty or remissness in the discharge of any duty, or of rendering himself unfit to discharge his duty, or of other misconduct in his capacity as such Military Police-officer, that is to say—

(a) reduction in rank and emoluments,

(b) fine to any amount not exceeding one month's pay and allowances;

(c) confinement to quarters for a term not exceeding one month;

(d) confinement in the quarter-guard for not more than fifteen days, with or without punishment-drill or extra guard, fatigue or other duty,

(e) removal from any office of distinction or special emolument in the Force.

(2) The Deputy Commissioner, or the Commandant, or an officer, not being below the rank of subadar, commanding a separate detachment or an outpost or in temporary command at the head quarters of a district during the absence of the Deputy Commissioner and Commandant, may, without a formal trial, award to any Military Police-officer who is subject to his authority any of the following punishments for the commission of any petty offence against discipline, which is not otherwise provided for in this Act, or which is not of a sufficiently serious nature to call for a prosecution before a Criminal Court, that is to say—

(a) confinement for not more than seven days in the quarter-guard or such other place as may be considered suitable, with forfeiture of all pay and allowances during its continuance;

(b) punishment-drill, or extra guard, fatigue or other duty, for not more than thirty days, with or without confinement to quarters.

(3) Any one of the punishments described in sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) may be awarded separately or in combination with any one or more of the said punishments respectively.

Place of imprisonment.

11. Every person sentenced under this Act to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months shall, if he is also dismissed from the Border Military Police Force, be imprisoned in the nearest prison or such other prison as the Local Government may, by general or special order, direct; but, if he is not also dismissed from the said Force, he may, if the Court or the Deputy Commissioner so directs, be confined in the quarter-guard or such other place as the Court or the Deputy Commissioner may consider suitable.

12. No Military Police-officer shall be at liberty to—

Resignation and withdrawal from Force.

(*a*) resign his appointment during the term of his engagement, except before the expiration of the first three months of his service, or

(*b*) withdraw himself from all or any of the duties of his appointment,

without the permission in writing (to be previously obtained) of the Deputy Commissioner or Commandant or other officer authorised by the Deputy Commissioner to grant such permission.

13. (*1*) It shall be the duty of every Military Police-officer promptly to obey and to execute all orders and warrants lawfully issued to him by any competent authority, to detect and bring offenders to justice, and to apprehend all persons whom he is legally authorised to apprehend and for whose apprehension sufficient grounds exist.

General duties of Military Police-officers

(*2*) Every Military Police-officer shall be liable to serve without and beyond, as well as within, the limits of British India.

14. The Local Government may, by general or special order, confer or impose upon any Military Police-officer any of the powers or duties conferred or imposed on a Police-officer of any class or grade by any enactment for the time being in force.

Powers and duties conferrable and imposable on Military Police-officers

15. (*1*) In any suit or proceeding against any Military Police-officer for any act done by him in pursuance of a warrant or order of a competent authority, it shall be lawful for him to plead that such act was done by him under the authority of such warrant or order.

Protection for acts of Military Police-officers

(*2*) Such plea may be proved by the production of the warrant or order directing the act, and, if it is so proved, such Military Police-officer shall thereupon be discharged from liability in respect of the act so done by him, notwithstanding any defect in the jurisdiction of the authority which issued such warrant or order

(*3*) All suits and proceedings (whether civil or criminal) against any person which may lawfully be brought for anything done or intended to be done under the powers conferred by, or in pursuance of, any provision of this Act or the rules thereunder, shall be commenced within three months after the act complained of was committed, and not otherwise, and notice in writing of such suit or proceeding and of the cause thereof shall be given to the defendant or his superior officer one month at least before the commencement of the suit or proceeding

16. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Local Government may declare that the Court of any Deputy Commissioner, and no other Court, shall be deemed to be the Court of Session for the disposal of cases, or of any class of cases, arising under this Act.

Authority to confer exclusive powers of Sessions Court on Deputy Commissioner

17. Any person invested with any powers under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, for the disposal of any case under this Act within the limits of British India, shall, in relation to any case arising under this Act beyond such limits, have the same powers and be subject to the same conditions as to appeal or otherwise as if such case had arisen within such limits.

Criminal powers conferred within British India to be exercisable beyond British India

18. The Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, by notification in the official Gazette, apply, with such modifications (if any) as it may think fit, any of the provisions of this Act and the rules thereunder to the Border Militia or to any persons for the time being enrolled for similar service on the external frontier of British India.

Application of Act to other bodies enrolled for service on frontier

19. The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, make rules—

Power to make rules

(*a*) regulating the functions and powers of the Deputy Commissioner and Commandant, respectively, under this Act,

(*b*) regulating the classes and grades of, and the remuneration to be paid to the officers and men of, and the conditions of service in, the Border Military Police Force,

(*c*) fixing the period of service for Military Police-officers in any district or local area,

(*d*) regulating the award of minor punishments to Military Police-officers under the powers conferred by section 10, and providing for appeals from, or the revision of, orders under that section, and,

(*e*) generally, for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this Act

THE SCHEDULE

CONDITIONS OF SERVICE.

[*See section 2, clause (a)*]

AFTER you have served for (*such period as the Local Government may have prescribed in this behalf*) in the Border Military Police Force maintained under the North-West Border

Military Police Act, 1904, you may at any time, when not on active service, apply for your discharge, through the officer to whom you may be subordinate, to the Commandant or to the Deputy Commissioner of the district in which you may be serving, and you will be granted your discharge after three months from the date of your application, unless your discharge would cause the vacancies in the said Force to exceed one-tenth of the sanctioned strength, in which case you shall be bound to remain until this objection is waived by competent authority or removed. But when on active service you shall have no claim to a discharge and you shall be bound to remain to do your duty until the necessity for retaining you in the said Force ceases, when you may make your application in the manner hereinbefore prescribed. In the event of your re-enlistment after you have been discharged, you shall have no claim to reckon for pension or other purposes your service previous to your discharge:

Provided that, if you wish to withdraw from the said Force, you may resign at any time before the expiration of the first three months of your service, but not afterwards until the completion of the period prescribed as aforesaid:

Provided, also, that the Commandant or the Deputy Commissioner may, if he thinks fit, allow you to resign at any time on your giving three months' notice of your wish to do so.

Signature of Military Police-officer in acknowledgment of the above having been read to him. } ————

Signed in my presence after I had ascertained that A. B. understood the purport of what he signed. } ————

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

NOW that the Military Police maintained on the North-West Frontier have become a considerable force, the want of any code to govern the members and of any legal authority for enforcing discipline among them has made itself felt and been brought to the notice of the Government. The object of the present Bill is to remove these defects. The measure, which in the main follows the provisions of the Bengal Military Police Act, 1892 (V of 1892), has been drawn so as to apply in the first instance only to the Border Military Police, but it is proposed—see clause 18—to reserve power for the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to extend it by notification to the Border Militia or to any persons for the time being enrolled for similar service on the external frontier of British India.

E. R. ELLES, *Major-General.*

The 28th January, 1904.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 6 } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1904.

OFFICIAL PAPERS

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 a.m. on Thursday, the 4th February 1904, based on the India Daily Weather Reports of the period.

The weather has been disturbed with a considerable amount of rain over Persia during the past week, but these unsettled conditions have not advanced eastward, so that Baluchistan and the plains of North-West India have been actually or practically rainless during the week under review. On the 3rd February the barometer fell with great rapidity over Kashmir and unsettled, snowy and rainy weather set in over that area. This unsettled weather advanced eastward during the day and subsequent night when rain was received over the North-West Himalayas as far east as Dehra Dun. Rain also extended lightly to Peshawar and Montgomery. The principal amounts reported on these two days were 0·40" at Minimarg, 0·14" at Dras and 0·22" at Sonemarg on the 3rd, and 0·46" at Minimarg, 0·35" at Sonemarg, 0·20" at Srinagar, 0·22" at Simla and 0·32" at Chakrata on the 4th February.

The weather has been slightly disturbed in North-East India. At first the showers were confined to the Assam Valley, but on January 31st a shallow depression was developed over Bengal and on February 1st and 2nd showers fell over a considerable part of Bengal and Assam and at some stations in Burma. The principal amounts were 2·78" at Narayanganj, 1·35" at Cherra Poonjee, 0·79" at Silchar, 0·78" at Mymensingh, 0·73" at Jalpaiguri and 0·68" at Jessore on the 1st, and 0·86" at Chittagong, 0·73" at Tezpur and 0·62" at Sibsagar on the 2nd.

In other parts of the Indian region the weather was fine and rainless throughout the week. At the close of the week pressure was high and the weather promised to be fine generally, though showers are again becoming probable in North-East India.

The rainfall table shows that effective rain was received during the week over the Delta of Bengal, the Brahmaputra Valley, and the Dinajpur, Simla, and Cuttack sub-divisions. The average actual rainfall ranged from 1 42" in the Narayanganj sub-division to 0·17" in the Simla sub-division and was considerably heavier than usual over Assam, Bengal and Orissa

In other places the week's rainfall was actually or practically *nil*

The seasonal rainfall has been in excess of the normal over the Narayanganj and Simla sub-divisions and the North-West Dry, Baluchistan, South India and East Coast (South) divisions.

RAINFALL DIVISION WITH REPRESENTATIVE STATION.	Rainfall sub-division named after representative station	Rainfall data for week ending on 4th February 1904.			Rainfall data from 4th December 1903 to 4th February 1904.			Seasonal percentage variation.	
		Average actual rainfall	Average normal rainfal	Excess or defect in inches	Average actual rainfall of season to date	Average normal rainfall	Excess or defect in inches.	This week.	Last week.
		Inches.	Inch.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.			
1. Burma Coast (Rangoon)		0·01	0·13	—0·12	0·25	0·66	— 0·41	— 62	— 5
2. Burma Wet (Bhamo) . .	...	0·06	0·09	—0·03	0·11	0·70	— 0·59	— 84	— 9
3. Burma Dry (Mandalay) .		0	0	0	0	0·43	— 0·43	—100	—100
4. Delta of Bengal .	Narayanganj .	1·42	0·19	+1·23	1·42	1·02	+ 0·40	+ 39	—100
	Calcutta .	0·33	0·14	+0·19	0·34	0·64	— 0·30	— 47	— 98
5. Brahmaputra Valley (Sibsagar) .	...	0·76	0·28	+0·48	1·16	1·38	— 0·22	— 16	— 64
6. Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya, East	Dinajpur .	0·26	0·21	+0·05	0·45	0·76	— 0·31	— 41	— 6
	Darbhanga .	0	0·22	—0·22	0·13	0·90	— 0·77	— 86	— 8
	Bahraich .	0	0·26	—0·20	0·48	1·49	— 1·01	— 68	— 6
7. Indo-Gangetic Plain, East .	Burdwan .	0	0·09	—0·09	0	0·43	— 0·43	—100	—100
	Patna .	0	0·13	—0·13	0·57	0·82	— 0·25	— 30	—
8. Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya, West.	Simla .	0·17	0·91	—0·74	5·11	4·83	+ 0·28	+ 6	+ 2
	Ludhiana .	0·01	0·47	—0·46	2·74	3·04	— 0·30	— 10	+
9. Indo-Gangetic Plain, West .	Cawnpore	0	0·14	—0·14	0·22	1·22	— 1·00	— 82	— 8
	Lahore .	0	0·27	—0·27	0·93	1·76	— 0·83	— 47	— 3
10. N.-W. Dry Area (Bikaner) .		0·01	0·22	—0·21	1·59	1·16	+ 0·43	+ 37	+ 6
11. Baluchistan (Quetta) .	..	0·01	0·59	—0·58	3·39	2·80	+ 0·59	+ 21	+ 5
12. East Coast, North .	Waltair .	0	0·01	—0·01	0·09	0·97	— 0·88	— 91	— 9
	Cuttack .	0·46	0·05	+0·41	0·48	0·66	— 0·18	— 27	— 9
13. East Satpuras	Ranchi .	0	0·06	—0·06	0·03	0·49	— 0·46	— 94	— 9
	Raipur .	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·57	— 0·57	—100	—10
	Jubbulpore .	0	0·08	—0·08	0·10	1·05	— 0·95	— 90	— 9
14. Central India Plateau .	Jhansi . .	0	0·07	—0·07	0·31	1·25	— 0·94	— 75	— 7
	Jaipur .	0	0·06	—0·06	0·17	0·77	— 0·60	— 78	— 7
	Indore .	0	0·05	—0·05	0·19	0·47	— 0·28	— 60	— 5
15. West Coast .	Calicut .	0·02	0·14	—0·12	2·55	2·71	— 0·16	— 6	—
	Bombay	0	0	0	0	0·16	— 0·16	—100	—10
16. Gujarat	Ahmedabad .	0	0·01	—0·01	0	0·10	— 0·10	—100	—10
	Rajkot .	0	0·05	—0·05	0·11	0·18	— 0·07	— 39	— 1
17. West Satpuras (Akola) . .	..	0	0·01	—0·01	0·05	0·80	— 0·75	— 94	— 9
18. Deccan	Bellary .	0	0	0	0·47	0·47	0	0	
	Bijapur .	0	0·01	—0·01	0·02	0·28	— 0·26	— 93	— 9
	Hyderabad .	0	0	0	0·04	0·11	— 0·07	— 64	— 6
19. South India . . .	Mysore .	0	0	0	0·48	0·21	+ 0·27	+129	+12
	Madura .	0	0·06	—0·06	5·27	2·65	+ 2·62	+ 99	+10
20. East Coast South (Madras) .	...	0	0·17	—0·17	17·36	9·66	+ 7·70	+ 80	+ 8

W. L. DALLAS,
for Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India
and Director General of Indian Observatories

J. WILSON,
Secretary to the Government of India

SIMLA:
The 4th February 1904.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 30th January 1904.

Madras.—There was no rain during the week Irrigation supplies are generally sufficient Ploughing, sowing, and transplanting are in progress in parts The standing crops are generally good Harvests continue with fair outturn Pasture is sufficient. Fodder is procurable The condition of cattle is good Prices are almost stationary.

Bombay.—There was no rain during the week. The rainfall has been generally sufficient except in parts of Khandesh, Nasik, and Poona The standing crops have been damaged by locusts in parts of Colaba, Ratnagiri, Poona, Satara, and Belgaum; by rats in parts of Khandesh, Nasik, Sholapur, Bijapur, and Belgaum, by frost in parts of Larkana and Ahmedabad, and by blight in parts of Ahmednagar and the Carnatic They are also suffering from insufficient moisture in parts of Poona and Sholapur, but are generally in good condition elsewhere Harvesting of autumn crops is nearly completed in Bijapur and continues in parts of Sholapur, Dharwar, and Baroda Threshing is nearly completed in Ahmednagar and continues in parts of Nasik and Canara The harvesting of spring crops is in progress in parts of Ahmednagar, Poona, Satara, and Belgaum Cotton is slightly damaged by rats or blight in parts of Bijapur and Dharwar, is in fair condition in Guzerat, and generally in good condition in Belgaum, Wadhwan, and Rajkot Picking is completed in Khandesh, is nearly over in Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar and Ahmednagar, and continues in parts of Ahmedabad, Broach, Poona, Belgaum, and Rajkot The fodder supply is sufficient Agricultural stock is generally sufficient and in good condition The water-supply is generally adequate Prices have fallen in nine districts, risen in three districts; and are stationary elsewhere

Bengal—Rain is reported from Balasore and parts of Bengal Proper The fall was moderately heavy in East Bengal, but light elsewhere The standing crops require rain in Burdwan, Murshidabad, Champaran, Malda, Hazaribagh, Palamau, and Singhbhum. Some damage to spring crops has been caused by insects in Burdwan and by hail in Malda. Prospects are otherwise good Preparation of lands for early rice and jute is in progress Fodder is sufficient, but scarcity of water is reported from a thana of Malda. The price of common rice has risen in eleven districts, has fallen in six, and is stationary in the remainder

United Provinces.—Rain has fallen in twenty districts, but the weather has been generally fine The crops are in good condition, but have been slightly damaged by rust in Shahjahanpur. Sugarcane is being pressed and spring crops irrigated The poppy crop is doing well, but has been attacked by grubs in Fyzabad The extraction of opium has begun in places Supplies and fodder are adequate. Prices are stationary.

Punjab.—There was no rain during the week The price of wheat is falling in Shahpur, Rawalpindi, and Mooltan The prices of other food-grains are fluctuating. The pressing of sugarcane continues in Jullundur, Amritsar, and Sialkot Toria is being threshed and cleaned in Mooltan Land is being prepared for extra spring crops in Shahpur. The condition of the standing irrigated crops is reported good in all districts except Mooltan, where it is said to be average Unirrigated crops are withering for want of rain in Delhi, Hissar, and parts of Ferozepore The outturn of sugarcane in Sialkot and Shahpur and of Toria in Mooltan is reported to be average. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder is said to be sufficient in all districts except in parts of Rawalpindi.

North-West Frontier Province.—There was no rain during the week. Spring sowings have been finished. The condition of the standing crops is good. Stocks of food-grains and fodder are ample. The weather is cloudy, but no rain is required at present. Prices are easy and stationary. The condition of cattle is good.

Burma.—The rainfall was very slight in Bhamo. In Lower Burma threshing and winnowing of paddy are still in progress and a normal crop is expected. In Upper Burma reaping of wet weather paddy is completed. Cultivation of dry weather paddy and other crops is progressing The outturn of wet weather paddy is good, except in Mandalay and parts of Katha, the Ruby Mines, and Yamethin districts. The price of paddy has risen slightly in Rangoon and Thayetmyo, and fallen in Tharrawaddy, Thaton, Pakokku, and Shwebo.

Central Provinces.—The weather has been clear and cool. The threshing of rice and the picking of cotton are approaching completion. The threshing of juar is in progress. Spring crops are generally in good condition. Wheat is in ear and gram and linseed have flowered. The anticipated outturns are generally above normal. The standing crops are generally in good condition, but some rain would much improve the prospects particularly on light soils. Frost in parts of Jubbulpore, insects in Raipur, and cloudy weather in Chanda, have caused slight damage to crops. Prices have fluctuated slightly.

Assam.—There was rain in all districts during the week. Harvesting of winter rice and pulse is nearly finished and the outturn is good. Tea pruning, sugarcane pressing; ploughing for rice and jute; and gathering of mustard are in progress. Prospects of mustard are fair. Fodder is insufficient in Cachar and in the hills. Water-supply is insufficient in the hills. Prices—common rice—Silchar 19; Sylhet 18, Dhubri, Gauhati, and Nowgong 16, Tezpur 14, and Sibsagar and Dibrugarh 12 seers per rupee.

Mysore.—Prices are steady in some parts and have slightly risen in others. The standing crops are good Paddy is being harvested The prospects of the season are good. Cattle are healthy. Water and fodder are available.

Coorg.—Threshing of rice and picking of coffee continue. Prices of food-grains are normal. Water and fodder are sufficient.

Hyderabad.—There was no rain during the week. The standing spring crops are in good condition and the harvest is in progress. Late rice sowings continue in parts. The standing crops are in good condition and are being weeded. Prospects are good. Prices—wheat 11, rice 11, and juar 32½ seers per hali rupee.

Rajputana.—There was slight rain in parts during the week. Agricultural operations are satisfactory. The condition of the standing crops is generally good Agricultural stock is in good condition. Fodder is ample. Prices are favourable.

Central India.—There was slight rain in parts of Gwalior, but none elsewhere. Agricultural operations are in progress Crops are good everywhere. Agricultural stock and pasturage are generally good. Prices are normal in Gwalior, Indore, Bhopal, and Baghelkhand, and steady elsewhere. Opium is good in Gwalior, Bhopal, Malwa, and Bhopawar; and indifferent in Indore.

Kashmir.—The weather is snowy and very frosty and, except on two days when it was bright, continues extremely cold. Prices are stationary

Jammu.—There was no rain during the week. Prices are fluctuating Wheat sells from 18 to 26, and maize 24 to 40 seers per rupee. The condition of the standing crops is good. Fodder is sufficient.

Nepal.—There was no rain during the week. The weather is cloudy The price of rice is 6½ seers for the rupee.

J WILSON,
Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings* audited figures have been used as far as possible

RAILWAY.	AVERAGE EARNINGS PER MILE PER WEEK.		RESULTS OF WORKING DURING 1ST HALF OF YEAR										RESULTS OF WORKING FOR OFFICIAL YEAR			
			Mean mileage worked.		Total earnings for week ending		Earnings per mile open for week		Total earnings from 1st to		Increase	Decrease	Total earnings from 1st April to		Increase	Decrease
	During 1st half of 1903	During official year 1902-03.	1903.	1904	24th January 1903.	23rd January 1904	1903.	1904.	24th January 1903	23rd January 1904.			24th January 1903	23rd January 1904		
	R	R	Miles.	Miles	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
State and Guaranteed Railways.																
Standard gauge.																
East Indian	709	671	1,569	1,972	14,33,414	14,37,000	731	729	47,04,223	47,37,000		57,223	5,42,70,219	5,62,04,000	10,23,781	...
Bengal Central	172	183	139	139	19,059	24,300	141	175	69,491	78,400	8,909		10,8,58	12,75,000	1,96,542	..
Bengal-Nagpur (incldg Raipur-Dhamtari 2′ 6″)	184	169	1,608	1,819	3,35,578	3,70,000	207	203	10,60,690	10,76,000	15,310		1,11,05,024	1,21,89,000	10,80,976	...
Great Indian Peninsula system	691	534	1,569	1,569	12,43,720	9,92,000	793	632	39,73,055	32,68,000		7,05,055	3,28,25,409	3,52,01,000	23,75,591	
Indian Midland (incldg Bhopal-Itársi)	227	217	916	924	2,55,344	1,55,000	200	200	8,00,081	6,23,000		1,77,081	79,96,858	68,95,000	.	11,01,858
Bezwada extn. (East Coast State)	320	283	21	21	6,350	6,100	302	290	19,505	17,500	.	2,005	2,35,520	2,27,000		8,520
North Western (incldg Nowshera-Dargai 2′ 6″)	283	255	3,158	3,267	7,81,268	9,01,000	247	276	27,16,683	28,74,000	1,57,317	.	3,40,16,881	4,18,49,000	78,32,119	.
Oudh and Rohilkhand (incldg m. g.)	265	229	1,115	1,178	2,93,97	2,85,000	203	242	9,82,015	9,15,000	.	67,015	1,07,21,627	1,12,37,000	5,15,373	..
Eastern Bengal (incldg metre and 2′ 6″)	312	380	896	897	2,92,083	3,49,000	325	367	9,50,984	11,37,000	1,86,016	.	1,45,20,082	1,52,78,000	7,57,918	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	809	657	461	505	3,33,094	3,04,000	723	602	10,77,094	9,89,000	.	88,094	1,25,33,242	1,34,04,000	8,70,758	...
Madras	280	259	888	900	2,33,485	2,25,000	263	250	7,27,942	7,81,000	53,058		96,42,534	1,03,97,000	7,54,466	.
„ North-East line	192	173	499	495	81,515	94,000	103	190	2,56,097	2,73,000	10,903	...	35,06,855	35,51,000	44,145	
Hardwar-Dehra	171	152	32	32	4,053	3,600	127	112	12,904	12,800	...	104	2,03,386	2,13,000	9,614	...
Metre gauge.																
Rajputana-Malwa (incldg. Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda 5′ 6″)	276	268	1,784	1,784	4,90,335	4,44,000	275	249	16,68,962	14,16,000	..	2,52,962	2,00,61,563	1,74,20,000	...	26,41,563
Pálanpur-Deesa	39	36	17	17	404	600	24	35	1,812	1,500	..	312	25,429	23,100	.	2,329
South Indian	209	191	1,124	1,124	2,16,052	2,14,000	192	190	7,18,930	6,34,000	..	84,930	87,72,324	99,14,000	11,41,676	
Tinnevelly-Quilon (British section)	96	82	19	50	1,671	4,300	58	86	5,342	12,400	7,058	..	(a)52,552	1,55,000	1,02,448	.
Tanjore District Board	108	103	71	99	6,881	6,800	97	69	21,801	19,700	...	2,101	2,64,318	3,16,000	51,682	
Southern Mahratta (incldg. Gl.-M. Fron. sec.)	128	115	1,165	1,165	1,21,370	1,22,000	104	105	3,86,887	3,07,000	10,113	...	57,23,191	58,83,000	1,59,809	..
Mysore section (Southern Mahrattá)	106	107	296	296	28,101	27,500	95	94	89,802	89,200	..	612	13,48,930	12,50,000	...	98,930
Bengal and N.-W. (incldg. Tirhoot sec.)	93	158	1,265	1,330	2,32,788	2,35,000	184	177	7,16,697	7,47,000	30,303	..	81,91,255	95,69,000	13,77,745	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	138	127	231	231	29,603	29,500	126	129	89,300	1,00,000	10,700	...	11,31,950	11,39,000	7,050	..
Assam-Bengal	66	68	589	643	42,689	53,000	72	78	1,34,054	1,59,000	24,946	...	16,96,809	19,81,000	2,84,191	...
Burma	220	202	1,260	1,337	3,17,608	3,37,000	252	252	9,99,858	10,68,000	68,142	...	95,11,450	1,05,00,000	9,83,550	...
Brahmaputra-Sultanpur	64	79	59	59	4,742	5,400	80	92	14,839	17,100	2,261	...	2,04,743	2,16,000	11,257	..
Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British section)	94	78	124	124	10,064	11,800	81	95	35,333	46,100	10,767	..	4,00,229	4,70,000	69,771	...
Nilgiri	349	337	17	17	4,730	3,000	279	212	7,482	10,600	3,118	.	2,47,595	2,23,000	...	24,595
Special gauge. } Jorhát	52	57	30	30	930	1,100	31	37	3,535	3,700	165	...	73,105	74,400	1,295	...
TOTAL	314	286	21,317	22,024	68,01,975	66,49,300	319	302	2,23,35,458	2,15,03,000	...	8,32,458	25,03,64,568	26,70,53,500	1,66,88,932	...

	All other Railways.																
Standard gauge.	Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	221	231	162	162	48,309	38,100	298	173	1,65,353	94,500	...	70,553	10,29,516	14,30,000	...	1,93,516
	Tarkessur	327	292	22	22	6,019	5,700	270	259	20,001	18,500	...	1,501	2,02,325	2,62,000	...	325
	South Behar	135	123	79	79	9,085	9,400	115	119	29,338	29,000	...	3,8	3,52,437	4,06,000	13,563	...
	Southern Punjab (Delhi Samasata)	103	85	425	425	46,431	30,500	109	72	1,63,396	98,800	..	64,595	15,23,027	16,34,000	1,10,973	...
	Rajpura-Bhatinda	182	149	107	107	16,379	14,500	153	159	55,238	48,500	...	0,535	7,02,940	7,90,000	87,034	...
	Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal	73	89	79	79	6,355	5,100	80	72	19,258	15,800	..	458	3,10,443	2,69,000	...	41,443
	The Nizam's Guaranteed State	286	261	334	334	83,433	62,700	250	183	2,84,737	2,14,000	..	70,737	35,52,165	32,28,000	...	3,24,165
	Tapti Valley	134	105	155	155	22,354	18,200	148	117	95,038	62,500	..	32,538	6,03,146	5,91,000	...	12,146
	Petlád Cambay	80	71	32	33	2,149	2,100	67	64	7,389	6,400	...	959	1,01,484	1,06,000	4,516	
	Nagdá-Ujjain	86	82	34	34	2,923	2,900	86	85	7,073	6,500	...	573	1,17,127	87,100	..	30,027
	Bina-Goona-Bárán	46	35	148	148	8,342	7,700	53	52	26,233	27,700	1,467	...	2,03,145	2,56,000	52,855	...
	Bhopal Ujjain	89	92	114	114	12,264	10,100	105	89	36,582	30,300	...	6,282	4,47,151	3,42,000	...	1,05,151
	Kolar Gold-fields	392	404	10	10	3,200	4,300	321	430	13,055	14,300	1,245	...	1,75,026	1,72,000	...	3,026
Metre gauge.	Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	165	143	66	66	7,048	5,000	107	76	20,101	18,300	...	1,801	4,38,339	4,43,000	4,661	..
	Sagauli-Raxaul	54	45	18	18	811	1,600	45	59	2,676	4,300	1,624	...	31,331	33,200	1,869	...
	Noakhali (Bengal)	30	...	...	35	...	1,100	...	31	.	3,700	3,700	..	...	(b)33,700	33,700	...
	Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	66	74	53	53	3,583	4,900	68	92	11,959	14,300	2,341		1,67,265	1,85,000	17,735	...
	Bengal-Dooars	122	143	36	36	4,718	3,500	131	97	13,781	12,500	...	1,281	2,20,623	2,53,000	38,377	...
	Bengal-Dooars Extensions	53	64	94	117	3,755	6,000	49	51	15,681	19,900	4,219	...	2,38,228	2,80,000	41,772	...
	Dibru-Sadiya	214	208	78	78	13,140	17,200	168	221	45,058	54,100	9,042	..	6,53,877	8,11,000	1,27,123	...
	Shoranur-Cochin	105	76	65	65	5,530	7,600	85	117	17,711	23,300	5,589	...	(c)1,52,556	2,97,000	1,44,444	...
	Ahmedabad-Parantij	58	58	55	55	3,563	3,000	65	55	10,879	9,600	..	1,279	1,39,008	1,21,000	.	18,008
	Ahmedabad-Dholka	36	...	...	34	.	1,400	...	41	..	5,000	5,000	.	.	62,500	62,500	..
	The Gaekwar's Railway	69	63	122	135	8,042	7,100	66	53	25,167	22,600	..	2,567	3,15,460	3,24,000	10,540	...
	Kolhápur	80	83	29	29	1,794	2,500	62	86	7,528	7,500	..	28	1,06,609	1,02,000	..	4,609
	Yesvantpur-Mysore Fron. sec. (including M. Nanjangúd)	77	72	67	67	3,907	4,900	59	73	13,265	14,000	1,335	..	2,06,477	2,21,000	14,523	..
	Birur-Shimoga	33	32	38	38	1,304	1,000	34	42	4,092	3,700	...	392	52,360	48,400	...	3,966
	Hyderabad-Godávari Valley	131	108	392	392	38,502	35,200	98	90	1,18,641	1,14,000	...	4,641	18,00,703	17,45,000	...	55,703
	Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar	110	82	334	334	31,108	34,800	93	104	92,509	1,08,000	15,491	..	10,75,125	12,66,000	1,90,875	...
	Jetalsar-Rajkot	73	60	46	46	2,750	3,900	60	85	8,727	10,500	1,773	...	1,12,660	1,38,000	25,340	...
	Jamnagar	51	45	54	54	1,807	2,500	33	46	5,497	7,100	1,603		1,05,877	1,20,000	14,123	...
	Dhrángadrá	48	33	21	21	790	800	38	38	2,398	2,300	.	98	28,695	35,900	7,205	..
	Jodhpur-Bikaner	64	59	700	700	42,166	50,500	60	72	1,57,100	1,61,000	3,900	...	15,53,791	16,37,000	81,209	...
	Udaipur-Chitor	56	58	67	67	4,422	4,500	66	67	12,358	12,100	..	258	1,05,447	1,40,000	...	25,447
Special gauges.	Darjeeling-Himalayan	377	326	51	51	12,180	15,000	239	294	42,941	43,000	59	..	7,14,867	7,81,000	66,133	...
	Kalka-Simla	...	...	..	59	...	4,000	...	65		15,000	15,000	.	.	(d)45,000	45,000	...
	Cooch Behar	82	69	34	34	1,994	2,000	59	59	7,028	9,500	...	528	94,416	1,03,000	8,584	...
	The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	77	52	79	88	3,397	3,200	43	36	11,161	11,100	...	61	1,64,522	2,12,000	47,478	...
	Rajpipla	28	21	37	37	1,000	500	27	14	2,606	1,800	...	806	31,839	33,800	1,961	...
	Morvi	63	58	94	94	5,706	5,300	61	56	16,806	15,700	...	1,106	2,38,510	2,49,000	10,490	.
	Bársi	125	101	22	22	874	3,600	40	164	2,708	11,000	8,292	...	93,730	1,14,000	20,270	...
	TOTAL	119	106	4,353	4,527	4,71,853	4,35,500	108	96	15,91,069	14,02,500	..	1,88,569	1,89,52,259	1,94,19,600	4,67,341	.
	GRAND TOTAL	281	256	25,670	26,551	72,73,828	70,84,800	283	267	2,59,26,527	2,29,05,500	...	10,21,027	26,93,16,827	28,64,73,100	1,71,56,273	...

(a) From 1st June 1902 to 24th January 1903. (b) From 15th May 1903 to 23rd January 1904. (c) From 2nd June 1902 to 24th January 1903. (d) From 9th November 1903 to 23rd January 1904.

A. R. JACOBSON,
Offg. Under Secretary to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA, the 4th February 1904.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
HOME DEPARTMENT.

SANITARY.
PLAGUE.

Calcutta, the 4th February, 1904.

The following statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 30th Janu[ary] 1904 is published for general information —

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures	Plague deaths
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Northern.	Bombay City	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	389	3
		Dholera Port		...	...
		Ahmedabad City	B., B. & C. I.	7	
		Ahmedabad District	" " & B. G. J. P.	39	[illegible]
		Broach Port	B., B. & C. I.	4	
		Broach District	" "	106	[illegible]
		Panch Mahals District	" "	153	1
		Mahikantha State	" "	29	
		Kaira District	" "	681	4
		Palanpur State	" "	22	
		Rewakantha State	" "	117	[illegible]
		Bulsar Port	" "	6	
		Surat Town and Port	" "	2	
		Surat District	" "	110	
		Jhara Port		...	...
		Bandra Port	B. B. & C. I.	...	...
		Uran "		..	...
		Vesava Port		...	...
		Kelva "			...
		Trombay "		...	...
		Tarapur "	B., B. & C. I.	...	..
		Manori "		...	...
		Mahim "	B., B. & C. I.	..	...
		Dhanu "		...	...
		Bhiwndi "		1	...
		Agashi "	B., B. & C. I.	...	.
		Shirgaon "	" "	...	...
		Bassein "	" "	1	
		Kalyan "	G. I. P.	1	
		Thana "	"	1	...
		Umbergaon Port		.	...
		Kon "		...	...
		Thana District	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	23	
	Central.	Ahmednagar District	Dhond and Manmad (G. I. P.)	608	4
		Khandesh "	B. B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	875	5
		Nasik "	G. I. P. & N. G.	288	1
		Poona City	S. M. & G. I. P.	201	1
		Poona District	" "	162	1
		Satara "	S. M.	578	3
		Sholapur Town	G. I. P.	275	2
		Sholapur District	" S. M. & Barsi	440	2
	Southern.	Alibag Port		...	...
		Panvel "		7	
		Pahoi "			...
		Roha "		...	...
		Revdanda "		2	
		Kolaba District	G. I. P.	23	
		Ratnagiri Port		.	...
		Vizedrug "		...	...
		Harnai "		25	
		Rajapur "		...	...
		Vengurla "		...	...
		Jaitapur "		...	...
		Dabhal "		...	...
		Jaigad "		...	...
		Deogad "		...	...
		Ratnagiri District		2	
		Belgaum "	S. M.	462	3
		Hubli Town	"	15	
		Dharwar District	"	715	5
		Karwar Port		...	...
		Akola Port		...	...
		Kumta Port		...	...
		Kanara District	S. M.	21	
		Savantvadi State		...	...
		Bijapur District	S. M. & G. I. P.	881	7
	Sind.	Karachi Town and Port	N. W.	11	
		Karachi District	"	1	
		Hyderabad Town	N. W. & J. B.	14	
		Hyderabad District	" "	5	...
		Thar and Parkar District	J. B.	...	...
		Larkhana "	N. W.	...	...
		Sukkur District	"	...	...
		Khairpur State	"	...	...
	Political charges.	Akalkot State		31	
		Aundh "		31	
		Tuna Port		...	...
		Mandvi "		1	
		Mundra "		16	

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Political charges.	Cutch State		66	49
		Cambay State	B. B. & C. I.	...	...
		Savanur "		84	78
		Bhor "		..	...
		Porbandar Port	B. G. J. P.	...	...
		Bhavnagar Town and Port	B. G. J. P.	1	...
		Mongrol Port		...	..
		Jodia "		1	1
		Jafrabad "		..	...
		Vawania "		..	...
		Kathiawar State	B, B. & C. I., Morvi & B. G. J. P.	377	248
		Kolhapur Town	S. M.	71	62
		Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country	"	532	423
		Sachin State	B, B. & C. I.		...
		Dharampur State		..	...
		Srivardhan Port		.	...
		Murud "		...	...
		Barimandla "		...	..
		Nandgaon "		...	...
		Janjira "		...	..
		Janjira State		...	...
		Velan Port		...	...
		Billimora "	B. B. & C. I.	...	...
		Baroda City	" "	12	9
		Baroda State	" "	337	267
		Jath "		..	...
		Bijapur "		30	19
		Surat "		1	1
		Aden		1(f)	1(f)
			Total	8,895	6,690
Madras Presidency.	...	Salem Town	Madras	...	...
		Salem District	"	21(g)	22(g)
		Bellary Cantonment	S. M.	.	...
		Bellary Town	"	123	123
		Bellary District	S. M. & Madras	421(b)	347(b)
		Coimbatore Town	Madras	111	109
		Coimbatore District	Madras, S. I. & Nilgiri	139(c)	109(c)
		Nilgiris "	Madras	5	6(j)
		North Arcot "	S. I. & Madras	106(e)	88(e)
		South Arcot District	S I. & Madras	...	...
		Cuddalore Port	"		..
		Tinnevelly District	S I	.	...
		Malabar "	Madras	...	..
		Cuddapah "	S. I & Madras	43	28
		Mangalore Port		12	10
		Ermala "		.	...
		South Canara District		2(f)	2(f)
		Madras City	Madras & S. I.	..	...
		Chingleput District	S. I. & Madras		
		Kurnool "	S. M. & Madras	22(d)	20(d)
		Godaveri "	Morvi & Madras	..	...
		Tanjore "	S. I.	..	...
		Anantapur "	Madras & S. M.	67(a)	44(a)
		Madura "		.	...
			Total	1,072	908
Bengal	Presidency Burdwan	Calcutta	E. I., E. B. S. & B. N.	17	17
		Nadia District	E. B. S. & B. C. & R. K.	...	...
		Howrah District	" B. N. & H. A.	1	...
		Birbhum District		1	1
	Patna	Champaran District		...	...
		Chapra Town	B. & N. W.	...	...
		Saran District	"	461	395
		Gaya Town	E. I.	106	106
		Gaya District	"	154	65
		Muzaffarpur District	B. & N. W.	119	103
		Darbhanga Town	"	80	49
		Darbhanga District	E. I.	40	23
		Shahabad "	"	826	626
		Patna City	"	3(i)	3
		Patna District	"	805	782
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr Town	"	4	3
		Monghyr District	"	92	84
		Bhagalpur Town	"	76	78
		Bhagalpur District	"	...	...
	Chota Nagpur	Sonthal Parganas District	"	...	...
		Palamau District	"	...	...
			Total	2,785	2,335

(a) Including 5 imported seizures and 5 imported deaths.
(b) " 32 " " " 28 " deaths.
(c) " 27 " " " 20 " deaths.
(d) " 3 " seizures " 2 " "

(e) Including 8 imported seizures and 8 imported deaths.
(f) Imported.
(g) Including 4 imported seizures and 3 imported deaths.
(h) Including 6 imported seizures and 3 imported deaths
(i) Including 1 imported seizure
(j) Including 1 imported death.

Presidency or Province.	Division	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths
United Provinces.	Allahabad	Allahabad City	E. I.	140	140
		Allahabad District	"	80	80
		Cawnpore City	E. I., O. & R., B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	46	43
		Cawnpore District	" " " "	124	111
		Fatehpur "	E. I.	56	49
		Banda "	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	...	...
		Jhansi City	G. I. P.	...	...
		Jhansi District	"	51	31
		Hamirpur "	"	...	...
		Jalaun "		4	4
	Benares	Benares Cantonment	B. & N. W. & O. & R.	...	...
		Benares City	"	11	9
		Benares District	B. & N. W. & E. I.	3	3
		Ballia	B. & N. W.	626	581
		Jaunpur City	O. & R.	...	...
		Jaunpur District	"	156	156
		Ghazipur "	E. I. & B. & N. W.	59	54
		Mirzapur City	E. I.	...	...
		Mirzapur District	"	63	63
	Fyzabad	Bahraich District		29	22
		Gonda "	B. & N. W.	185	175
		Partabgarh "	O. & R.	100	88
		Sultanpur "		27	21
		Ajodhia	O. & R.	.	...
		Fyzabad City	"	6	4
		Fyzabad District		212	203
		Bara Banki Town	B. & N. W. & O. & R.		...
		Bara Banki District	" "	477	476
	Gorakhpur	Azamgarh City	B. & N. W. & O. & R.		..
		Azamgarh District	" "	889	838
		Gorakhpur City	B. & N. W.	128	128
		Gorakhpur District	"	263	243
		Basti "	"	87	80
	Meerut	Meerut City	N. W.	25	19
		Meerut Cantonment	"		...
		Meerut District	" O. & R. & E. I.	14	11
		Muzaffarnagar City		.	.
		Muzaffarnagar District	"	76	76
		Aligarh "	E. I.		...
		Saharanpur "	O. & R. & N. W.	131	80
		Hardwar Union	O. & R.		...
		Roorkee Town	"		...
		Bulandshahr District		.	.
	Lucknow	Unao District	O. & R.	156	138
		Lucknow City	O. & R. B. & N. W. & R. K.	103	92
		Lucknow District	" "	120	120
		Hardoi "	O. & R.	54	52
		Rae Bareli "	"	30	30
		Sitapur "	R. K.	338	314
		Kheri "		17	17
	Agra	Etawah City	E. I.	..	..
		Etawah District	"	171	171
		Fatehgarh	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Farrukhabad Town	" "	107	109
		Farrukhabad District	" "	76	70
		Mainpuri "		16	13
		Agra City	B., B. & C. I., G. I. P. & E. I.	..	...
		Agra District	" " "	..	..
	Rohilkhand	Bareilly City	R. & K.	..	...
		Bareilly District	R. & K.	.	...
		Shahjahanpur "	" & O. & R.	..	...
		Shahjahanpur City		...	
		Bijnor District		..	
	Kumaun	Naini Tal	R. & K.	.	...
		Garhwal District		1	...
			Total	5,289	4,914
Punjab	Jullundur	Jullundur District	N. W.	221	132
		Hoshiarpur "		334	222
		Ferozepur "	N. W. & B., B. & C. I.	151	93
		Kangra "		...	...
	Lahore	Amritsar City	N. W.	...	...
		Amritsar District	"	144	94
		Gurdaspur "	"	504	425
		Lahore "		14	2

Presidency or Province	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures	Plague deaths
Punjab	Rawalpindi	Rawalpindi District	N. W.	30	29
		Gujrat "	"	166	109
		Gujranwala "	"	79	67
		Sialkot "		566	359
		Shahpur "	"	18	18
		Jhelum "	"	6	5
	Multan	Jhang "	"	19	15
		Multan "	"		...
		Montgomery "	"		...
		Mianwali "	"	...	...
	Delhi	Gurgaon "	B., B & C. I.	107	53
		Delhi "	E. I., O. & R., B., B. & C. I., N. W. & S. P.	39	43
		Hissar "	B., B. & C. I.	47	35
		Karnal "	E. I.	...	...
		Simla "		...	...
		Ludhiana "	N W.	773	698
		Umballa "	N. W & E I	722	439
		Rohtak "	S. P.	52	47
		Patiala City	Rajpura-Bhatinda (N. W. Ry.)	..	...
		Patiala State	N W, E. I., B., B. & C. I. & J. B.	56	42
		Kapurthala State	N W	174	133
		Kalsia "	E I	81	61
		Maler Kotla "	N. W	154	105
		Jind "	N. W. & B. B., & C. I.	26	25
			Total	4,483	3,251
Central Provinces (Including Berar)	Nerbudda	Nimar District	G I. P. & B, B. & C. I.	29	12
		Hoshangabad "	G. I. P.	265	222(h)
		Narsingpur Town	"	21	21
		Narsingpur District	"	382(h)	362(h
		Chhindwara "		5	4
		Khandwa Town	B B. & C I & G. I. P.	68	57
		Betul District			
	Nagpur	Nagpur City	B N & G. I P.	516	490
		Nagpur District	"	358(b)	295 (
		Wardha Town		12	10
		Wardha District	G. I P.	57(c)	41(
		Chanda "		7	7
		Bhandara Town		14(f)	12(
		Bhandara District	B. N	66(e)	53(
		Balaghat "		13	8
		Balaghat Town	E I. & G. I. P.	17	15
	Jubbulpur	Jubbulpore Town		6(g)	1(
		Jubbulpore District	E. I. & G. I. P.	169(f)	106(
		Damoh Town		1(a)	...
		Damoh "	" "		...
		Saugor Cantonment			.
		Saugor Town	G I. P. (I. M Sec.)	63	45
		Saugor District	" "	51	31
		Seoni "			...
		Mandla "			
	Chhattisgarh.	Bilaspur "	B. N.	6	5
		Raipur "	B. N.	1(a)	1(
		Sambalpur "			..
	...	Akola "	G. I. P.	191	142
		Buldana "	"	64(j)	51
		Wun "		10	14
		Basim "		60(d)	52
		Amraoti "	G. I. P.	515	416
		Ellichpur "		133(l)	116(
		Yeotmal "			..
			Total	3 106	2,589
Assam	Assam Valley	Dibrugarh Town (Lakhimpur District)	D. S.		..
			Total	.	
Coorg					
			Total		
Mysore State.	...	Bangalore City	S. M & Madras	137	123
		Bangalore Civil and Military Station	"	139	99
		Bangalore District	" "	170	97
		Mysore City	S. M.	10	7
		Mysore District	" "	89	74
		Kolar "	Madras & S. M.	47	43
		Kolar Gold Fields	"	56	41
		Tumkur District	S. M.	51	40
		Shimoga "	"	44	29
		Chitaldrug "	"	33	19
		Kadur "	"	79	45
		Hassan "	"	31	23
			Total	880	640

(a) Imported.
(b) Including 11 imported seizures and 10 imported deaths.
(c) " 3 " " " 1 " death.
(d) " 2 " seizures.
(e) " 5 " " " 3 " "
(f) Including 1 imported seizure and 1 imported death.
(g) Including 3 imported seizures and 1 imported death.
(h) " 4 " " " 5 imported deaths.
(i) " 3 " " " " "
(j) " 1 imported seizure.
(k) " 1 death.
(l) " 15 impoted seizures and 15 imported deaths.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Hyderabad State.		Aurangabad District	N. G. S.	304	253
		Bir "	G. I. P. & Barsi	55	49
		Hyderabad "	N. G. S.	..	...
		Indur "	"	...	.
		Usmanabad "	G. I. P. & Barsi	130 (a)	115 (a)
		Lingsagur "	S. M.	39	48
		Parbhani "	G. I. P.	116	111
		Raichur "		23	49
		Gulburga "	G. I. P. & N. G. S.	20	19
		Nander "	N. G. S.	..	...
		Total		687	644
Central India.	...	Indore City	B., B. & C. I.	1	..
		Indore State	"	264 (b)	216 (b)
		Ujjain City	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	113	111
		Gwalior State		77	52
		Dhar State			.
		Bhopal City	G. I. P.	189	189
		Pathan State		5 (b)	7 (b)
		Bhopal State	"	283	283
		Mhow Cantonment	B., B. & C. I. (Rajputana Malwa)		
		Nimach "		.	..
		Indore Residency		...	..
		Rutlam City	B. B. & C. I.	4 (b)	5 (b)
		Rutlam State	"	25	17
		Dewas Town		1	1
		Dewas State		31	18
		Sehore "	G. I. P.	1(b)	1(b)
		Sailana "		.	..
		Bagli "		6	2
		Jhabua "	B., B. &, C. I.		
		Jaora "	"	86	68
		Jaora Town	"	1 (b)	2 (b)
		Agar Military Station		..	..
		Manpur		2	1
		Total		1,089	973
(c) Rajputana	...	Ajmer District	B., B. & C. I.	.	..
		Mewar State		124	109
		Chitor (Udaipur State)			
		Tonk State	B., B. & C. I.	23	18
		Marwar "	"		
		Jaipur "	"	21 (b)	23 (b)
		Kishengarh Town	"		..
		Bikanir State	J. B.	.	.
		Jhalawar "		30	25
		Sirohi "			.
		Alwar "		23	20
		Partabgarh "		...	...
		Total		224	195
Kashmir	...	Hamirpur-Sidhan (Akhnur Tahsil)		...	...
		Jammu City			...
		Jammu Province	N. W.	16	11
		Srinagar District		49	50
		Srinagar City		2	2
		Total		67	63
N.-W. F. Province	...	Abbottabad Town		...	...
		Hazara District		...	...
		Total		...	...
Baluchistan.	...	Sonmiani			
		Hirok	N. W.		
		Sibi		...	...
		Total		...	...
		GRAND TOTAL		28,583	23,202

(a) Figures from 19th to 25th January 1904.
(b) Figures for week ending 23rd January 1904.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES IN THE SECOND HALF OF DECEMBER 1903 OF:

Rice	Maize	Turmeric
Wheat and flour	Gram and pulse	Grass and straw
Barley	Ghi	Jawar stalks
Jawar and bajra	Sugar	Bhusa
Ragi	Salt	Sheep, goats, and bullocks
Kangni	Tobacco	

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF DECEMBER

Districts	Rice, unhusked		Rice, husked		Wheat		Flour (wheat)		Barley		Jawar	
	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902
Burma—*												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	..	..		32 16				..	.	. .	...	..
Tavoy			29·23	28·44	.	.	.		.		.	
Moulmein and Amherst			35 55	28 32	55 56	55 65			.	.	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon	...	. .	22 54	23 02	27 59	32·65	..	...		...		..
Thôngwa	.	...	31 68	29 63	.			..	.			
Bassein	. .		41 29	27 95	. .	...	..	...		. .		.
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada			27 59	26 56								...
Toungoo			33 86	34 97			...					...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay			33 16	33 86	38 1	31 07				...		12·96
Bamo					...			.	..		...	..
Pakôkku			33 1	33 17						.	...	...
Arakan—												
Kyaukpyu												
Akyab		.	36 36	30 78	..		..			..		. .
Assam—												
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	12 5	13·75	27 5	30				.	.	...		
Gauhati			26 25	28 75					.		.	...
Bengal*												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	.	...	27·5	28 75				...				...
Dacca	..	...	26 25	30	22 5	25	...	...	22 5	20 62	.	...
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	..	.	25	28 12 to 28 75	...		...	. .		...	...	
Calcutta			40	40	30	32 5			25	23 75	23 75	22 5
Central—												
Bardwan		...	30	33 12	...		...			..		.
Pabna	..		23 12	29 58	26 09	23 12	.	..		...	...	...
Northern—												
Rangpur			24 37	27 5	33·33	32 5			...	..		.
Orissa—												
Cuttack		...	20 16	25 31	25 31	30				...	...	...
Behár, south—												
Patna	..	...	24 37	24 87	23 12	25		.	13 75	15 62	15	10 94
Behár, north—												
Bhágalpur			28 75	26 25	26·41	26 25			20	16·87		.
Muzaffarpur			25	29·53	25	26·56			14 53	15 94		
United Provinces:												
(a) Agra—												
Eastern—												
Benares	15 99	17·92	27 13	28·44	25 78	26·09	31 04	31·15	17 5	17·45	17 5	16·2
Central—												
Cawnpore	16 67	16 3	29 63	29·63	21 22	24 63	28 59	28·59	16 67	18 18	15 68	16·3
Jhánsi	1· 18	16 67	40·99	33 33	27 08	28 65	...		12·92	16 67	12·5	15·16
Western—												
Meerut		.	36 46 to 50	36 46	24 22	22 86	29·58	28·59	18 18	17·76	16 67	16 67
Agra	23·59	19 06	47 03	50	25	25 78	28 54	31 35	15·68	17 76	14·01	16·41
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur		15 94	...	33 12	24·22	23 44	...	...	14·79	15·31	..	16 56
(b) Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	17 76	17 76	31·98	30 73	24 22	24·22	30·78	29·68	15·36	16·04	17 76	17·19
Northern—												
Fyzabad	18 12	16 87	40	37·5	25	24 22	...	...	15·36	16·87	17·5	...

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of common rice

(*The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds*)

Bajra		Ragi		Maize		Gram		Arhar dál		Ghi		Districts
1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	.	...	..					.	..	.	Mergui
..	.				.							Tavoy
...	..	...		...	..	40 76	40 76	50	50		...	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...			..			24 06	25 4	25 81	30 48		...	Rangoon
.			...		.			.				Thôngwa
..	..	. .		...	..	37 65	28 19				.	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
	...	.	.	.		...		48 12	49 23	...		Henzada
...	...	...				36 9?	38 1		..			Toungoo
												Upper Burma—
...	..					31 53	25	47 76	47 76	..		Mandalay
. .	. .	...	.		...				...	..		Bamo
...	..	...	...		.	30 05	20	41 29	41·29	.	..	Pakôkku
												Arakan—
..	...	...	.	.	...		...					Kyaukpyu
			..	...	..	40	40	50	57 14			Akyab
												Assam—
												Brahmaputra—
						..	..		..	...		Goálpára
..	...	. .			...			...	. .	...	..	Gauhati
												Bengal—
												Eastern—
...		..	...			30	40	43·75	40	355	300	Chittagong
..	...			...	. .	25	30	29 37	30	400	400	Dacca
												Deltaic—
		..	.	...	...	26 25 to 30	22 5 to 23 75	40	37 5 to 40	330	285	Midnapur
26 25	23·75	.	.	23 75	20	25	25	42 5	42 5	390	390	Calcutta
												Central—
...	...	...		..	..	24 37	23 75	30	30 62	320	280	Burdwan
		...		...	...	26·56	25 31	41 09	43 75	530	540	Pabna
												Northern—
...				22 19	22·5	26·25	27 5	37 81	37·5	329 06	360	Rangpur
												Orissa—
..	...	...	..	.	.	21 56	23 41	25	18 75	330	318 75	Cuttack
												Bihar, south—
...	...	13 12	..	14·37	13 75	18·12	16 25	21 87	28 12	280 to 295	250	Patna
												Bihár, north—
.	.	. .	.	13 75	15	20	18 14	33 12	40	316 87	300	Bhágalpur
	...	13·91	15 94	13 91	13 28	19 06	20	28 59	26 56	278 12	255 94	Muzaffarpur
												United Provinces:
												(*a*) Agra—
												Eastern—
17 5	16·77	...	..	15 26	15 88	18·28	16 46	34 27	29 74	325 99	300 94	Benares
												Central—
14 01	15 68		.	14 01	14 01	18·59	18·18	...	..	290 88	266 67	Cawnpore
17·19	17 4	...	...	12 29	..	16 67	17·97	.	. .	289·22	226 09	Jhánsi
												Western—
19 06	18·18	...	..	15 90	16·67	18·18	20 52	29 59	29 06	297 66	266 67	Meerut
15·68	17·76	..	...	17·08	17 76	19 37	19·53	40	30 07	305 62	241 51	Agra
												Submontane, west—
...	16 56	...	...	..	15 31	21 04	20	...	...	320	280	Shahjahánpur
												(*b*) Oudh—
												Southern—
17·76	14 79	...	...	14 79	14·01	20	17·76	..	...	312 5	285	Lucknow
												Northern—
21·25	...	. .	...	15·36	...	18 12	15·94	..	...	340	300	Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF DECEMBER—*continued*

Districts	Sugar, raw (Gur)		Salt		Tobacco leaf		Turmeric		Grass		Straw	
	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui		...	13 56	17 53	.	...	...		..	.	...	...
Tavoy	..	...	22·54	22·54		...		..	..	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst		.	18 77	18 77		..	...	...	.	.	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon			19 05	19 05			.	...	.	.	..	.
Thôngwa	.		22 46	20 12		..			.	.	...	
Bassein			22·61	22 61	.	..		...				...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada			24 71	25 1		..	.	...	.	...		
Toungoo		.	24·24	24 81		..		.	..	...		
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay		...	22 3	23 1		...	.		...		...	.
Bhamo		.			...		...		..			...
Pakôkku	..		24 71	24 71		.	...					...
Arakan—												
Kyaukpyu	..					...	.			.	...	..
Akyab	.		26 67	50	..		...					...
Assam—												
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	55	55			...			...				...
Gauhati	...	..	..		...			..	...			
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	62 5	57 5	26 25	33 75	125	75						
Dacca	70	50	32 5	37 5	75	72 5		.	3 12	3 12		
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	55	40 to 45	29·37	34·37	86 25 and 120	62 5 and 77 5				...	7 5	12 5
Calcutta	42 5	40	26 25	33 12	80	70	..		11 25	10 62	7 5	7 5
Central—												
Bardwan	46 25	40	28 75	32 5			...				5	5
Pabna	47 5	38 75	32 00	37 5	112 5	80					10	10
Northern—												
Rangpur	53 33	50	34 37	38 75	62 19	100	..		1 87	1 56	7·5	4 37
Orissa—												
Cuttack	42 5	43 75	25	30	42 5	42·5	...		4·37	5	5	5·31
Bihár, south—												
Patna	37 5	25	30	36 87	40	40		–	3 12	3 12	4 37	4·37
Bihar, north—												
Bhágalpur	32 81	.	31 56	36·25	50	60	...	...	..	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	26 56	20 94	31 67	40	50	80		–	.			...
United Provinces												
(a) Agra—												
Eastern—												
Benares	43 91	36 09	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	..	
Central—												
Cawnpore	38 07	36 35	...	...	57·5	67 5	55	62 5	...	...	...	...
Jhánsi	50	44 37	...	...	..	..	50	57 19	...	.		...
Western—												
Meerut	.	.	..	..	..	...	...	.	..	.	..	.
Agra	36 07	38·07	...	..	80	123·07	45	77 5	5	3·75	4·01	4·01
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	40	33·12	..	.		...	55 and 60	55 and 60	..	..	..	...
(b) Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	30	33·33	...	..	65	60	...	...	3 44	3·33	...	5
Northern												
Fyzabad	36 87	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds).

Jawar stalks		Bhusa		Sheep, per score		Goats, per score		Plough bullocks, per pair		Districts
1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	
										Burma—
										Tenasserim—
	...	...		...		...		...		Mergui
...		...		...		...				Tavoy
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			Moulmein and Amherst
										Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...			...	...	...		...		Rangoon
...		...							...	Thôngwa
	...		...				...			Bassein
										Pegu (inland)—
...						...	...			Henzada
		...	...					...	...	Toungoo
										Upper Burma—
				...					...	Mandalay
				...			...			Bamo
...	...		...	...				...		Pakôkku
										Arakan—
	...	...		...	...					Kyaukpyu
	...							...	...	Akyab
										Assam—
										Brahmaputra—
		...	...	-						Goálpára
			...							Gauhati
										Bengal—
										Eastern—
...			...			...		...		Chittagong
	...				...					Dacca
										Deltaic—
		...		...				...		Midnapur
		...					...			Calcutta
										Central—
...	...	...					...		...	Bardwan
	...	...		...				...	...	Pabna
										Northern—
		...	...				...	...		Rangpur
										Orissa—
...	...		...	...		...	...		...	Cuttack
										Bihár, south—
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Patna
										Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	Bhágalpur
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Muzaffarpur
										United Provinces—
										(*a*) Agra—
										Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	Benares
										Central—
...	...	...	...	70	70	...	...	...	...	Cawnpore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	Jhánsi
										Western—
...	...	...	...	60	60		...	...		Meerut
...	...	...	...	50 and 60	40 and 60	...	...	30	26 25	Agra
										Submontane, west—
...	...	...	...	50 and 55	50 and 60	...	...	40 and 60	40 and 60	Shahjahánpur
										(*b*) Oudh—
										Southern—
1·87	2·5	...	...	40	40	...	...	...	...	Lucknow
										Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	30	Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF DECEMBER—continued

Districts	Rice unhusked		Rice, husked		Wheat		Flour (wheat)		Barley		Jawar	
	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902
Rajputana—												
Eastern— Ajmer	12 5	12·5		.	32 03	33 33	..	...	20	22 81	16·67	21 04
Panjab—												
Southern— Ferozpur	15 31	16 72	44 37	44 37	22 19	23 59	27 5	28·59	15 31	15·94	18 75	15·94
Central— Lahore	21 04	21 56	42·08	42 71	22 92	24 17	27 13	29 06	14 53	16 56	15 68	17 81
South-eastern— Delhi		19 06	38 12	33·33	25	24 22	30 78	31 25	15 42	18 18	14 79	15 99
Submontane— Amritsar	21 04	21 61	38 07	37·19	21 93	22 66	25	25 78				19 01
Northern— Rawalpindi	20	22 19	42 08	52 97	26 25	29 06	30 78	30	18 18	20	17 34	18·44
Western— Multan	18 18	16 67	30 78	30 73	28 54	27 6	34·01	32 03	17 55	19 69	16 67	15 99
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	..		37 5	38 75	29 06	29 22						...
Shikárpur	...				29 94		...					...
Quetta	.				30 to 34 06	33 75 to 35·62	57 5	57 5	22·5 to 23 75	28 75	18 75	21 25
Bombay—												
Deccan— Dharwar		.						..		.	.	...
Sholapur			32 81	32 81			...	..		.	8 96	.
Poona	.									.		..
Khandesh— Ahmednagar					25 31		.					.
Dhulia			.	..			.	..				..
Gujarat— Surat		.					.				16 56	18 75
Ahmadabad			...						..	...	..	.
Central Provinces—(a)												
Western— Nagpur			31	34 5	26	30	33·25	40			18 5	21
Central— Jubbulpur	.		29 62	33 25	25 75	26 62	30·75	32	...	.	14·25	16
Eastern— Raipur		..	23 5	32	23	26	28	32 5	.	..	15 5	
Berar—												
Básim	..	.			32	42 86		...	.	...	15 37	18 75
Akola			75	75	38 5	50	43 75	50	.	..	21 87	22 87
Ellichpur	.	.	61 5	66 62	36 37	47	44 37	57 12		..	9	23·5
Amraoti		.	42 5	42 5	32 5	37 5	38	43	..	.	16 25	22·5
Madras—												
South, central— Coimbatore	...		..	..	.	.		.	.	.	.	16 3
Salem	.	.	.	.	.	.	...	...	..	...	...	
Central— Bellary	.		..	..	.	..	.	...	.	...	13 2	'14·7
Cuddapah	20 5	23 8	.	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	15·3	16 8
Karnul		.		..		..	...	..	..	.	...	...
East Coast, central— Nellore	.		...			.	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south— Madras	20 3	21 7	35 8	38		..	...	..	..	..		...
Tanjore	24 1	20 8	34 6	28 4	..			...	..	..	...	..
Trichinopoly			...	.		.		.	...	..	...	
Southern— Madura	..			...	.	.		...	..	...	15·1	16
Mysore—												
Mysore	24 2	18 16	31 07	32 94	39 19	48 76	48	48	...	...	10 98	14·59
Bangalore	19 59	20 44	39 75	38 62	35 02	42 44	56 95	56 95	..	.	..	34·29

(a) The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of cleaned rice or *chawal*

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Bajra		Ragi		Maize		Gram		Arhar dál		Ghi		Districts
1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
24·06	22 19	...	...	17·34	20	24 06	24 06	...		336 87	255 94	Ajmer
												Panjab—
												Southern—
17·34	15 94	...	..	14·22	15·31	15 31	16 72	40	40	315	285	Forozpur
												Central—
16·3	18·44	...	...	15 42	16 35	16 46	19·69	35 52	37·24	335 57	298 02	Lahore
												South-eastern—
17·4	19·06		...	14 79	14 79	17 81	20	33 33	33 33	345	285	Delhi
												Submontane—
...	.	..	...	15 90	17 4	15·68	18 8	...	...		.	Amritsar
												Northern—
21 61	20·94	.	...	18 18	20 47	18 59	21 87	40	33 12	290 88	247 5	Ráwalpindi
												Western—
20·47	19 06	...	...	16 67	17·1	20	23·18			336 62	290 38	Multan
												Sind and Baluchistan—
...	21·41	...	..			...	26 87	.				Karáchi
...	...		..			19 37		...	.	331 87	299 37	Shikárpur
...	...	...	...	21 45	21 8 to 25		...	40	37 5	345 to 385	300 to 320	Quetta
												Bombay—
												Deccan and Karnátak—
...	...			...		27 19		...	...	...		Dharwar
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	283 85	Sholapur
17 4			...	...	.	26 15			...	...		Poona
												Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—
	17·97			...	...	...	27 34	...	.	.		Ahmednagar
.		...	...		...	...	.	...	...	...	...	Dhulia
												Gujarat—
15·63	20·16	...	...	...		.	...	...	.	.		Surat
...	.		...		..	...	...	...	...		...	Ahmadabad
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...	.	...	.	..	...	25	24	44	40	366 62	333	Nagpur
												Central—
...	...	..	. .	.	...	18	21	34 75	30·75	275	240	Jubbulpore
												Eastern—
.	...	...	...	..	...	24	25	32	32	270	250	Raipur
												Berar—
...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	Básim
22 87	28·31	...	...	...	.	22 87	29 12	45 75	41 62	309 5	285 02	Akola
23 5	26·62	...			...	23 5	32	44·27	47	290 87	290 87	Ellichpur
17 5	22 5	...	...	...	..	22 5	27·5	37 5	37·5	320	300	Amraoti
												Madras—
												South, central—
...	12	...	. .	...	...	..	39·2	...	...	...	326	Coimbatore
...	...	15	15·1	...	...	...	...	..		282 5	325 8	Salem
												Central—
..	...	...	...	...	..	28·4	28 4	...	17 7	317 4	285 7	Bellary
13·2	13 8	...	..	.	..	...	...		.	279 6	263·2	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	Karnul
												East Coast, central—
..	...	15 6	15·3	...	...	...	...	29·7	28·1	...	...	Nellore
												East Coast, south—
...	...	..	...	...	.	29·7	27·8	...	...	329·2	329·2	Madras
...	...	...	...	. .	..	..	. .	...	...	.		Tanjore
...	...	14·6	17·1	..	...		.	...	. .	...	...	Trichinopoly
												Southern—
21·6	19·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	25·6	...	..	Madura
												Mysore—
...	...	14·87	15·67	...	...	12 59	12·17	76·8	60·37	309·75	398·48	Mysore
...	...	13·71	14·69	...	...	15·67	13·54	71·55	48 81	342·85	377·14	Bangalore

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF DECEMBER—*concluded*

Districts	Sugar, raw (Gúr)		Salt		Tobacco leaf		Turmeric		Grass		Straw	
	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902
Rajputana—												
Eastern— Ajmer	50	50		.	...	...	...	..	5	5	3·33	3·33
Panjab—												
Southern— Ferozpur	40	40	..	...	80	80	57·19	100	2·5	3·28	5	4·06
Central— Lahore	42 05	40	.	..	57 13	53·33	66 67	77 92	8 02	10	6 67	7·03
South-eastern— Delhi	34 79	30 78	..	...	61 56	80	66 67	80	6 67	10	5·31	6·67
Submontane— Amritsar	36·35	34 79	..	..		.	...	..	...	..	5·31	7 29
Northern— Rawalpindi	38·12	40	.	..		...	64·01	72 5	13·33	6 67	10	5 62
Western— Multan	44 43	51 56	.	.	80	80	66 67	80	4 01	5 73	5 31	7·97
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	..		...		...	.	.	...	5 21	...		...
Shikárpur		36 87		...	...	. .	...	.	..	...	...	...
Quetta	.	...				..			...	...	.	...
Bombay—												
Deccan and Karnátak—												
Dharwar		...	.	. .	.	.					.	..
Sholapur			..	...	...	..	...	...		...		...
Poona	59 63	49 11		.		...	...			...	.	.
Khandesh and N. E Deccan—												
Ahmadnagar	..	...	.		.	.			. .	...	...	.
Dhulia		...				..					.	.
Gujarat—												
Surat	.	.	...	...	...	..	.		.	.	.	...
Ahmadabad	...	.	.	.	...		..		..	...		..
Central Provinces—												
Western— Nagpur		...				...	...	...			...	...
Central— Jubbulpore		..	33 25	39	66 62	68·75	57	50	...	..	...	..
Eastern— Raipur		.	30	38	130	150	50	60		.		...
Berar—												
Básim		...	...	...		.		.		...	..	.
Akola	59	114·25	...	..	128 25	128 75	47 62	66·62		2 08		...
Ellichpur	61 5	88 87			133 25	200	61 5	100	.	10		...
Amráoti	55	42	...	...	160	140 06	46	60	10	10	...	...
Madras—												
South, central—												
Coimbatore		41 6	.		...			.	...		..	
Salem		..	..	.	115 6	120 4	27 4	34·2	...		6·9	6·9
Central—												
Bellary	39·7	35·7	..	...	...			...	...		...	
Cuddapah	...		.			.	28	24 6	.	...	...	..
Karnul	.	..	...		49·4	49 4	32·9	25·1		...	..	...
East Coast, central— Nellore	...	...	...	...	.	...	..	...		...	2·9	4·4
East Coast, south—												
Madras	58·5	41·1	.	.	123·4	123·4	32·1	31·3	...	..	...	...
Tanjore	.	...	.	..	...		..	. .	...	...	...	
Trichinopoly	..	..	.	..	87·4	113·1	...	.	...	.	...	...
Southern— Madura	..	...	..	.	106 8	106·8	...	...	...	...	4·3	4·3
Mysore—												
Mysore	40 48	56 74		..	260·28	274·28	68·57	68·57	5	5	4	4
Bangalore	51 43	47 14	...	.	308 57	308·57	34·29	49·3	7·61	9·1	6 86	7·31

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Jawar stalks		Bhusa		Sheep, per score		Goats, per score		Plough bullocks, per pair		Districts
1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	
										Rajputana—
										Eastern—
2·5	2·5	.	...	140	140	..	..	80	80	Ajmer
										Panjab—
										Southern—
3·28	3·26	...	...	50	50	...	...	75	75	Feruzpur
										Central—
...	...	...		100	100	...	..	112 5	112 5	Lahore
										South-eastern—
5·62	6·67	.	...	80	80	.	...	120	125	Delhi
										Submontane—
...	6·67	.	...	...		...	..	...	...	Amritsar
										Northern—
10	6·67	...	...	70	70	...	..	80	80	Rawalpindi
										Western—
5	7 97	...	...	50	50		...	70	70	Multan
										Sind and Baluchistan—
...		..	..	..	...	..	...	90	...	Karáchi
	...	...	...				...	...	...	Shikárpur
...	...	7·19	15·31	40 to 140	40 to 140	...	...	...	.	Quetta
										Bombay—
										Deccan—
..	.	...	..	..		.	...	...	.	Dharwar
...	...	...		...	..	.	...	..	...	Sholapur
...	...	..	...		...	.	...	...	...	Poona
										Khandesh—
...	...	...		...	...	..	.	...	...	Ahmadnagar
..	..		.	...	...	.	...	...	...	Dhulia
										Gujarat—
..	...	...	...				...	...	..	Surat
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadabad
										Central Provinces—
										Western—
...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	100	100	Nagpur
										Central—
...	...	...		55	55	.	...	85	87 5	Jubbulpore
										Eastern—
...	...	...	.		...	...	...	...	...	Raipur
										Berar—
...	...	.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	Básim
..	4·4	...	...	65	65	...		90	80	Akola
..	4			50	50	...		150	150	Ellichpur
...	...	...	...	65	65	...	..	75	75	Amraoti
										Madras—
										South, central—
...	1 9		...	..	...	.	...	..	50	Coimbatore
...	.	...	..	75	75	75	75	...	...	Salem
										Central—
...	2·5		...	80	80	80	80	100	100	Bellary
...	..		.	...	.	.	..	...	...	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	.	...	Karnul
										East Coast, central—
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nellore
										East Coast, south—
...	.	..	...	55	62·5	55	62 5	.	...	Madras
..	.	...	..	80	70	80	70	..		Tanjore
...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	..	Trichinopoly
										Southern—
...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	40	40	Madura
										Mysore—
8 75	8 5	...	...	100	100	...	...	70	70	Mysore
5·71	4 27	..	...	160	120	...	...	120 to 150	120 to 150	Bangalore

J. A. ROBERTSON
Offg. Director-General of Statistics

E. N. BAKER
Secretary to the Government of India

Calcutta, February 5, 1904

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF DECEMBER 1903 (*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice: Best sort		Rice: Common		Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...				...	10 6	9 9	...		...	...
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	13 6	13 6		...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	6 13	6 13	...	...	8 7	8 7	9 —	9 —		...		...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu	...	...			9 8	7 11	10 4	8 2		...		
Rangoon	13 10	13 10	...	...	15 —	15 —	16 12	16 12	...		...	
Thongwa				...	10 11	10 11	11 9	11 9				...
Bassein					8 5	8 5	9 6	9 6	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi	...				9 6	9 6	10 —	10 —		...	...	
Henzada			...		8 8	8 1	13 8	9 1				...
Prome	...	...			10 5	9 —	12 10	11 1	...		...	...
Toungoo					9 11	9 11	11 7	11 7	...	...		...
Thayetmyo					10 6	10 —	14 8	13 2	...	...		...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	10 5	10 8		...	10 9	10 9	11 13	11 6	...		...	...
Bamo			...	...	8 —	8 —	9 12	9 12			...	...
Pakokku		...		...	9 2	9 8	9 13	10 8			...	...
Meiktila					14 12	12 12	14 —	14 —	25 —	25 —	...	
Arakan—												
Sandoway					13 2	14 —	13 4	13 4			...	...
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	12 7	12 4	13 7	13 4		...	...	...
Akyab	...	...			9 —	8 —	10 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Surma—												
Sylhet	...	...	...		9 —	9 8	19 —	17 8		...	...	...
Cachar	9 12	9 12	...	...	11 4	11 4	19 2	19 2	...	...	...	...
Hill tracts—												
Khasi and Jaintia Hills	7 6	7 6	...	...	5 8	5 8	11 —	11 8	...	...	...	...
Garo Hills	...	...		...	4 —	4 —	14 —	14 —	...		...	...
Manipur	...		...		27 —	27 —	30 —	31 —	...	...		...
Naga Hills	...	...			14 —	13 —	16 —	15 —	...		...	...
Lushai Hills				...	4 4	4 4	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goalpara	16 —	16 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Kamrup	9	9	...	...	9 —	8 8	14 8	14 —	...	...		...
Darrang	8 —	8 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	16 —	16 —			...	...
Nowgong	...				8	6 —	16	16 —	...			...
Sibsagar	...				5 8	6 —	12 —	12 —			...	...
Lakhimpur	8 —	8 —			6 —	6 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Backerganj	...	...			...	...	12 8 and 15 —	12 8 and 15 —	...	...	...	...
Noakhali	...	...	...		...	...	17 —	17 —	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	...	...		...		...	13 8	13 —	...	...	...	...
Tippera			...		...	...	16 4	16 —	...	...	...	...
Dacca	16 —	16 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	14 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Maimensingh	14 8	14 —	12 —	11 —	...	...	16 —	18 —	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—												
Khulna		...	...	...	...	...	16 13	16 13		...	...	...
24-Parganas	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	11 8	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	11 4	11 8	...		...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Howrah	12 —	12 2	18 —	18 —	...	...	10 12	10 10	...	...	16 —	16 —
Calcutta	12 4	12 4	14 8	14 8	...	...	9 10	9 6	16 —	16 —	14 —	14 —
Hooghly	12 10	12 —	...	...	...	...	11 8	10 —	...	...	...	...
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	12 4	12 4	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	...	...	...	...
Jessore	10 —	9 12	11 8	11 8	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	16 —	16 —	22 —	22 —	...	...	16 —	15 6	...	...	...	...

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or Bagi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 14	18 14	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 15	15 15	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	...	...	7 9	7 9	16 4	16 4	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	9 5	9 8	...	...	8 8	7	17 —	17 —	Pegu
...	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	...	...	14 8	14 8	15 12	15 12	Rangoon
...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	Thôngwa
...	...	...	...	9 13	9 13	...	...	...	...	15 1	15 1	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	Tharawadi
	...	...	...			...	...	7 2	7 2	14 3	16 3	Henzada
...	...	...	...	10 5	11 5	...	...	8 2	8 2	16 2	16 2	Prome
...	...	...		10 8	10 8	...	...			10 15	10 15	Toungoo
...	...	...	...	12 12	12 12		...	8 10	8 10	11 10	11 10	Thayetmyo
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	12 6	11 12			8 3	8 8	14 13	14 8	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	6 3	6 3	...	...	7 1	7 1	10 10	12 6	Bamo
...	...	...	...	1l —	13 5	...	...	7 9	7 9	14 8	14 3	Pakôkku
...	...	...		14 —	14 —	32 —	32 —	8 14	8 14	14 4	14 4	Meiktila
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	16 12	18 10	Sandoway
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		18 —	18 —	Kyaukpyu
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	14 —	14 —	Akyab
												Assam—
												Surma—
...	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	...	...	9 4	10 —	12 —	13 4	Sylhet
...	...	...	...	12 2	11 —	...	...	9 4	9 —	12 —	12 —	Cachar
												Hill tracts—
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	13 —	13 4	6 8	7 3	8 —	8 8	Khási and Jaintiá Hills
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 —	Gáro Hills
...	...	...	...	...		...	...	6 8	6 4	7 8	8 —	Manipur
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	Nágá Hills
...		...	...	6 —	6 —	...		5 4	5 4	6 8	6 8	Lushai Hills
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	12 —	13 —	Goálpára
...	...	...		12 —	12 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	Kamrúp
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	Darrang
...	...	...	...	10 —	11 —	...		9 —	9 —	10 —	11 —	Nowgong
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 5	11 —	Sibságar
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	Lakhimpur
												Bengal—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	Backerganj
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	Noakhali
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	14 —	14 —	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	Tippera
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	11 —	11 —	Dacca
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	12 8	11 —	Maimensingh
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	11 10	11 10	...	...	9 13	9 13	13 5	13 5	Khulna
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	11 —	10 —	12 5	12 13	24-Parganas
...	...	...	...	12 — to 14 —	12 — to 14 —	...	...	9 —	8 —	11 8	11 8	Midnapur
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	20 —	20 —	11 —	11 —	12 12	12 10	Howrah
...	...	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	16 —	17 —	9 6	8 10	11 —	11 —	Calcutta
...	...	...	...	13 8	14 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	13 —	13 —	Hooghly
...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	Nadia (Krishnagarh)
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	12 —	12 —	Jessore
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	Faridpur

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF DECEMBER 1903—*continued* (*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice — Best sort		Rice — Common		Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Bengal—*continued*												
Central—												
Bankura	13 —	13 4	...	...	...	...	10 — and 15 —	10 — and 15 8	...	...	...	...
Bardwan	13 —	12 8	.	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	12 —	12 —	.	..		.	12 12	12 8	...	..	...	...
Murshidabad	13 8	13 8	20 —	20 —	.	...	14 —	13 8	...	...	...	..
Sonthal Parganas	11 8	11 —	16 —	16 —	...		13 4	14 —	.	...	.	..
Pabna	15 12	15 8	26 —	26 —			17 4	17 4	...	...	...	...
Bogra	13 8	13 5	...		.	...	17 4	17 4		..	..	..
Rajshahi	16 8	16 8	20 4	20 4	.	...	13 8 and 15 —	14 4 and 15 —	.	...	...	...
Malda	16 —	16 —	...	...	.	..	14 8	14 —		...	..	...
Northern—												
Rangpur	11 2	11 4		...	...	...	14 8	12 6	.	.	...	..
Dinajpur	14 —	13 —	.		.	...	15 8	15 —	..		...	.
Jalpaiguri	10 8	10 8	...	...		...	12 —	11 —	...	.		..
Hills—												
Darjeeling	...	...	...	...	...	..	13 —	11 8	..	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Puri	12 7	13 2		..	...	...	17 1	15 12	...	...	.	...
Cuttack	12 7	12 7	..	.	..	.	18 6	18 6	..	...	.	...
Balasore	11 6	11 6		.	..	.	19 —	17 — to 17 8	...	...	..	..
Chota Nagpur—												
Singhbhum	12 —	12 —				..	16 —	15 —	...	..	...	..
Manbhum	13 4	13 —	16 —	20 —		.	14 —	14 — to 16 —	..	12 —	22 —	...
Ranchi	8 12 to 13 —	8 14 to 11 8	11 —	11 —	...	.	15 —	16 —	...	...		
Palamau	13 8	14 10	20 4	20 6	.	.	14 10	14 10	..	...	..	..
Hazaribagh	13 5	12 —	18	19 —			13 4	13 8	.	.	...	..
Bihar, south—												
Monghyr	16 14	17 —	26 8	24 —	..	.	13 8	14 —	...			...
Gaya	15 —	14 13	20 8	20 8	..	.	13 5	13 5	23 4	23 1	...	.
Patna	17 —	17 —	28 —	26 —		...	16 —	15 — to 18 —	25 — to 40 —	25 — to 40 —	...	...
Shahabad	16 —	16 —	24 —	24 —	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	.	...	..
Bihar, north—												
Purnea	14 8	14 —	...	..	.		12 — and 15 —	12 — and 15 —	...	..	...	..
Bhagalpur	15 2	15 2	20 —	17 14	..	..	13 14	13 14	.	..	...	.
Darbhanga	18 11	19 12	33 —	26 6			16 8	18 11				
Muzaffarpur	15	1.	27 —	27 —	...	...	15 —	15 —				..
Saran	16 —	16 —	24 —	24 —	..	..	17 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Champaran	16 8	16 8	29 8	29 —	.	...	18 —	18 —	..	22 —	...	...
United Provinces:												
(a) Agra—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	15 —	14 —	21 —	21 —	6 —	6 —	13 —	13 —	22 —	23 —	23 —	23 —
Benares	14 10	14 10	21 11	21 11	7 13	7 13	14 14	14 14	21 4	22 12	22 4	22 12
Ghazipur	15 13	14 9	25 8	24 6	7 12	7 12	13 7	13 11	20 8	22 12	24 8	25 4
Jaunpur	17 —	17 —	22 8	24 —	6 —	6 —	14 —	14 —	..	...	...	...
Allahabad	14 —	14 8	22 —	22 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	27 —	27 —	26 —	26 —
Central—												
Banda	16 —	16 —	18 —	18 —	5 4	5 4	10 8	10 8	28 —	28 —	24 —	24 —
Fatehpur	16 —	16 —	21 —	21 —	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	25 —	24 —	25 —	23 —
Hamirpur	15 8	16 —	18 6	18 6	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	25 4	25 4	25 4	25 —
Jalaun	15 —	15 —	20	16 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	25 —	25 —	24 —	22 —
Cawnpore	16 —	15 12	33 —	13 —			12 8	12 8	25 —	25 —	28 —	28 —
Jhansi	14 12	14 8	31 —	30 14	7 12	7 8	9 12	9 4	31 —	20 8	28 —	23 5
Etawah	16 4	17 —	22 4	22 8	5 —	5 —	12 —	12 —	25 8	25 8	23 8	28 —
Farukhabad	17 1	17 11	24 8	24 8	5 7	5 7	10 15	10 15	24 8	25 14		27 4
Mainpuri	17 8	17 8	22 8	22 8		..	12 —	13 8	25 8	23 8	25 8	26 8
Etah	16 8	16 8	22 —	22 —	5 —	5 —	9 —	10 —	24 —	26 —	25 —	25 —
Western—												
Meerut	16 —	15 8	21 —	20 —	4 —	4 —	11 —	11 —	13 —	22 —	22 —	21 8
Agra	15 —	15 8	25 —	25 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	28 —	28 —	25 —	25 —
Muttra	16 4	17 —	25 —	25 8	7 8	7 8	10 8	10 8	27 8	27 8	24 8	25 8
Aligarh	16 8	16 8	21 —	21 —	4 8	4 8	...	...	25 —	25 —	25 —	25 —
Bulandshahr	17 —	17 8	24 —	24 —	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	26 —	26 —	24 —	25 —
Submontane, east—												
Ballia	15 —	15 —	17 —	25 —	7 —	7 8	10 —	10 —	23 —	23 —	25 —	24 —
Azamgarh	15 —	14 14	23 4	23 12	8 8	8 8	12 10	11 12	...	..	...	...
Gorakhpur	17 8	16 10	26 2	23 10	12 10	10 12	15 12	15 4	...	21 9	16 4	18 —
Basti	16 4	16 4	25 —	25 8	8 8	8 8	15 —	15 —	25 —	24 —	...	...

state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*)		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*)		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*)		MAIZE (*Zea Mays*)		ARHAR OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*)		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Bengal—*continued*
												Central—
...	...	.	...	16 —	16 —	.		12 —	11 12	13 —	13 —	Bankura
..	...	.	..	16 —	16 —	..	.	10 —	11 8	12 —	14 —	Bardwan
...	...		.	15 —	15 —	.	.	15 12	15 12	12 —	12 —	Birbhum
...	.	...	...	16 —	17 —			12 —	11 —	12 8	12 8	Murshidabad
.	...	..		16 —	18 —	24 —	30 —	20 —	19 —	10 12	10 8	Sonthal Parganas
...	...	...		15	15 —			9 6	9 12	12 —	12 —	Pabna
.	..			13 8	14 4	..	.	15 12	15 12	12 12	12 12	Bogra
...	...			19 8	18 12	..	.	10 14	10 14	12 —	12 —	Rajshahi
.	...	...	.	16 —	16 —	..		12 —	12 8	10 — and 11 —	10 — and 12 —	Malda
												Northern—
...	.	.	.	13 —	12 6	18 —	18 —	9 —	9 —	12 1½	10 12	Rangpur
	...			16 —	16 —			10 —	10	13 —	13 —	Dinajpur
..	.	...	..	14 —	14 —	...		9 4	9 4	12 —	12 —	Jalpaiguri
												Hills—
13 —	13 —	...	...	12 —	11 8	18 —	16 —	6 8	6 —	10 —	10 —	Darjeeling
												Orissa—
...	.	..	...	16 6	17 1	...	...	9 13	9 13	16 —	16 —	Puri
.	...		..	17 —*	17 1*		...	15 1	15 1	15 —	15 —	Cuttack
...	...	..	..	14 — to 15 —	14 — to 15 8	...		10 —	10 —	13 —	12 12	Balasore
												Chota Nagpur—
	.	..	.	13 —	13 —	30 —	30 —	10 8	10 8	11 —	11 —	Singhbhum
..	...		..	16 —	15 —	24 —	24 —	11 —	11 — to 12 —	12 —	12 —	Mánbhum
32 —	36 —	...	...	17 — to 18 —	16 — to 17 —	26 —	28 —	7 8 to 8 —	7 8 to 8 8	11 8	11 —	Ránchi
27 —	27 —	...	.	20 4	20 4	25 5	27 —	11 4	11 4	12 6	12 6	Palámau
25 —	25 —	...	...	19 —	18 —	22 8	22 —	10 8	10 —	11 —	10 —	Hazáribágh
												Bihár, south—
..	...		...	21 —	21 —	29 4	30 —	12 12	12 —	12 10	12 8	Monghyr
..	...	..	...	22 8	22 8	25 4	25 —	12 5	12 5	13 2	13 12	Gaya
30 —	...	22 —	21 —	22 —	21 —	27 —	29 —	18 —	20 —	12 —	12 —	Patna
...	...	...		23 —	23 —	25 —	25 —	13 —	13 —	13 —	13 —	Shahabad
												Bihár, north—
...	...	..	..	15 —	16 —	28 —	24 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	Purnea
	...		.	20 —	19 —	29 —	30 4	12 —	12 10	12 10	12 10	Bhágalpur
33 —	33 —			14 8	23 —	33 —	33 —	13 [illegible]	13 4	13 4	13 4	Darbhanga
28 —	28 —	...	...	20 —	20 —	28 —	28 —	13 8	14 —	12 8	12 8	Muzaffarpur
28 —	24 —	.		31 8	21 —	27 —	27 —	14 8	14 8	13 —	13 4	Sáran
34 —	34 —	...	.	26 —	27 —	31 —	31 8	20 —	20 —	12 8	12 8	Champáran
												United Provinces:
												(a) AGRA—
												Eastern—
...	...	16 8	16 —	20 —	20 —	25 —	25 —	11 —†	11 —†	12 —	12 —	Mirzapur
.	...	19 8	19 8	21 2	21 2	25 8	25 8	10 12†	10 12†	11 9½	11 9½	Benares
		15 8	15 8	21 —	20 10	...	22 8	13 2†	11 14†	11 2	9 14	Ghazipur
13 —	12 —	23 8	22 8	19 —	19 —	24 —	25 —	12 —†	12 —†	22 11	12 11	Jaunpur
...	...	19 —	19 —	21 —	22 —	17 —	17 —	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	Allahabad
												Central—
...	...	.	.	22 —	21 —	...	..	10 8	10 8	12 —	12 —	Bánda
...	...	...	.	20 —	20 —			10 —†	10 —†	12 —	12 —	Fatehpur
..	...	...	..	22 8	22 8	.	...	10 —†	10 —†	11 8	11 8	Hamirpur
...		.	..	22 —	22 —	...	..	10 —†	10 —†	10 8	10 —	Jalaun
25 —	25 —	20 —	21 —	21 —	21 —	23 —	28 —	11 —†	11 —	13 8	13 8	Cawnpore
...	...			24 —	23 —	...				13 —	13 4	Jhansi
30 —	30 —	20 —	20 —	21 8	21 8	25 8	26 8	14 —†	13 —†	13 4	13 4	Etáwah
...	...	...		19 1	18 6	27 4	30 —	10 15†	10 15†	13 10	13 10	Farukhabad
...	...	.	...	21 8	20 8	28 8	28 8	11 8	11 8	12 8	12 8	Mainpuri
..	...	...		18 8	18 8	24 —	30 —	11 —†	11 —†	13 8	13 8	Etah
												Western—
...	...	.	...	21 —	20 8	24 —	24 —	12 —†	12 —†	13 8	13 8	Meerut
...	...	...	...	20 —	20 —	23 —	23 —	9 8†	9 8†	14 —	14 —	Agra
...	...	...	...	20 —	20 8	...	...	11 8†	11 8†	14 —	14 —	Muttra
...	...	15 —	15 —	18 —	18 —	29 —	28 —	11 8	12 8	14 —	13 8	Aligarh
...	...	20 —	20 —	20 —	20 —	25 —	26 —	12 —†	13 —†	13 —	12 —	Bulandshahr
												Submontane, east—
...	...	14 —	14 —	20 —	20 —	25 8	27 8	12 8†	13 8†	11 —	11 —	Ballia
.	...	12 8	12 8	17 2	17 4	23 8	24 8	12 5†	12 2†	11 12	11 2	Azamgarh
...	...	...	18 —	23 —	20 11	26 2	25 3	13 4†	13 1†	11 10	12 —	Gorakhpur
25 —	24 —	14 8	14 8	21 8	21 8	28 —	28 —	12 8	12 12	11 8	11 8	Basti

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF DECEMBER 1903—*continued* (*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice — Best sort		Rice — Common		Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
United Provinces—*continued*												
(a) Agra—*continued*												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	16 4	18 4	26 8	26 8	9 —	9 —	10 8	10 8	24 —	24 —	21 —	21 8
Budaun	17 2	17 2	21 12	21 12	5 —	5 —	11 4	11 4	26 —	25 8	27 —	27 —
Pilibhit	16 —	16 —	23 4	23 4	5 4	5 —	14 4	14 4	26 4	...	23 —	24 —
Bareli	16 9	16 9	26 4	25 —	5 10	5 10	11 14	12 8	30 —	30 —	26 14	25
Moradabad	17 12	17 12	25 2	26 4	5 2	5 2	11 2	11 2	30 4	29 12	26 4	26 12
Bijnor	15 6	15 4	24 8	24 12	4 8	4 8	11 6	11 4	20 —		23 —	23 8
Muzaffarnagar	16 12	16 10	24 12	24 12	9 14	11 —	11 —	12 3	24 12	25 14	24 3	24 3
Saháranpur	16 14	16 10	25 3	25 3	4 5	4 5	10 3	10 3	23 10	28 10	26 14	26 14
Dehra-Dun	15 8	15 —	21 —	21 —	5 8	5 —	9 —	9 —	25 —	23 —	25 —	23 —
Hills—												
Naini Tal	12 —	12 —	16 —	16 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	16 —	16 —
Almora	14 8	14 —	17 —	17 —	4 —	4 —	11 —	11 —	...	..	.	...
Garhwál	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	...	.	..	..
(b) Oudh—												
Southern—												
Partabgarh	16 —	16 —	22 —	24 —	8 —	8 —	13 —	12 8	..	.	20 —	20 —
Sultanpur	17 4	18 —	23 —	23 —	8 —	6 —	12 8	15 —				...
Rae-Bareli	17 —	17 —	24 —	28 —	5 8	5 8	14 8	14 8	23 —	24 —	24 —	24 —
Unao	15 12	16 —	21 —	21 —	6 —	6 —	12 —	12 —	22 —	21 —	25 —	26 —
Lucknow	16 8	16 8	25 8	25 —	5 —	5 —	12 —	12 —	22 —	22 —	22 —	22 —
Hardoi	16 12	17 —	27 8	27 —	.		10 —	10 —	23 —	23 8	25 —	24 —
Northern—												
Fyzabad	16 4	16 —	26 —	25 —			9 8	9 8	23 —	23 —	20 —	21 —
Barabanki	16 —	15 8	20 —	20 —	6 —	6 —	11 —	11 —	20 —	24 —	12 —	22 —
Gonda	17 4	17 4	24 4	24 8			12 8	12 8	26 —	26 —	22 —	22 —
Bahraich	17 8	17 8	35 —	32 —	7 —	7 —	14 —	14 —	33 —	36 —	25 —	27 —
Sitapur	16 —	16 —	22 —	22 —	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	22 —	22 —	10 —	20 —
Kheri	16 12	17 —	29 —	29 —	6 —	6 —	12 —	12 —	32 —	32 —	26 —	26 —
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Partábgarh	11 13	11 14	35 9	35 8	4 10	4 10	7 4	7 7				
Bánswara	20 —	20 —	24 —	24 —	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	53 1	51 9	...	..
Mewar (Udaipur)	12 6	12 2	26 13	27 15	6 6	6 7	7 3	7 4	34 7	34 —	18 7	18 10
Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur)	18 —	17 14	36 —	35 —	6 14	6 8	15 —	15 12	...	...	...	.
Sirohi	12 12 and 13 4	12 12 and 13 4	18 —	18 —	5 4	5 4	7 8	7 8	16 —	16 —	18 —	18 —
Erinpura	14 5	14 4	21 —	21 —	6 4	6 4	8 —	8 —	22 —	22 —	10 —	10 —
Ajmer	13 3	13 2½	21 —	21 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	28 —	28 —	18 1½	18 5½
Abu	18 1 and 13 11	14 15 and 13 10	19 —	19 —	5 12	6 3	8 2	8 2	20 11	20 12	15 6	15 6
Kishangarh	14 4	14 8	25 —	24 —	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	23 — to 30 —	32 —	22 —	12 —
Bundi	17 14	17 —	45 10	45 —	8 —	6 8	11 6	11 4	55 —	62 —	22 13	22 8
Kotah	18 2	18 2	40 —	40 —	7 4	7 —	9 —	9 —	49 4	58 8	19 —	18 —
Jhalawar	14 4	14 1	28 —	28 —	6 10	6 10	8 14	8 10	33 4	31 —	17 —	16 12
Tonk	13 4	14 5	29 10	30 1	4 14	4 —	6 4	5 —	33 10	40 —	29 9	30 8
Jaipur	14 5	14 6	21 9	24 14	6 —	5 15	6 14	6 13	29 12	30 7	22 14	22 9
Karauli	16 9	17 3	28 7	28 2	9 11½	10 5	10 5	11 9	23 2	31 9	24 1	26 4
Dholpur	15 11	16 —	27 8	28 —	7 8	7 8	9 8	9 2½	31 11¼	32 5½	23 1½	30 6½
Bharatpur	17 11	17 9	29 4	19 4	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	30 4	29 14	28 8	29 2
Alwar	14 1	14 4	22 —	22 6	8 —	8 —	8 7	8 7	25 —	25 —	21 —	21 —
Deoli	15 —	14 8	28 12	30 4	5 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	34 —	34 —	27 —	25 —
Nasirabad	14 —	14 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	30 —	30 —	21 —	20 —
Bálmer	13 8	18 8	.	. .	6 —	6 —	8 8	8 —	19 8	19 6	17 5	17 5
Anádra	14 2 and 14 10	14 2 and 14 9	..	..	6 1	6 6	8 2	8 8	...	16 —	16 1	16 —
Shahpura	12 8	13 14	27 8	27 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	35 4	34 3	20 4	19 8
Western—												
Jodhpur	13 1 and 13 8	13 1 and 13 8	19 13	19 10	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	21 9	21 6	14 12	15 —
Jaisalmer	11 10	11 2		...	6 11	7 3	9 12	9 14	17 3	17 2	16 6	16 2
Bikaner	12 —	12 —	21 —	21 —	3 4	3 6	7 —	7 8	..	...	17 8	18 —
Central India—												
Indore	13 12	13 —	20 —	20 —	7 —	7 —	7 8	7 8	23 —	40 —	19 —	18 —
Nimach	12 12	12 12	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 —	8 —	40 —	40 —	17 —	17 —
Gwalior	13 5¼	13 —	30 8	27 —	8 —	6 12	8 —	7 14	30 8	31 8	28 10	25 8
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	16 —	15 8	32 —	32 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	33 —	31 —	26 —	27 —
Ferozpur	17 —	17 —	25 —	25 —	..	. .	8 —	8 —	28 —	25 —	22 —	22 —
Central—												
Lahore	16 1	16 1	26 8	26 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	24 8	24 8	23 8	23 8
Gujranwála	18 8	16 8	27 —	26 8	...	...	10 8	10 8	24 —	24 —	21 8	21 8
Gujrát	18 —	18 —	24 —	21 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	23 —	23 —	22 8	23 8
Jhelum	16 —	16 8	24 —	25 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	19 —	19 —	21 —	22 —

state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or ragi (Eleusine coracana) Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (Setaria italica) Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (Cicer arietinum) Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Maize (Zea Mays) Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Arhar or thur, cadjan pea (Cajanus indicus) Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Salt Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Districts
												United Provinces—*continued*
												(i) Agra—*continued*
												Submontane, west—
...	...	18 —	18 —	18 8	18 8	26 —	26 —	9 8*	9 8*	12 —	12 —	Shahjahánpur
...	...	17 —	17 —	18 4	18 4	27 —	27 —	11 —*	11 —*	13 —	12 —	Budaun
...	...	...	...	...	18 8	28 8	27 —	10 8	10 8*	12 8	13 8	Pilibhit
...	...	22 8	23 6	20 —	19 1	30 10	30 10	11 4	11 4	13 2	13 2	Bareli
	16 14	15 2	15 2	19 12	20 2	30 4	30 4	10 8	10 8	13 2	13 —	Moradabad
17 —	...	...	...	21 —	20 4	...	...	10 8*	10 10*	14 14	12 14	Bijnor
		...	...	21 7	23 —	24 12	25 9½	8 13	8 13	13 10	12 15	Muzaffarnagar
27 11	27 11	23 10	23 10	22 —	22 —	27 11	27 11	9 15*	10 12*	13 7	13 7	Saháranpur
25 —	23 —	...	...	19 8	19 8	25 —	24 —	..	...	12 —	12 —	Dehra-Dún
												Hills—
16 —	16 —	...	...	14 8	14 8	16 —	16 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	8 —	Naini Tal
18 —	18 —	....	...	12 12	12 4	...	..	9 —*	9 —*	9 12	9 12	Almora
15 —	15 —	15 —	15 —	8 —	8 —	..	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	Garhwál
												(b) Oudh—
												Southern—
...	.	...		19 —	20 —	...	...	10 —*	9 —*	11 —	12 —	Partábgarh
..	28 —	...	..	21 —	22 —	.	...	11 —*	11 —*	12 —	12 —	Sultanpur
26 —	..	22 —	22 —	19 —	21 —	21 —	22 —	10 —*	9 —*	13 —	13 —	Rae-Bareli
..		16 —	16 —	18 8	18 8	29 —	30 —	10 —*	10 —*	14 —	14 —	Unao
.		17 —	20 —	20 —	20 —	26 —	26 —	10 8*	10 8*	14 8	14 8	Lucknow
28 —	28 —	27 —	27 —	20 8	21 —	30 —	28 —	11 —	11 —	12 —	13 —	Hardoi
												Northern—
		19 —	19 —	22 —	23 —	26 —	26 —	11 —*	11 —*	12 —	12 —	Fyzabad
...	14 —	13 8	...	19 —	19 —	24 —	26 —	10 8	10 8	13 —	13 —	Barabanki
20 —	20 —	14 8	14 —	24 8	22 8	32 —	32 8	10 12*	10 12*	11 8	11 8	Gonda
	..	17 —	17 —	25 —	25 —	34 —	33 —	12 —	12 —	14 8	12 8	Bahraich
25 —	25 —	18 —	20 —	19 —	19 —	24 —	24 —	9 —	10 —	11 8	11 —	Sitapur
34 —	32 —	10 —	10 —	24 —	21 —	33 —	33 —	12 —*	12 —*	12 12	12 12	Kheri
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
	...	.	...	27 6	21 10	45 13	44 14	9 2	9 4	12 11	12 11	Partábgarh
...	..	...	..	30 —	28 —	68 —	66 —	..	..	14 8	14 8	Bánswara
...	...	16 13	17 —	17 11	17 13	35 4	35 11	5 6	8 8	12 5	11 15	Mewar (Udaipur)
...	...	35 8	...	55 —	34 —	...	57 —	...	..	10 4	10 8	Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur)
...	...	13 —	18 —	13 8	13 4	20 —	20 —	12 8	12 8	14 —	14 —	Sirohi
...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	..	...	...	..	15 —	15 —	Erinpura
...	..	15 —	15 —	18 —	18 —	25 10	25 10½	..	...	15 —	15 —	Ajmer
...	...	..	...	15 —	15 —	21 2	21 8	8 5	8 4	13 10	13 10	Abu
...	...	...	...	21 —	20 —	28 — to 34 —	28 — to 31 —	..	...	16 —	16 —	Kishangarh
...	...	..	...	30 —	29 4	55 —	62 —		.	12 13	12 12	Bundi
...	...	...	...	29 —	31 —	...	60 —	8 —	8 —	14 —	12 —	Kotah
...	...	...	...	26 —	27 8	37 —	39 4	6 10	6 10	11 —	11 —	Jhalawar
...	...	..	...	20 6	21 6	39 —	56 3	...	..	13 12	13 14	Tonk
...	...	12 —	11 14	19 14 and 26 5	20 6 and 26 8	27 7	27 10	17 12	17 8	15 3	14 15	Jaipur
...	...	29 6	29 6	26 14	26 14		...	20 5	20 5	12 15½	12 13	Karauli
...	...	14 —	14 —	21 13½	23 —¼	...	...	11 12	12	13 12	13 12	Dholpur
...	..	13 10	13 4	21 8	21 8	25 8	25 8	11 4	11 4	14 4	14 4	Bharatpur
..	...	18 —	18 —	21 8	20 11	23 11	23 13	18 —	18 —	15 4	5 4	Alwar
...	...	..	...	21 4	21 12	34 4	34 —	8 —	8 —	14 4	14 4	Deoli
..	...	...	...	19 —	19 —	...	...	10 8	10 8	15 8	15 8	Nasirabad
...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	..	..	16 —	16 —	Bálmer
...	...	...	...	14 2	14 —	19 —	19 2	...	...	14 —	14 —	Anádra
...	...	...	...	16 4	16 —	33 4	33 —	...	.	16 6	15 —	Shahpura
												Western—
...	...	...	...	18 2	18 —	25 —	26 8	7 8	8 2	16 8	16 11	Jodhpur
...	..	...	...	12 1	12 7	..	...	...	...	21 —	21 —	Jaisalmer
...	...	..	...	18 —	18 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	13 4	13 4	Bikaner
												Central India—
...	...	...	..	20 8	21 8	38 —	40 —	8 —	10 8	11 —	12 —	Indore
...	...	..	...	17 8	16 8	..	...	9 —	9 —	13 8	13 8	Nimach
..	...	18 12	18 —	22 14	24 10	35 —	33 8	10 11	11 2	12 14	14 13	Gwalior
												Panjab—
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	27 —	27 8	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 —	Hissar
...	...	10 —	10 —	25 —	26 —	27 —	27 —	10 —	10 —	14 —	14 —	Ferozpur
												Central—
...	...	21 12	21 12	23 8	23 1	25 —	25 8	10 4	10 4	15 4	15 12	Lahore
...	...	24 —	18 —	24 12	25 4	25 —	24 8	...	...	16 —	16 —	Gujranwála
...	...	...	...	23 —	23 —	24 8	22 —	...	...	16 —	16 8	Gujrat
...	...	...	...	22 —	22 —	22 —	22 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	Jhelam

* Husked

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF DECEMBER 1903—*continued (The figures*

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR CHOLUM (*Andropogon sorghum*)		BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Panjab—*continued*												
South-eastern—												
Gurgáon	15 4	15 12	24 8	24 8		..	8 —	8 —	27 8	27 8	24 8	24 8
Delhi	15 8	15 8	25 —	25 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	26 —	26 —	22 —	22 —
Rohtak	15 8	16 8	24 —	24 —	.	...	11 —	11 —	29 —	29 —	24 —	25 —
Karnál	17 4	18 8	24 —	25 —		...	10 —	9 —	30 —	30 —	21 —	20 —
Submontane—												
Ambala	18 —	18 —	20 8	20 8	...	..	11 12	11 12	25 8	25 8	17 12	17 12
Ludhiána	19 —	19 8	25 —	24 8			10 —	10 8	28 8	28 8	21 8	22 —
Jalandhar	19 —	19 —	23 —	22 8		...	10 —	10 —	24 —	24 —	20 8	20 —
Hoshiárpur	19 4	18 12	24 —	24 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	24 —	24 —	20 —	20 —
Gurdáspur	18 —	18 —	25 —	25 —		..	10 —	10 —	23 —	22 —	..	
Amritsar	17 —	18 —	23 —	22 —	..		10 —	10 —	24 —	23 —	20 —	18 —
Siálkot	17 8	18 —	24 —	24 —	..	...	12 —	12 —	26 —	26 —	24 —	23 —
Hills—												
Simla	12 7	14 —	18 —	18 —	.	.	8 —	8 —	15 —	14 —	14 —	14 —
Kángra	19 —	19 —	26 —	26 —	...		12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	15 —	15 —	21 —	20 8			9 8	8 12	23 —	22 —	16 8	17 8
Western—												
Shahpur	18 8	18 —	26 —	27 —			8 8	8 8	23 —	23 —	23 —	21 —
Jhang	16 —	16 —	22 —	22 —		..	12 —	10 —	26 —	26 —	20 —	20 —
Multan	13 12	13 12	23 4	23 8			12 8	12 8	23 —	23 —	19 —	19 8
Montgomery	15 8	16 8			...	.	8 5	9 —	.	.	21 4	.
Muzaffargarh	16 8	16 8	22 —	22 —	.	...	13 —	13 —	21 —	21 —	20 —	20 —
Dera Ghazi Khan	15 —	15 —	25 —	25 —		..	11 14	11 4	27 8	27 8	20 —	20 5
N W Frontier Province—												
Hazára	14 2	14 2	20 4	20 4	5 —	5 —	10 8	10 2	19 —	19 —	16 —	16 —
Peshawar	16 —	15 —	26 —	26 —	6 3	6 3	9 12	10 —	26 —	26 —	17 —	17 —
Kohát	14 10	15 —	22 5	22 15	5 7	5 2	11 5	11 5			21 —	21 11
Bannu	23 10	21 7	31 14	33 12	13 2	12 8	14 1	13 2	33 2	32 8	23 2	24 6
Dera Ismail Khan	17 8	17 8	22 —	23 —	5 —	5 —	7 12	7 13	33 12	33 12	27 8	27 8
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	12 8	11 8		.	9 —	8 —	11 —	9 —	20 —	18 —	19 —	20 —
Hyderabad	13 —	13 —	...	.	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	19 —	20 —	19 —	20 —
Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	13 —	13 —			12 —	12 —	13 —	13 —		...	15 8	15 8
Shikarpur	14 8	14 8		...	9 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	21 —	21 —	21 —	23 —
Upper Sind Frontier	12 8	12 8			9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	23 —	24 8	26 —	26 8
Quetta	11 12 to 12 12	11 14 to 12 14	16 —	16 —	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	20 —	20 —	19 —	19 —
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	8 5	8 5		.	10 10	10 2	12 2	10 10	15 3	15 3	13 10	13 10
Ratnagiri	8 12	9 7	.	.	7 4	8 —	10 11	10 11	...	...	17 4	17 4
Alibag	9 4	9 4			9 14	9 14	10 13	10 13	..	...	15 12	14 13
Bombay	8 7	8 7	.		6 6	6 6	8 7	8 7	13 8	13 8	14 9	14 9
Tanna	10 15	10 15	.		9 4	9 4	10 3	10 3	...	...	18 —	18 —
Deccan and Karnátak—												
Dharwar	13 6	13 6			12 7	11 8	13 8	12 8	27 3	27 3	28 6	26 10
Belgaum	16 3	16 3			12 10	11 9	13 4	12 10	27 —	27 —	27 5	27 5
Satara	10 11	11 1			8 9	8 5	10 5	10 2	21 14	24 —	19 7	20 13
Sholapur	18 10	16 12	..		11 —	11 —	11 11	11 11	33 15	30 5	33 15	30 6
Bijapur	16 3	14 7	..	.	10 7	9 8	11 4	9 15	40 2	42 9	41 4	43 2
Poona	9 3	9 3			8 2	8 2	9 3	9 3	25 5	25 5	21 2	21 2
Khandesh and N-E Deccan—												
Ahmadnagar	13 —	11 10			8 14	8 14	9 13	9 13	33 —	33 —	22 2	22 2
Násik	13 5	14 —	..	..	8 12	10 4	10 8	12 —	...	...	25 8	24 6
Dhulia	11 15	11 15	..		7 8	7 8	9 8	9 8	24 8	24 8	21 12	21 12
Gujarat—												
Surat	12 —	11 13	..	.	8 1	8 5	9 4	9 4	23 2	23 2	20 6	20 13
Broach	12 —	12 —	.	.	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	25 —	25 —	20 —	20 —
Kaira	16 —	16 —		.	7 8	7 8	11 —	11 —	25 —	25 —	21 —	20 8
Baroda	13 —	12 8	...	.	8 8	8 —	9 8	9 —	20 —	20 —	18 —	19 —
Ahmadabad	16 —	16 —	...	..	8 —	8 —	10 8	10 8	27 8	27 8	22 —	22 —
Godhra	12 —	12 —	..	.	9 —	9 —	9 8	9 8	.		23 —	23 —
Disa	16 —	15 4	...	...	6 12	6 8	8 —	8 —	24 10	24 10	20 —	18 12
Káthiawár—												
Rajkot	17 —	17 —	...	.	6 —	6 —	8 8	8 8	22 8	22 8	20 —	20 —
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	13 1	13 2		..	5 13	5 13	9 12	9 2	26 7	28 5	...	...
Asirgarh Cantonment			.	...		..	.	...	...	...	...	...
Hoshangabad	13 13	13 6	...		6 4	5 9	9 7	9 6	25 3	26 14	..	...
Betul	16 3	16 3	..	..	.		10 15	10 15	30 7	30 7	...	...
Chhindwára	19 —	16 14	..	...	10 —	10 —	13 6	13 6	23 13	28 13	...	...
Nagpur	15 —	15 —	...	.	8 12	8 12	12 8	12 8	20 11	20 11	...	...
Wardha	10 11	11 6	..	...	7 2	5 8	8 —	8 —	25 10	25 10	...	..

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Panjab—*continued*
												South eastern—
...	...			20 4	20 12	24 —	24 —	11 —	11 —	13 —	13 —	Gurgáon
...	...	12 —	12 —	21 8	21 —	26 —	26 —	11 8	11 8	13 8	13 8	Delhi
...	...	16 —	10 —	23 —	23 —	24 —	24 —	12 —	12 —	13 8	13 —	Rohtak
32 —	30 —	17 —	16 —	21 —	21 —	28 —	28 —	13 —	13 —	12 8	12 8	Karnál
												Submontane—
...	...	...	...	22 4	22 4	27 8	27 8	9 12	9 12	14 8	14 8	Ambala
...	...	20 —	18 —	26 8	26 8	31 —	30 —	8 8	9 —	14 8	15 —	Ludhiána
...	...	18 8	19 —	25 —	25 8	27 8	28 —	...	...	15 8	15 8	Jalandhar
...	...	12 —	12 —	23 —	23 —	25 —	25 —	6 —	6 —	14 8	14 8	Hoshiárpur
...	...	...	...	24 —	24 —	26 —	25 —			15 —	15 —	Gurdáspur
...		23 —	23 —	25 —	25 —	24 —	26 —	9 12	9 12	16 —	16 —	Amritsar
...	...	...	...	21 8	22 —	23 —	23 —		...	16 —	15 —	Siálkot
												Hills—
14 —	14 —	12 —	12 —	15 8	17 —	16 14	20 —	9 —	9 —	10 5	10 13	Simla
...	...			18 —	18 —	24 —	24 —	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	Kángra
												Northern—
...	...	16 —	15 8	21 8	21 —	21 8	21 —		...	16 5	16 —	Ráwalpindi
												Western—
24 —	24 —	17 —	17 —	25 —	25 —	20 —	20 —	8 —	8 —	15 —	15 —	Sháhpur
34 —	35 —	34 —	35 —	20 —	20 —	24 —	25 —	12 —	13 —	14 —	14 —	Jhang
...		21 —	21 —	19 12	19 12	23 —	23 —			15 —	15 —	Multan
...	...	28 —	...	22 10	22 12	26 8				14 —	14 —	Montgomery
...	...		...	19 8	20 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	14 —	14 —	Muzaffargarh
...	...	...	...	20 —	20 —			9 11	9 6	14 11	14 11	Dera Ghazi Khan
												N.-W. Frontier Province—
...	...	12 —	12 —	17 8	6 12	19 —	19 —	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	Hazára
...	...	17 —	17 —	21 —	20 —	22 —	22 —	13 —	13 —	18 —	18 —	Peshawar
...	...	...		21 8	23 8	20 6	20 6	...	...	19 12	19 12	Kohát
	...	6 —	6 4	30 15	27 —	30 10	25 7	12 8	12 8	21 4	21 9	Bannu
...	...	...		25 12	25 8	20 —	20 —	11 8	11 10	14 8	14 8	Dera Ismail Khan
												Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...		17 —	17 —	...		8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	Karáchi
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —		...	9 —	9 —	15 —	15 —	Hyderabad
...	...	...		9 8	9 8			...	...	14 —	14 —	Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)
...	...	...	...	20 —	19 —			9 8	9 8	14 —	14 —	Shikárpur
...	...	...		18 —	18 —		...	8 8	8 —	13 —	13 13	Upper Sind Frontier
...	...		...	14 8	14 8	18 —	18 —	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	Quetta
												Bombay—
												Konkan—
20 11	20 11	...	...	11 9	11 9		...	10 —	10 —	11 9	11 9	Karwar
15 4	15 4	...	...	13 12	13 12			8 12	9 7	13 —	12 6	Ratnagiri
...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	...	...	7 14	7 14	11 8	11 8	Alibág
7 14	7 14			11 4	11 4	...		8 5	8 5	8 6	8 6	Bombay
...	...		...	13 5	13 5	...		9 2	9 2	12 4	12 4	Tanna
												Deccan and Karnátak—
...	...	...	...	12 14	11 15	...	...	6 12	7 10	10 8	10 8	Dharwar
...		...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	12 6	11 15	Belgaum
...	...	...	...	13 1	13 5			10 2	10 5	11 —	10 11	Satara
...				18 —	16 3	...	...	11 6	10 8	11 4	11 4	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	16 8	13 8	...	...	9 1	7 13	11 7	9 13	Bijapur
...	...	...		13 15	15 2	...	...	8 8	8 8	10 10	10 10	Poona
												Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—
...	...	...	...	15 4	15 4	...	...	9 13	9 13	11 11	11 11	Ahmadnagar
...	...	...	...	17 4	17 4	...	...	8 9	10 —	11 15	11 4	Násik
...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	8 12	8 12	9 7	9 7	Dhulia
												Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	13 7	13 7	...	...	8 15	8 13	14 13	14 13	Surat
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	9 8	9 8	16 —	16 —	Broach
24 —	22 8	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	16 —	16 —	Kaira
20 —	20 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	9 8	9 —	14 —	14 —	Baroda
...	...	...		18 —	15 —	...	...	11 8	11 8	16 8	16 8	Ahmadabad
27 —	27 —	...	...	20 —	22 —	...		9 8	9 8	15 8	15 8	Godhra
...	...	...	...	15 2	15 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	15 —	16 —	Disa
												Káthiawár—
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	85 —	85 —	Rajkot
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...	...	...	...	17 8	[illegible] 14	...	[illegible]	9 15	10 8	10 —	10 —	Nimar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	...	...			Asirgarh Cantonment
...	...	...	...	20 8	20 8	...	[illegible]	12 11	14 6	10 11	10 10	Hoshangabad
...	...	...	...	...	24 15	...	[illegible]	9 —	9 —	9 1	9 1	Betul
...	...	...	...	21 11	21 11	...	[illegible]	7 8	9 —	10 11	9 14	Chhindwára
...	...	...	...	18 —	18 —	...	[illegible]	8 12	8 12	10 —	10 —	Nagpur
...	...	...	...	22 13	16 —	...	[illegible]	10 11	10 11	10 11	10 11	Wardha

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF DECEMBER 1903—*concluded* (*The figures*

Districts	Wheat: Half-month of report	Wheat: Previous half-month	Barley: Half-month of report	Barley: Previous half-month	Rice, Best sort: Half-month of report	Rice, Best sort: Previous half-month	Rice, Common: Half-month of report	Rice, Common: Previous half-month	Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*): Half-month of report	Jawar or Cholum: Previous half-month	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*): Half-month of report	Bajra or Cumbu: Previous half-month
Central Provinces—*continued*												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	14 12	14 8		..	8 —	8 —	10 2	9 10	29 9	29 9		...
Saugor	15 —	15 —			.		10 —	10 —	26 —	30 —	...	...
Damoh	17 7	16 —			10 11	10 —	11 5	11 5	24 —	26 10	...	...
Jubbulpore	15 —	15 —	...		8 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	27 —	26 —	...	..
Mandla	20 —	20 —	...	.	12 —	12 —	17 —	16 —			...	
Seoni	19 —	18 8			8 —	8 —	17 —	16	32 —	32 —	...	.
Bálághát	16 4	16 4		..	8 —	8 —	17 8	17 8				..
Bhandára	12 8	12 8		...	10 —	10 —	12 8	12 8			.	...
Chanda	15 12	11 12	...	..	12 —	12 —	14 —	14 —	27 3	27 3		
Eastern—												
Biláspur	16 —	16 —			10 11	10 10	21 5	21 5	...			
Raipur	17 —	16 8			11 —	10 —	16 —	13 12			..	..
Sambalpur	14 8	14 8		..	11 —	11 —	18 —	19 8			...	
Berar—												
Buldána	11 —	11 —			6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	23 —	27 —	18 —	18 —
Basim	12 6	12 7		..	7 —	7 —	9 5	9 5	25 —	25 —		
Akola	11 —	9 —	..	..	[illegible]	5 —	10 —	9 —	18 —	21 8	17 —	18 —
Ellichpur	9 8	9 8	.	.	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	20	17 8	16 —	14 —
Amráoti	13 13	13 13	..		6 6	6 6	11 11	11 11	26 —	26 —	22 —	22 —
Wun	11 8	11 8	.	.	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	33 —	33 —	20 —	20 —
Nizam's Territories—												
Secunderabad	8 6	8 5	11 11	11 7	5 13	5 14	12 1	11 12	24 15	25 11	27 8	28 14
Bolaram	7 8	7 8		.	5 14	5 14	10 8	10 8	24 8	21 8	..	.
Chadarghát	7 7	7 7		.	5 13½	5 5	8 8	8 8	21 4	25 8	25 8	26 9
Madras—												
Malabar Coast—												
Malabar							11 11	11 11				.
S. Canara		...					12 2	12 2	.			...
South, central—												
Coimbatore					..		9 14	9 14	21 6	21 6	19 6	19 6
Nilgiris	..						9 2	9 6				
Salem			.		.		12 6	12 6	24 8	24 2	19 14	19 8
Central—												
Bellary				.		.	10 13	10 13	29 2	29 2		
Anantapur							11 —	14	15 11	37 3		...
Cuddapah						.	12 13	12 13	25 2	25 2	31 5	31 5
Karnul				.	..		10 11	10 11	36 —	36 11	.	
East Coast, north												
Ganjam							13 10	13 10				
Vizagapatam				..			12 5	12 5			31 10	31 10
Godávari							13 —	13 —	26 8	26 8		...
East Coast, central—												
Kistna		..				.	13 3	12 2	20 5	20 5		...
Nellore							15 14	15 14	22 —	22 —	22 13	22 13
East Coast, south—												
Madras					..		10 8	10 6				
Chingleput				.			12 6	12 6				..
N. Arcot							16 —	15 —		...		
S. Arcot							12 3	12 3		.	23 3	23 3
Tanjore			..				13 3	12 13			24 —	24 —
Trichinopoly		.	.	.		.	12 —	11 8	30 2	30 14	24 11	24 11
Southern—												
Tinnevelly	.	...					11 10	11 14		22 13	...	16 6
Madura			..	..		...	12 6	12 6	25 2	25 2	17 2	17 2
Mysore—												
Mysore	10 8	10 8	..		9 12	8 7	13 12	11 13	37 4	37 4		
Bangalore	11 2	11 2	10 9	10 9	9 3	8 —	10 5	9 8		...	..	.
Kolar	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —			..	...
Tumkur	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 8	8 8	9 8	9 8	20 —	20 —	..	...
Hassan	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	10 —	12 —	11 —	...	..	...	...
Kadur	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	9	9 —	11 —	11 —	30 —	30 —		...
Shimoga	12 10	11 9	12 10	12 10	8 15	8 6	13 10	13 10	...	.	..	..
Chitaldrug	12	12 —	14 —	14 —	12 —	12 —	14 —	14 —	34 —	30 —	16 —	16 —
Coorg—												
Coorg	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	9 —	9 —	12 —	11 8	...	...	...	...
Aden	8 —	8 —		...	6 9	6 9	7 7	7 7	12 7	12 7	11 8	11 8

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Central Provinces—*continued*
												Central—
...	...		...	22 10	21 5		...	12 13	10 11	10 11	10 11	Narsinghpur
...	...			23 —	23 —	...		10 —	11 -	12 8	12 8	Saugor
				24 —	24 -			9 2	9 2	11 5	10 10	Damoh
...	...		...	21 6	21 8		...	11 —	11 8	11 6	11 6	Jubbulpore
	...		...	24 —	25 —	...		10 8	11 -	10 8	10 -	Mandla
	...			22 —	22 —		...	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	Seoni
...		...		14 8	14 4	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 —	9 —	Bálághát
...	...			15 —	15 —		...	8 12	8 12	8 —	8 —	Bhandára
...		...		13 10	12 3		...	10 —	8 14	9 -	9 —	Chánda
												Eastern—
		...		16 —	16 —	...	...	10 11	11 10	10 11	10 10	Bilaspur
...	...		...	16 —	16 4		...	12	12 —	11 —	11 —	Raipur
...		...	...	14 —	14 —	...		9 8	9 8	10 8	10 8	Sambalpur
												Berar—
...	...	...		17 —	17 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	9 —	9 -	Buldána
...		...		18 —	18 1	...	...	9 14	9 14	10 —	9 4	Basim
				16 —	16 —			8 -	8	11 —	11 —	Akola
...	...			16 —	15 —	18 —	18 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Ellichpur
...		...		15 —	15 —		...	9 —	9 -	13 —	13 —	Amráoti
	...			13 —	13 —			11 —	11 —	10 8	11 8	Wun
												Nizam's Territories—
29 7	28 14		...	14 6	14 7	...	...	15 14	15 13	9 3	8 13	Secunderabad
...		...		12 13	11 13		...			9 10	9 11	Bolaram
	...	...		14 5½	14 14		...	9 9	8 8	9 9	8 8	Chadarghat
												Madras—
												Malabar Coast—
	...	...	...		...	...	...	...		12 8	12 8	Malabar
	...	...	...			...				11 14	11 14	S Canara
												South, central—
22 11	22 11		...	...		...	...	...		10 5	10 5	Coimbatore
	...		...	...	...	...	...	...		9 11	10 —	Nilgiris
25 3	25 3	...		...	...	...	...			12 11	12 11	Salem
												Central—
29 2	29 2		...			...	...	...		13 8	13 3	Bellary
32 —	32 —	...						...	...	13 13	13 3	Anantapur
31 2	31 2	...				...		...		14 —	14 —	Cuddapah
25 —	25 —	...		...		...				10 11	10 11	Karnul
												East Coast, north—
31 6	31 6				...		...			13 3	14 11	Ganjam
28 5	28 5	...	...	...	...	...		...		15 10	15 10	Viragapatam
29 2	29 2	...		...		...	...	...	...	15 6	15 6	Godavari
												East Coast, central—
23 13	23 5		...	...	...			...	...	15 10	15 10	Kistna
24 11	24 11	...	...	...					...	16 3	16 3	Nellore
												East Coast, south—
22 8	22 10	...					...			15 10	15 10	Madras
21 5	21 5		...			...		...		15 10	15 10	Chingleput
28 13	27 —	...		...		...				14 2	14 2	N Arcot
22 —	22 —	...	...		...	...	...			15 2	15 2	S. Arcot
25 14	25 14	...	...	...	...				...	15 14	15 11 and 15 8	Tanjore
27 6	28 2		...			...	...			14 —	14	Trichinopoly
												Southern—
22 3	23 11	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	16 0	16 0	Tinnevelly
27 6	27 6	...	...		...		...	...	...	16 3	16 3	Madura
												Mysore—
27 5	27 4	...	...	8 15	8 15	...		5 12	5 12	11 2	11 2	Mysore
30 —	27 —	...	...	11 —	11 —		...	5 8	5 8	11 8	11 8	Bangalore
26 —	26 —		...	10 —	10 —	...		8 —	8 —	10 —	10 -	Kolar
42 —	42 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...		7 —	7 —	10 8	10 8	Tumkur
34 —	32 —	...	...	10 —	11 —		...	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	Hassan
37 —	37 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	Kadur
42 —	42 —	...	...	10 8	9 7	...	...	8 6	7 6	10 8	10 8	Shimoga
36 —	36 —	24 —	24 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	Chitaldrug
												Coorg—
27 8	27 8	...	...	21 8	22 8	...	...	5 12	6 —	11 —	10 —	Coorg
...	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	...	...	9 5	9 5	32 —	32 —	**Aden**

J. A. ROBERTSON
Offg. Director-General of Statistics

E. N. BAKER
Secretary to the Government of India

Calcutta, February 5, 1904

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

Total Gross Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue)

[In thousands of Rupees]

	In the ten months, April to January, of									
	1894-95	1895-96	1896-97	1897-98	1898 99	1899-1900	1900-01	1901-02	1902-03	1903-04
SEA CUSTOMS										
IMPORTS										
Special Import Duties										
Arms, ammunition, and military stores	2,78	2,74	3,03	3,03	2,85	2,65	2,35	2,87	2,92	2,79
Liquors—										
Ale, beer, porter, cider and other fermented liquors	1,31	1,53	1,53	1,48	1 61	1,68	1,68	1,80	2,04	2,13
Spirits and liqueurs	46,17	49,20	48,96	50,01	52,92	53,62	53,13	53,91	58,04	61,99
Wines	3,32	3,63	3,36	2,95	3,14	2,94	2,93	2,89	3,31	3,08
Opium	4	3	3	4	2	3	2	3	3	2
Petroleum	23,53	35,49	34 97	40,52	36,93	33,44	39,46	44,83	44,07	34,52
Sugar (countervailing duties, 1899)	—	—	—	—	—	6,08	15,72	29,79	16,80	2,11
„ („ , 1902)	—	—	—	—	—	—	-	—	3,26	17
General Import Duties										
Articles of food and drink (excluding sugar)	13,50	13,00	12,42	12,42	11,79	12,16	13,89	12,96	12,20	12,89
Sugar (ordinary duties)	10,77	12,66	13,08	18,90	16,45	14,80	24,39	25,78	21,60	24,06
Chemicals, drugs, medicines and narcotics, and dyeing and tanning materials	7,75	8,53	7,78	8,78	8,86	8,42	8,94	9,90	9,88	11,41
Cotton Manufactures—										
Piece goods, grey	7,90	52,01	43,00	36,26	38,33	40,97	39,74	42,84	43,83	36,98
„ white	3,28	17,55	16,95	14,07	14,01	15,40	15,97	23,30	13,86	16,21
„ coloured	2,23	19,37	17,38	11,39	15,95	20,09	16,00	20,21	18,87	22,85
Other goods	1,94	13 62	1,53	1,31	1,53	2,40	2,20	2,48	2,05	3,21
Metals and Manufactures of—										
Silver, bullion and coin	28,59	26,53	26,67	35,43	26,56	19,60	9,88	25,37	31,92	32,63
Other metals and manufactures of metals	17,07	20,31	17,24	18,60	16,63	13,61	18,05	19,44	25,10	27,23
Oils (excluding petroleum)	47	67	1,32	2,12	1,50	1,12	1,29	1,60	1,22	78
Manufactured articles	50,05	44,53	44,30	37,10	40,79	45 96	48 50	51,00	51,10	58,09
Raw materials and unmanufactured articles		10,07	7,76	7,44	7,10	4,67	8,57	7,89	7,52	7,51
TOTAL IMPORTS	2,21,00	3,31,77	3,01,31	3,02,45	2,96,97	2,99,64	3,23,61	3,79,79	3,69,62	3 61,56
EXCISE DUTY ON COTTON GOODS	—	5,73	9 17	8,79	11,08	11,01	9,67	14,29	14,11	16,10
EXPORT DUTIES— Rice and rice flour	62,03	59,43	48,49	41,18	69,94	61,10	58,59	61,46	82,85	78,44
LAND CUSTOMS AND MISCELLANEOUS	4,47*	4,64	5,21	6,07	4,78	5,92	6,45	7,10	6,93	7,52
GRAND TOTAL	2,87,50	4,01,57	3,64,18	3,58,49	3,82,77	3,77,67	3,98,32	4,62,64	4,73,51	4,63,71
Provincial distribution of Imports and Exports										
Bengal — Imports	66,00	1,27,70	1,12,77	1,06,38	1,12,41	1,22,64	1,28,98	1,39,93	1,35,19	1,24,11
Bengal — Exports	15,11	16,56	10,77	9,14	16,99	16,56	17,49	12,02	12,76	13,43
Bombay — Imports	1,07,10	1,32,27	1,25,58	1,26,08	1,17,37	1,06,73	1,10,32	1,30,44	1,43,68	1,41,07
Bombay — Exports	3,05	2,35	2,14	2,21	2,94	2,08	2,37	1,98	2,86	2,02
Sind — Imports	12,17	18,08	19,84	19,75	18,69	21,70	28,87	41,21	33,26	26,95
Sind — Exports	62	55	45	63	1,28	94	79	1,80	1,16	1,12
Madras — Imports	21,00	29,55	23,26	27,10	23,50	25,66	27,21	32,69	31,57	34,05
Madras — Exports	4,84	3,41	6,30	6,75	3,67	5,03	2,10	4,90	5,90	8,15
Burma — Imports	14,73	24,17	19,86	23,14	25,00	22,91	28,23	26,52	25,92	35,38
Burma — Exports	38,41	36,56	28,83	22,45	45,06	36,49	35,84	40,76	60,17	53,72

* Estimated

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Offg. Director-General of Statistics

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.

Customs.

No 631-S R, dated Calcutta, the 3rd February 1904

READ—

Customs Circular No III of 1904

ORDERED, that the circular be published for general information in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

E. N. BAKER,

Secretary to the Government of India

Customs Circular No III of 1904.

From—R A MANT, Esq., I C S, Under-Secy to the Govt of India, FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT, No 400 S R, dated 19th January 1904.

To—The Secretary to the Government of Madras, Revenue Department / Bengal, Financial Department,

The Revenue Secretary to the Government of Burma

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1221 / 5147 S.R / 812—26-7, dated the 30th November 1903 / 12th December 1903 / 15th December 1903, explaining the procedure adopted by the Customs authorities in dealing with imported articles which contain no silver, but which are marked as "German," "Potosi," "Nevada" or "Art" silver.

2. In reply, I am to say that the Government of India are of opinion that such goods, when marked as "German silver" or "Nickel silver," may be passed without objection These trade descriptions are well known to all classes likely to be affected; and they have been in use for a sufficiently long period to render it very improbable that any purchaser will be deceived thereby.

3. The Government of India are not prepared to extend this ruling, however, to articles not made of silver, which are marked as "Potosi silver," "Nevada silver," "Austral silver," "Art silver," etc They are of opinion that it would be unsafe to assume that descriptions of this nature would not deceive purchasers in India; and they consider that such goods, if marked in this manner, should be dealt with as bearing a false trade description within the meaning of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889 (IV of 1889)

4. I am to add that no objection should be taken to the use of such marks, provided that the word "silver" is omitted.

No 633-S.R, dated Calcutta, the 3rd February 1904

READ—

Customs Circular No. IV of 1904.

ORDERED, that the circular be published for general information in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

E. N. BAKER,

Secretary to the Government of India

Customs Circular No. IV of 1904.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No 399 S R, dated the 19th January 1904

The Government of India have recently had under consideration the question of defining the articles which may properly be passed free of customs duty as passenger's baggage

Collectors of Customs have at present absolute discretion under section 24 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 VIII of 1878), to determine whether any particular goods shall be treated as baggage in actual use or as goods subject to duty. The practice consequently varies at the different ports, and cases have been brought to notice in which personal baggage has been taxed to an unnecessary extent. The Government of India consider it desirable to secure, as far as possible, uniformity of practice at all Customs ports, and at the same time to grant to *bonâ fide* passengers the most liberal treatment which is consistent with the safety of the Customs revenue. In their judgment all articles which are brought into the country by a passenger in reasonable quantity for his personal use may, with a few specified exceptions, be exempted from duty, and they consider that this concession may reasonably be extended to cases where the baggage either precedes or follows the passenger to the same or to another Customs port in India.

2 After consultation with the Maritime Local Governments, the rules appended to this resolution have been framed in order to give effect to this decision.

Rules for the exemption of passenger's baggage from Customs duty

1 Baggage includes all packages accompanying and imported by a passenger for his own use, or that of the members of his family travelling with him, which are not part of the cargo and are not entered in the manifest.

Provided that any package, whether entered in the manifest or not, may be treated as baggage if the Collector of Customs is satisfied that it really forms part of the *bonâ fide* baggage of a passenger

Provided also that any package which is landed within one month before or after the arrival or anticipated arrival of the passenger, either at the same port or otherwise, may be treated as baggage, if the Collector of Customs is satisfied that it may reasonably be deemed to form part of the passenger's *bonâ fide* baggage

2. Subject to the exceptions specified below, all baggage, of whatsoever articles it may consist, is exempt from duty, provided that it satisfies both of the following conditions, namely —

(*a*) that the number or quantity of each article is moderate and reasonable having regard to the status and occupation in life of the passenger, and

(*b*) that it is for his personal use or that of his family travelling with him, and not for sale

Exceptions—

The following articles are liable to duty whether included in *bonâ fide* baggage or not, namely —

(*a*) Arms and ammunition, and all articles enumerated in Schedule II of the Tariff Act (Act VIII of 1894)

(*b*) Alcoholic liquors exceeding two quarts in quantity, perfumed spirit exceeding one quart, and all other articles enumerated in Schedule III of the Tariff Act.

(*c*) Cigars exceeding 50 in number or in an unopened box, cigarettes exceeding 100 in number, and other tobacco exceeding 1 lb. in weight

(*d*) Petroleum

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 6th February 1904.

The following modifications to the Brazilian Regulations respecting Consular Invoices which appeared in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, dated the 9th February 1901, are published for information .—

CONSULAR INVOICES FOR BRAZIL.

The attention of Shippers to Brazil is called to the following modifications of the Regulations respecting Consular Invoices for Brazil, which come into force in the Consulates in Europe on the 18th January 1904.

Consular Invoices will not be required for Parcels or Samples, of a value, in the place of exportation, not exceeding £10 or its equivalent, inclusive of freight, packing, commission, etc.

Three copies will form a set, and will be disposed of as follows :—

1st will be returned to the shipper to forward to the consignee in order to obtain delivery of the merchandise by the Custom House

2nd will be forwarded to the Department of Commercial Statistics by the Consulate.

3rd will remain in the archives of the Consulate.

Consular Invoices may henceforward be legalized in the Brazilian Consulate, either in the port of shipment, or in the place whence the merchandise proceeds.

The weight in kilogrammes will be declared as follows —

Gross of packages—The total gross weight

Real net weight—The weight of the merchandise only, exclusive of all packing and covers

Gross weight of merchandise—The weight of the merchandise with the covers such as Drums, Bags, Cases, Cardboard Boxes, etc , as mentioned in the Customs Tariff.

Thus, when the merchandise pays duty on the real net weight, it will be sufficient to give the gross weight of the Packages and net of the Articles, exclusive of all packing and covers

When the merchandise pays duty on the gross weight in the covers, as mentioned in the Tariff, this weight is to be given in the respective column

For merchandise such as essential oils or volatile oils and essences, the declaration of the gross weight in the packing immediately covering the merchandise is sufficient

When the merchandise pays duty other than by weight, such as by the dozen thousand, hundred, cubic metre, etc , the quantity is to be declared.

The net weight column may therefore be headed according to the weight or quantity declared, or a new column added as necessary

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The section referring to the duties and obligations of Captains and other Carriers is entirely deleted

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GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

Invoices may still be drawn up either in Portuguese or in the language of the country whence they proceed, and by hand or copying machine, but always in such manner that they are distinctly legible and in indelible ink.

The port of shipment to be declared is the port in which the goods are actually shipped for Brazil

The specification of the merchandise may still be made in accordance with the official nomenclature or the commerical usage , in the latter case, it is imperative that the material from which each separate article is made, shall be declared

The fee remains unaltered

Brazilian Consulate General, Liverpool, 30th December 1903

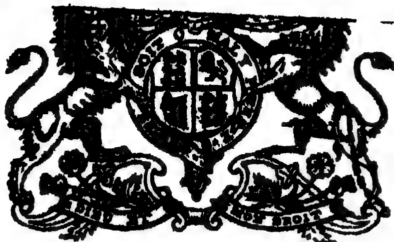
True copy

L. W. DANE,

Secretary to the Government of India

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, *at the Office of the* SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, *No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

[illegible] the following correction :—
In Gazette of India, Part I, dated 6th February 1904, page 124, Notification "No. 356-*I.B.*" *read* "No. 536-*I.B.*"



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 7.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1904.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Calcutta, the 6th February 1904.

No. 109.—Mr. H. F. T. Maguire is permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 27th January 1904, or the subsequent date on which he may sail from India or relinquish charge of office in the event of his not taking subsidiary leave.

The 12th February 1904.

No. 130.—The services of Mr. E. H. C. Walsh, of the Indian Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

MEDICAL.

The 6th February 1904.

No. 128.—The services of Mr. C Mártin, of the Burma Uncovenanted Medical Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Burma.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

The 11th February 1904.

No. 140—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that the Cuddapah district of the Madras presideney is visited by an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease and that there is a danger of its spread, if persons from the Mysore State are permitted to assemble at Kadiri in the Cuddapah district on the occasion of the ensuing Brahmotsavam festival of Sri Lakshminarasimhaswami :

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Malaka Yémala, Kálasamudram, Kadiri, Nallacheruvu, and Tanakallu on the South Indian Railway shall be sold from the 19th February to the 10th March 1904 (both days inclusive) within the Mysore State to any person intending or believed to be intending to proceed to the Brahmotsavam festival of Sri Lakshminarasimhaswami at Kadiri.

No. 145.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that the Bellary district of the Madras presidency is visited by an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease and that there is a danger of its spread, if persons from the Mysore State and the Bombay presidency are permitted to assemble at Hampi in the Hospet taluq of the Bellary district on the occasion of the ensuing Car festival of Virupakshiswami :

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Munirabad, Hospet, Pápinyakanahalli, Gádiganúru, Tóranágallu, Daróji and Kudatini on the Southern Mahratta Railway shall be sold from the 15th March to the 12th April 1904 (both days inclusive) within the Mysore State and the Bombay presidency to any person intending or believed to be intending to proceed to the Car festival of Virupakshiswami at Hampi

PORT BLAIR.

The 12th February 1904.

No. 109—Mr. H. M S Clarke, Officiating 6th Assistant Superintendent, Port Blair, is granted privilege leave for three months with furlough for one year in continuation, with effect from the 23rd March 1904.

JAILS.

The 11th February 1904.

No. 76—The services of Captain C S Lowson, M B, I M S, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment in the Jail Department.

JUDICIAL.

The 8th February 1904.

No. 215—Captain W. T. Barry, 2nd Queen's Own Rajput Light Infantry, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Cantonment Magistrate of Quetta.

The 11th February 1904.

No. 237.—The Governor General in Council has accepted the resignation tendered by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hill of his office of Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, with effect from the 17th March 1904.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 11th February 1904.

No. 73.—The Reverend Willie Whichello Castle has been appointed a Chaplain, on probation, on the Bengal (Lahore) Ecclesiastical establishment, to fill an existing vacancy.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

FORESTS.

Calcutta, the 10th February 1904.

No. 195—40-3-F.—On return from furlough Mr. C M. Hodgson, Deputy Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, Burma, is transferred to the Madras Presidency in the interests of the public service.

J. WILSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William; the 8th February 1904.

No. 258-G.—Captain W E A. Armstrong, Indian Medical Service (Madras), an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 12th December 1903, and is also granted furlough for six months, under articles 233 and 311 of the Civil Service Regulations in continuation of the privilege leave

No. 259-G Captain J. Fisher, D S O, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, substantive *pro tempore*, reverts to officiating Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, with effect from the 12th December 1903.

The 10th February 1904.

No. 270-G.—Lieutenant R. Garratt, Indian Army, a probationer for the Political Department, is appointed to be a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, with effect from the 18th of June 1903.

Lieutenant Garratt has been placed under the orders of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General in the North-West Frontier Province.

The 11th February 1904.

No. 484-E A.—With reference to the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No 1389-E A, dated the 2nd September 1897, the following Order of His Majesty the King in Council, which was published in the *London Gazette*, dated the 15th December 1903, is republished for general information.—

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 8th day of December, 1903.

PRESENT,

The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas by Treaty, grant, usage, sufferance, and other lawful means His Majesty the King has power and jurisdiction within the dominions of His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar

Now, therefore, His Majesty, by virtue and in exercise of the powers on this behalf by "The Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890," or otherwise in His Majesty vested, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered as follows —

1. This Order may be cited as "The Zanzibar Order in Council, 1903"

2. This Order shall be construed as one with "The Zanzibar Order in Council, 1897," hereinafter called the "Principal Order."

3. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Principal Order, a Second Assistant Judge may be appointed for the Court for Zanzibar.

(2) The Second Assistant Judge shall be appointed in like manner and upon the same conditions as, and shall possess the like qualifications as are required for, the Assistant Judge.

(3) The Second Assistant Judge shall have the same powers as the Assistant Judge

(4) In case of the illness or temporary absence of the Second Assistant Judge, or of his temporary appointment as Judge or Assistant Judge, the Consul-General may appoint either a person qualified to be appointed Second Assistant Judge, or a person appointed to hold a subordinate Court under the Principal Order, or a commissioned Consular officer to act as Second Assistant Judge.

4. The Assistant Judge and the Second Assistant Judge shall respectively undertake such part of the duties prescribed in the Principal Order for the Assistant Judge and such other duties of a judicial, magisterial, or legal nature as the Judge, with the approval of the Secretary of State, shall direct.

5 In the event of the death, incapacity, removal or absence from Zanzibar of the Consul-General for the time being, all and every the powers and authorities by the Principal Order granted to him shall, until His Majesty's further pleasure is signified through the Secretary of State be vested in the senior Consular officer in His Majesty's service for the time being in Zanzibar.

6. The production of a grant of probate or of letters of administration shall, notwithstanding any provision to the contrary contained in any Indian Act or Law in force in Zanzibar or in the Principal Order, be necessary to establish the right to recover or receive any part of the estate or effects of any deceased person situate in Zanzibar.

7. The powers of the Secretary of State with respect to the application to Zanzibar of enactments and Acts of the Governor-General of India in Council or of the Governor o Bombay in Council under Article 11 of the Principal Order, and of laws and ordinances for the time being in force in African possessions of His Majesty, under Article 13 of that Order shall, on the commencement of this Order, be transferred to the Consul-General, but those powers shall be exercised by him only by means of Regulations made under and subject in all respects to the provisions of Article 47 of the Principal Order.

8. The Consul-General may by Regulations made under, and subject in all respects to, the provisions of Article 47 of the Principal Order, repeal or amend with respect to Zanzibar any enactments, Acts, laws, or ordinances which are made applicable or have been brought into operation in Zanzibar by or under any of the provisions of Articles 11 and 13 of the Principal Order

9 In Article 9 of the Principal Order the word "Judge" shall be substituted for the word "Consul-General"

10 The following provisions of the Principal Order are hereby repealed—

Article 3 (iii) The words from "including" to "Consul-General"

Article 9. The word "Consul-General"

Article 11 (e) (iii). The words "relating to civil or criminal procedure or to procedure in bankruptcy"

Article 31 (a) and Article 32 The words "in Zanzibar."

And the Most Honourable the Marquess of Lansdowne, K G, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, is to give the necessary directions herein.

A W. FITZROY.

No 479-*E C*—Subject to the confirmation of His Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr Henry Temple Dodge as Vice-Consul for the United States of America at Bombay

No. 281-*G*—Major C. H. Pritchard, a Political Agent of the 3rd (officiating 2nd) class, is posted, on return from privilege leave, as Political Agent in Haraoti and Tonk, with effect from the 1st February 1904.

The 12th February 1904.

No 499-*E C*—With reference to Foreign Department Notification, No. 576-G., dated the 10th April 1903, Mr E Somerville Murray, Consul for Denmark at Aden, resumed charge of his office on the 18th January 1904.

No 502-*E C*—With reference to Notification, No 2915-E C., dated the 15th December 1903, the provisional recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Commendatore Cesare Biancheri as Consul-General for Italy at Calcutta, has been confirmed by His Majesty's Government.

No. 285-*G*—Mr. L. M Crump, of the Indian Civil Service, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, has been placed under the orders of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General in the North-West Frontier Province.

No. 294-*G*—Captain H Harrison, an Assistant Political Agent of the 3rd grade, in the Bombay Political service, is appointed to officiate as First Assistant to the Resident at Baroda, with effect from the 6th February 1904, *vice* Mr. C N Seddon and during the absence on furlough of Captain H. F. Jacob, or until further orders.

No. 295-*G*—Captain J. K. Condon, an Assistant Political Agent of the 3rd grade, in the Bombay Political service, is appointed to officiate as Assistant to the Resident at Baroda in charge of the Amreli Mahals, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Captain H. Harrison, and until further orders.

L. W. DANE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

PUBLIC DEBT.

Fort William, the 8th February 1904.

No. 893-A.—In pursuance of Rule 22 of the Rules made by the Government of India under section 14 of the Indian Securities Act, XIII of 1886, and published in the *Gazette of India* of the 7th January 1888, page 6, the following list is hereby advertised of Securities lost or destroyed, in respect of which an order has been made for payment of interest pending the issue of a duplicate Security, or for the issue of such duplicate Security. All persons, other than the respective claimants named below, who have any claim upon these Securities, should communicate immediately with the Comptroller General, the Treasury, Calcutta

The list is divided into two parts,—Part A being the list of Securities now advertised for the first time, and Part B the list of Securities previously advertised

N.B—Under section 13 of the said Act, Government will be discharged from all liability in respect of these original Securities after the lapse of six years from (*a*) the several dates stated against them in the last column of the list, or (*b*) the last payment of interest on them, whichever date is the later.

A

No of the Note and name of Loan.	Value.	In whose name issued	From what date bearing interest	Name of claimant for duplicate	No and date of Comptroller General's order.	Date of publication under Act XIII of 1886 of list in which the Security was first mentioned
	R					
035763 4% 1865 .	500	G H Blaquire, Exr of S Blaquire	May 1, 1893	Brojo Bala Dabi *alias* Brojo Kumari Dabi Certificate-holder in the estate of Srinath Mukerjee	376/D, dated 6-7-03	Feb 1904.
037855 " "	500	Doyal Chunder Sabooyee				
245921 " "	500	Bank of Bombay .	Nov 1, 1893	Ramchandra Balwant Ambedkar, certificate-holder to the estate of Balwant Abaji Ambedkar	601/D, dated 24 8 03 .	Ditto.
025521 " 1835-36	2,000	Ram Zani Begum .	April 1, 1890	Shaik Tufil Ahmed and Bismilla Begum, certificate holders to the estate of Ram Zani Begum	449/D, dated 21-7-03 .	Ditto
011900 3½% 1893-94	500	Durga Monee Dabee	Dec 31, 1896	Ram Charan Mitter, Manmatha Nath Mitter, and Gopee Nath Ghosh, Executors to the estate of Durga Monee Dabee	406/D, dated 10 7-03 .	Ditto
011907 " "	500					
011912 " "	100					
011917 " "	100					
008422 " 1879	5,000	Khetsi Lalji .	July 16, 1896	Narandas Ranchordas certificate holder to the estate of Khetsi Lalji	542/D, dated 11-8 03 .	Ditto
008423 " "	5,000					
012267 " "	1,000	Peroshow Pallonjee .	July 16, 1900	Peroshow Pallonjee	1073/D, dated 17-12-03	Ditto.
010397 " 1854-55	500	G. K. Sinclair . .	Dec, 31, 1897	G K Sinclair	920/D, dated 12-11-03 .	Ditto
024149 " "	800	The Bank of Bengal .	June 30, 1900	Ramoni Mohun Basu	744/D, dated 24-9-03 .	Ditto.
028151 3% 1896-97	1,000		Dec. 31, 1898			
026823 " "	500		Ditto			
†033787 3½% 1854-55	1,000	The National Bank of India, Limited	June 30, 1898	A B. Bright . .	387/D, dated 7-7-03 .	Ditto

B

No of the Note and name of Loan.	Value.	In whose name issued	From what date bearing interest	Name of claimant for duplicate	No and date of Comptroller General's order.	Date of publication under Act XIII of 1886 of list in which the Security was first mentioned
009710 4 % 1835-36	500	Rajnarain Chatterjee .	Mar 31, 1875	Rajnarain Chatterjee	150, dated 13-6-78 . .	Jan. 28, 1888
025480 " "	4,600	Radhica Churn Nundy .	Sept 30, 1892	Radhica Churn Nundy	869/D, dated 8-8-96 . .	Mar. 6, 1897
024314 " "	500	Gopinath Chintamon, Admr.	Mar. 31, 1892	Gopinath Chintamon Chitnis	1036/D, dated 30-11-97 .	Feb. 5, 1898
022454 " "	500	Ram Lucki Dasi . .	Apl. 1, 1891	Mathura Prasad Panday, *alias* Babua Panday.	1023/D, dated 30-1-91 .	Aug. 24, 1901
051414 " 1842-43	1,000	Burjorjee Framjee & Co	Feb. 1, 1878	Administrator General, Bengal, administrator, estate of Raj Chunder Ghose.	13, dated 19-3-67 . .	Jan. 28, 1888
037065 " "	1,000	Protab Chunder Roy Chowdhry, executor of Tarini Churn Dutt.	Aug. 1, 1883	Sreemutty Mokhoda Sundari Dassi, executrix to R. N. Dutt	52/D, dated 20-4 93 . .	Aug 12, 1893.
170719 " "	500	Rashmoney Dassee .	Feb 1, 1890	Sreemutty Rashmoney Dassee.	2266/D, dated 18-1-95 . .	Aug. 10, 1895.
170720 " "	500					

† Half note—Duplicate has been issued.

No. of the Note and name of Loan	Value	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No. and date of Comptroller General's order.	Date of publication under Act XIII of 1886 of list in which the Security was first mentioned.
	R					
183550 4% 1842-43	1,000	Khetter Mohun Bose	Aug. 1, 1889	Lollit Chand Mitter and Probode Chand Mitter, Receivers to the estate of Neemdhone Dassee	826/D, dated 25-7-95	Feb. 22, 1896
117857 " "	500	Amrito Lall Bose	Aug 1, 1893	Amrito Lall Bose	130/D, dated 24-4-96	Aug. 8, 1896.
117858 " "	1,000					
C159865 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Feb 1, 1892	Sreemutty Kusum Kamini Dabee	1414/D, dated 30-10-96	Mar. 6, 1897.
165422 " "	500	Deb Nath Sreemany				
263577 " "	500	Gopal Chunder Sreemany	Aug 1, 1879	Srimati Monmohini Debi, certificate-holder for the estate of Ram Gopal Khan	5/D, dated 1-4-97	Sept. 11, 1897.
018714 " "	500	Damother Hari Chandrajee	Feb 1, 1881	Munshi Navandhrai Dulputrai	347/D, dated 17-6-97	Ditto.
109131 " "	1,000	R Srinivasa Aingar	Aug 1, 1890	C Chuckeru Chetty	389/D, dated 29-6-97	Ditto
C120432 " "	500	The Bank of Madras	Feb 1, 1890			
C120441 " "	500					
123918 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	Feb 1, 1890	Sreemutty Kamini Dasee	451/D, dated 12-7-97	Feb. 5, 1898.
123919 " "	500					
108529 " "	2,000	The Bank of Bengal	Feb. 1, 1884	Mussamat Mulla Bibee	490/D, dated 20-7-97	Ditto
145550 " "	1,500	Nibaran Chandra Basu	Feb 1, 1891	Nibaran Ch Basu	692/D, dated 27-8-97	Ditto.
231182/B007126 " "	500	The Agra Bank, Ld	Feb. 1, 1894	Sernebai	823/D, dated 27-9-97	Ditto.
163788 " "	500	The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	Aug. 1, 1886	Rajeswar Paul	986/D, dated 16-11-97	Ditto.
059043 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	Feb 1, 1892	Gopinath Chintamon Chitnis	1036/D, dated 30-11-97	Aug. 13, 1898
154907 " "	3,000	Bissomoyee Dabee	Feb 1, 1894	Sreemutty Bissomoyee Dabee	1168/D, dated 31-12-97	Ditto.
143101 " "	1,000	V Canacavally Ammall	Aug 1, 1886	C Chengalvaraya Naidu	164/D, dated 18-5-98	Ditto
037850 " "	1,000	Becharam Chuckerbutty	Aug 1, 1891	Sreemutty Bhuban Mohini Dabee, certificate holder to the estate of Becharam Chuckerbutty	1155/D, dated 20-1-00	Aug. 11, 1900.
148484 " "	1,000	Loke Nath Jana	Feb 1, 1892	Kedar Nath Das	365/D dated 3-7-99	Feb. 2, 1900.
203025 " "	500	Mathura Panday	Aug 1, 1891	Mathura Prasad Panday, alias Babua Panday	1003/D, dated 30-1-91	Aug 24, 1901.
166525 " "	500	Bank of Bengal	Feb. 1, 1887	Messrs. C C Das and Co	561/D, dated 19-8-02	Feb. 28, 1903.
022401 3½% "	500	Bhoot N Chukerbutty	Aug. 1, 1894	Bhoot N Chukerbutty	567/D, dated 3-8-97	Aug 13, 1892.
038805 " "	2,000	Pundit Kanhya Lall of Etah	Feb 1, 1895	Pundit Kanhya Lall of Etah	432/D, dated 10-8-98	Feb. 25, 1899.
029713 " "	500	Taruk Nath Mukerjee	Aug 1, 1894	Taruk Nath Mookerjee	757/D, dated 14-10-98	Ditto
007477 " "	5,000					
007430 " "	2,500	Madhoby Dassee	Aug 1, 1896	Sreemutty Madhoby Dassee	1087/D, dated 9-1-00	Aug 11, 1900
007196 " "	600					
041106 " "	100	Rajkumar Sen	Aug. 1, 1897	Raj Kumar Sen	926/D, dated 4-1-01	Aug 24, 1901.
041107 " "	100					
Bom. 5961 " "	1,000	Sitabai	Feb 1, 1897	Mussammat Rukhmabai	659/D, dated 9-9-01	Feb 8, 1902.
050322 " "	1,000	Anund Chunder Mookerjee	Aug 1, 1898	Anund Chunder Mukerjee	958/D, dated 21-12-01	Ditto.
051468 " "	100	Shama Pado Sreemany	Aug 1, 1897	Kedar Nath Bhattacharjee	81/D, dated 24-4-02	Aug 7, 1902.
051469 " "	100		Ditto			
057337 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Aug 1, 1898	Chunder Nath Saphoi	349/D, dated 9-9-02	Feb 28, 1903.
048173 " "	5,000	Shama Pado Sreemany	Ditto			
048526 " "	1,000	Bepin Kristo Roy	Ditto			
060090 " "	100	Hari Dass Sreemany	Jan 31, 1898			
053603 " "	1,000	Baroda Churn Banerjee	Feb 1, 1897	Baroda Churn Banerjee	654/D, dated 10-9-02	Ditto.
041790 " "	700	M. R Saldanha	Aug. 1, 1899	M. R. Saldanha	1050/D, dated 13-1-03	Aug. 15, 1903.
039035 4% 1854-55	1,000	Hurry Pado Banerjee and Shama Pado Banerjee.	June 30, 1887	Hurry Pado Bandopadhya and Shama Pado Bandopadhya	706/D, dated 24-9-92	Feb. 11, 1893.
055895 " "	1,700	S Appu Row	June 30, 1889	S Appu Row	1169/D, dated 13-3-94	Ditto.
055896 " "	1,300					
051998 " "	500					
038066 " "	2,000	Uma Churn Ghose	June 30, 1885	Surendra Nath Ghose, Hari Har Ghose, and Monmohini Dasi, administrators and administratrix to the estate of Uma Churn Ghose.	2395/D, dated 20-2-97	Sept. 11, 1897.
038067 " "	500					

No. of the Note and name of Loan.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Name of claimant for duplicate	No and date of Comptroller General's order.	Date of publication under Act XIII of 1886 of list in which the Security was first mentioned.
	R					
Bom. 002242 } Cal. 091472 } 4% 1854-55	500	The National Bank of India, Ld	June 30, 1893	M X D'Souza	2555/D dated 22-3-97	Sep. 11, 1897.
039268 " "	1,000	Chintamon S. Chitnis	June 30, 1892	Gopinath Chintamon Chitnis	1036/D, dated 30-11-97	Feb 5, 1895.
054275 " "	6,000	Moonya Bye	June 30, 1894	Nawab Mahomed Hamid Ali Khan	1095/D, dated 10-12-97	Ditto.
065115 " "	500	Tara Chund Chukerbutty	Dec 31, 1890	Devi Das Chukerbutty.	638/D, dated 14-9-98	Feb 25, 1899.
054136 " "	2,000	Nawab Askuree Begum and Sultanat Ara Nawab Askuree Begum, Administratrix of Zeatoonissa Begum.	June 30, 1892	Sakina Begum, mother and guardian of Muhammad Zaki Ali Khan	858/D, dated 24-11-98	Ditto.
35532 " "	500	D C McAllum	Dec 31, 1871	Alamelu Ammal, administratrix to the estate of M Raghavachary	86/D, dated 25-4-99	Aug 26, 1899
055562 " "	500	Nawab Siad Mohomed Wali Khan.	June 30, 1889	Sah Boodhooji	284/D, dated 27-6-00	Aug. 11, 1900.
013200 3½% "	1,000	Sir Arthur Lawrence Haliburton, K C B	Dec. 31, 1895	H. M Callaghan	1188/D, dated 27-2-99	Aug 26, 1899.
Bom. 7013 " "	1,000	Cursetjee Dadabhoy	Dec 31, 1894	Cursetjee Dadabhoy	1036/D, dated 16-1-99	Ditto.
010301 " "	500	} Rajkumar Sen	June 30, 1897	} Rajkumar Sen	926/D, dated 4-1-01	Aug. 24, 1901.
010302 " "	500		Ditto			
036216 " "	500	S A Joseph	June 30, 1898	Samiville Arthur Joseph	11/D, dated 3-4-01	Ditto.
029753 " "	8,700	Nawab Sadik Ali Khan, certificate-holder to the estate of Imtoonnissa Jafree Begum.	June 30, 1898	Daroga Raza Hossein	809/D, dated 6-11-01	Feb. 8, 1902
046823 " "	500	} Mahomed Habeeboollah Khan.	Dec 31, 1898	} Mahomed Habeeboollah Khan.	184/D, dated 15-5-02	Aug 7, 190[illegible]
046824 " "	500		Ditto			
046825 " "	500		Ditto			
046826 " "	500		Ditto			
046827 " "	500		Ditto			
046828 " "	500		Ditto			
046829 " "	500		Ditto			
046830 " "	500		Ditto			
039299 " "	1,000	} Hari Das Sreemany	June 30, 1898	} Chunder Nath Saphoi	640/D, dated 9-9-02	Feb 28, 1903.
021531 " "	2,000		Ditto			
023524 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	Dec 31, 1896	Hari Pada Set	909/D, dated 22-11-02	Ditto.
028261 " "	1,000	Shama Pado Sreemany	June 30, 1899	} Kissen Doyal Dutt	185/D, dated 20 5-03	Aug. 15, 1903
028262 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto			
103140 4% 1865	500	Luchmee Chand Radha Kissen	Nov 1, 1877	} Administrator General, Bengal, administrator, estate of Raj Chunder Ghose	13, dated 19-3-87	Jan. 28, 1888.
105488 " "	500	Deb Nath Sreemany	Nov 1, 1878			
227104 " "	1,000	} The Bank of Bengal	} May 1 1886	} T Luchman Pillai	1473/D, dated 25-3 90	Aug 2, 1890.
227105 " "	1,000					
227100 " "	1,000					
227107 " "	1,000					
234771 " "	1,000		} Nov 1, 1886			
234772 " "	1,000					
234773 " "	1,000					
225114 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	Nov 1, 1886	Dhunjeebhoy Merwanjee Jejeebhoy and Peroshaw Merwanjee Jejeebhoy	481/D, dated 27-7-91	Feb. 20, 1892
Bom. 003368 } Cal. 301944 } " "	1,000	The Accountant-General, Bombay	May 1, 1890	S Rangasami Aiyar	2233/D, dated 16-1-95	Aug 10, 1895.
158605 " "	1,000	Amrito Lall Bose	Aug 1, 1893	Amrito Lall Bose	130/D, dated 24-4-96	Aug 8, 1896.
264758 " "	500	The Bank of Bombay	May 1, 1892	Vinayak Chintamon Joglekar	673/D, dated 7-7 96	Mar. 6, 1897
273273 " "	1,000	} The Bank of Bengal	May 1 1890	Mussumut Hosseinee Begum	2557/D, dated 22-3 97	Sep 11, 1897.
257741 " "	500					
195947 " "	1,000	Commissioner, Salt Revenue, Madras	Nov 1, 1890	C Chuckerai Chetty	389/D, dated 29-6-97	Ditto.
280318 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	} May 1, 1890	Sreemutty Kamini Dasi.	451/D, dated 12-7-97	Feb 5, 1898.
145608 " "	500	} Peary Mohun Ghose				
145609 " "	500					
147973 " "	500	William Moran & Co.	May 1, 1889	Prosadi Das Mullick and others.	449/D, dated 12-7-97	Ditto.
329858 " "	5,000	The Bank of Bengal	May 1, 1892	Ardeshir Jamsedjee Doorgaji	821/D, dated 27 9 97	Ditto
130739 " "	500	Chintamon S. Chitnis	} May 1, 1892	Gopinath Chintamon Chitnis.	1036/D, dated 30-11 97	Ditto.
282491 " "	500	Gopinath Chintamon				
174591 " "	500	} The National Bank of India, Ld.	} Nov. 1, 1893	} Byramjee Juwajee Daruwalla.	1082/D, dated 7-12-97	Feb 5 1898
174592 " "	500					
228625 " "	100	} Deepchand Nalchand				
228626 " "	100					
228630 " "	100					

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	R					
197376 4% 1865	1,000	Bolly Chand Roy	Nov 1, 1886	C Chengalvaraya Naidu	164/D, dated 18-5-98	Aug. 13, 1898.
202844 " "	2,000	The Accountant General, Madras				
110324 " "	1,000	The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China				
110326 " "	1,000					
190265 " "	1,000	The Bank of Madras				
190266 " "	1,000					
233713 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	May 1, 1894	Madhave Narayan Joglekar	244/D, dated 11-6-98	Ditto.
234661 " "	1,000	Bama Sundary Gupta	May 1, 1893	Bama Sundari Gupta	422/D, dated 27-7-98	Feb 25, 1899.
339872 " "	1,500	Ram Gopal	Ditto	Lalla Umrao Singh	579/D, dated 29-8-98	Ditto.
038346 " "	500	Gopal Chandra Sreemany	Nov 1, 1880	Kally Bhoosun Ghose & others surviving administrators to the estate of Kamini Kumar Ghose	991/D, dated 3-1-99	Aug. 26, 1899.
277677 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Nov 1, 1888	Administrator General, Bengal, administrator to the estate of Dr R T Darwin	1136/D, dated 9-2-99	Ditto
236970 " "	1,500	Thom D'Souza & Co	Nov 1, 1893	Kissory Mohun Mookerjee	993/D, dated 3-1-99	Ditto.
125078 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Nov 1, 1893	Sreemati Kattayani Dasi, certificate holder to the estate of Mukhoda Sundari Dasi	759/D, dated 6-10-99	Feb 2, 1900.
154024 " "	1,000	Sreemutty Bhuban Mohini Dibee, Administratrix to the Estate of Becharam Chuckerbutty	May 1, 1891	Sreemutty Bhuban Mohini Dabee, certificate-holder to the estate of Becharam Chuckerbutty	1155/D, dated 20-1-00	Aug 11, 1900
154025 "	1,000		Ditto			
255959 " "	500	Comptroller General	May 1, 1888	Kedar Nath Sanyal.	1435/D, dated 30-3-00	Ditto
211000 " "	500	Rajendra Ganguly	May 1, 1891	Sreemutty Ganoda Dibee surviving certificate-holder to the estate of Rajendra Ganguly	1199/D, dated 30-1-00	Ditto.
363641 " "	500	The Accountant General, Madras	Nov 1, 1894	District Judge of Tanjore	389/D, dated 23-7-00	Feb. 1, 1901
268408 " "	500	The Bank of Madras	Nov. 1, 1889	Messrs M A Raja Gopal Iyangar, M A Srinivas Iyangar, certificate holders to the estate of M A Kistna Iyangar	723/D, dated 30-10-00	Ditto.
025611 " "	1,000	Brojo Mohan Buxi	May 1, 1893	Amritalal Buxi, certificate holder to the estate of Brojo Mohan Buxi	811/D, dated 24-11-00	Ditto
182598 " "	1,000	Mohendra Nath Chuckerbutty	May 1, 1894	Mohendra Nath Chuckerbutty	1005/D, dated 31-1-01	Aug. 24, 1901.
182599 " "	1,000					
086696 " "	1,000	Ex. Commissariat Officer, Cawnpore	May 1, 1802	Mani Ram	882/D, dated 29-11-01	Feb. 8, 1902.
023716 3½% "	500	Taruk Nath Mukerjee	May 1, 1804	Taruk Nath Mookerjee	757/D, dated 14-10-98	Feb 25, 1899.
023717 " "	500					
Bom. 000653 " "	500	Cursetjee Dadabhoy	Nov. 1, 1894	Cursetjee Dadabhoy	1036/D, dated 16-1-99	Aug. 26, 1899.
Bom 14324 " "	1,000					
024223 " "	1,000	Rajkristo Chatterjee	Nov 1, 1896	Rajkristo Chatterjee	65/D, dated 26-4-00	Aug. 11, 1900.
Bom 13839 " "	1,000	Girdhar Lal Amrut Lal Desai	Nov 1, 1894	Girdhar Lal Amrut Lal Desai	95/D, dated 12-5-00	Ditto
060430 " "	1,000	Comptroller General	May 1, 1896	Kuratrai Lal Das	180/D, dated 6-6-00	Ditto.
065839 " "	500	Chundra Moni Dabee	May 1, 1897	Dhirendra Kumar Ganguly, administrator to the estate of Chundra Monee Dabee	306/D, dated 30-6-00.	Ditto.
043092 " "	500	Kedar Nath Sing	Nov. 1, 1894	Sreemutty Brojobala Dabee	435/D, dated 3-8-00	Feb 1, 1901.
046613 " "	1,000	Shadoo Charan Roy	Nov 1, 1896	Shadoo Charan Roy	645/D, dated 27-9-00	Ditto.
087281 " "	1,000	The Comptroller General.	Ditto	Kali Pada Chakraburtty.	703/D, dated 25-10-00	Ditto.
087282 " "	1,000					
096797 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	May 1, 1897	Bhabani Charan Mukerjie.	86/D, dated 26-4-02	Ditto.
075171 " "	500	Ditto	Nov. 1, 1898	Panna Moni Dasi	328/D, dated 18-6-02	Aug. 7, 1902.

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	R					
101437 3½% 1865	100	Hari Das Sreemany	May. 1, 1898	Chunder Nath Saphoi.	649/D, dated 9-9-02	Feb. 28, 1903.
079206 " "	2,000	Shama Pado Sreemany	Ditto			
104297 " "	5,000	The Bank of Bengal	Nov. 1, 1898	Accountant General, Madras.	114/D, dated 1-5-99	Ditto.
103621 " "	3,000	F W. Groves and A. N Groves, Executors of H S Groves	Ditto			
100424 " "	1,000	Shama Pado Sreemany	May 1, 1899.	Kissen Doyal Dutt	185/D, dated 20-5-03	Aug. 15, 1903.
100425 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto			
100426 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto			
100427 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto			
025784 " "	1,000	Mohendra Nath Sreemany	Ditto			
025786 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto			
025790 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto			
069306 " "	1,000	Benoy Krishana Hazra	Ditto			
006575 " "	500	Ditto	Ditto			
102014 " "	500	Kissen Doyal Dutt	Ditto			
023467 " "	500	Ditto	Ditto			
021317 " "	500	Coonaparazu Seshadri Row.	May. 1, 1900	C Seshadri Row	1322/D, dated 19-3-03	Ditto.
015282 4½% 1878	1,500	V N Gopaul-Ienga	Nov 1, 1894	Papannah	1113/D, dated 18-9-96	Mar 6, 1897.
023973R 4% 1879	5,000	Beethal Pershad	July 16, 1873	Mussummat Laitmina administratrix, estate of Beethal Pershad	2305, dated 27-7-77	Jan 28, 1888
008776 " "	500	Bunsi Lall Abeerchand	July 16, 1874	P Durgachellum Modeliar	1, dated 8-2-82	Ditto.
055431 " "	500	Executive Commissariat Officer, Sialkot	Jan 16, 1876	Bhogaon Dass	29, dated 15-12-87	Ditto
062887 " "	500	Mohomedbhoy Rowj Labai and Ibrahimbhoy Mohomedbhoy	July 16, 1887	Atmaram Damodher	344/D, dated 25-7-92	Feb 11, 1893.
062851 " "	500	Promotho Nath Bose	July 16, 1883	Sreemutty Surnomoyee Dabee	1664/D, dated 25-11-96	Mar 6, 1897.
A029044 " "	500	Gopinath Chintamon Chitnis, Admr	July 16, 1892	Gopinath Chintamon Chitnis	1036/D, dated 30-11-97	Feb 5, 1898.
042335 " "	500	Elizabeth M Philips	Ditto	Nawab Mahomed Hamid Ali Khan	1095/D, dated 10-12-97	Ditto.
A040787 " "	500	Tara Chund Chukerbutty	Jan. 16, 1891	Devi Das Chuckerbutty	638/D, dated 14-9-98	Feb 25, 1899.
A040788 " "	500					
A040789 " "	500					
016155 " "	500	Nilmony Chatterjee	Jan. 16, 1875	Heeralal Chatterjee and Muttylal Chatterjee, certificate-holders to the estate of Nilmony Chatterjee	475/D, dated 13-8-00	Feb. 1, 1901.
A018744 " "	1,000	Sreemutty Bhuban Mohini Dabee, administratrix to the estate of Becharam Chuckerbutty	July 16, 1891	Sreemutty Bhuban Mohini Dabee, certificate-holder to the estate of Becharam Chuckerbutty	1155/D, dated 20-1-00	Aug 11, 1900.
043016 4½% "	500	The Bank of Bengal	Mar. 15, 1884	Dosibai	1130/D, dated 24-10-96	Mar. 6, 1897.
060208 " "	1,000	V. Vencata Naru Singh	Sep. 15, 1887	P Narain Row	580/D, dated 5-8-97	Feb. 5, 1898.
042456 " "	1,000	Bunsee Lall Abeerchand, R B.	Sep. 15, 1887	A B Chiodetti	49/D, dated 18-4-98	Aug. 13, 1898.
042457 " "	1,000					
042458 " "	1,000					
031472 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal				
031473 " "	500	Comptroller General	Sep 16, 1889	Seths Diokaram, Bhagwan Das, Jaggan Nath Das, Onkar Das and Ganpat	26/D, dated 6-4-00	Aug. 11, 1900.
085202 " "	500					
093988 " "	300	The Bank of Bengal	Mar. 16, 1893	Dorabji Edulji Hadiwala.	504/D, dated 7-8-02	Feb. 28, 1903
007296 3½% "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Jan. 16, 1896	Sirdar Natha Sing	928/D, dated 14-12-98	Feb. 2, 1899.
005600 " "	5,000	Chundra Monee Dabee	Jan. 16, 1897	Dhirendra Kumar Ganguly, administrator to the estate of Chundra Monee Dabee	306/D, dated 30-6-00	Aug. 11, 1900.
005601 " "	5,000					
003153 " "	500	Rojoni Mony Dassy	July 16, 1897	Troilocko Nath Pal and others, executors to the estate of Rojoni Mony Dassy.	748/D, dated 8-11-00	Feb. 1, 1901.

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	R					
007442 3½% 1879	500	Kedar Nath Bhattacharjee	July 16, 1897	Kadar Nath Bhattacharjee.	$\frac{81}{D}$, dated 24-4-02	Aug. 7, 1902
013380 " 1893-94	500	Sreemutty Shama Juggut Mohini Dabee	Dec 31, 1895	Sreemutty Shama Juggut Mohini Dabee.	$\frac{424}{D}$, dated 1-8-00	Feb. 1, 1901.
003971 " "	1,000	The Agra Bank Ld	June 30, 1896	Dist Judge of Tanjore	$\frac{389}{D}$, dated 23-7-00	Ditto.
016068 " "	500	Ram Kamal Mukerjee	Dec 31, 1894	Ram Kamal Mukerjee	$\frac{925}{D}$, dated 26-11-02	Feb 28, 1903.
016069 " "	500		Ditto			
000256 4% Cawnpore Farruckabad Railway Debenture	1,000	Choubay Sadhari Lall	June 30, 1896	Collector of Cawnpore	$\frac{700}{D}$, dated 18-8-94	Feb. 23, 1895.
000082 4% Povl Deb Cawnpore-Achnera Sec of the R M Ry.	500	Sreemutty Bhuban Mohini Dabee, administratrix to the estate of Becharam Chuckerbutty	July 1, 1891	Sreemutty Bhuban Mohini Dabee, certificate-holder to the estate of Becharam Chuckerbutty	$\frac{1155}{D}$, dated 20-1-00	Aug. 11, 1900.
030378 3% 1896-97	100	Shama Podo Sreemany	June 30, 1897	Hari Lall Sanyal	$\frac{85}{D}$, dated 26-4-01	Aug. 24, 1901
026431 " "	200	The Bank of Bengal	Dec 31, 1896	Mohomed Israil	$\frac{26}{D}$, dated 10-4-01	Ditto.
000161 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	June 30, 1898	Anund Chunder Mukerjee	$\frac{958}{D}$, dated 21-12-01	Feb 8, 1902.
000162 " "	1,000					
001163 " "	1,000					
009014 " "	5,000	Annud Chunder Mukerji	June 30, 1897			
029710 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	Dec 31, 1898	Panna Moni Dasi	$\frac{328}{D}$, dated 18-6-02	Aug. 7, 1902.
013559 " "	1,000	Kamaini Moni Dasi	Dec 31, 1898	Kamini Moni Dasi	$\frac{545}{D}$, dated 15-8-02	Feb 28, 1903.
009576 " "	500	Prosunno Moyee Gupta	June 30, 1899	Gunga Narayan Gupta, administrator on behalf of the minor sons and heirs of the late Prosonno Moyee Gupta	$\frac{1024}{D}$, dated 20-12-02	Ditto.
014173 " "	500	Prosunno Kumar Mitra	Dec. 31, 1898	Prosunno Kumar Mitra.	$\frac{1130}{D}$, dated 4-2-03	Aug 15, 1903.
*9042 5% 1825-26	2,000	Armogatha Pillai	Feb 28, 1843	Chockalinga Pillai	$\frac{359}{D}$, dated 8-7-98	Feb 25, 1899
†133848 4% 1842-43	500	Chander Madhub Ghose	Aug 1, 1893	C Mathews	$\frac{843}{D}$, dated 29-9-97	Feb 5, 1898
†164021 " "	1,000	The Agra Municipality	Feb 1, 1894	Municipal Board, Agra.	$\frac{984}{D}$, dated 16-11-97	Ditto
*074218 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	Aug 1, 1894	Saroda Sundary Dabee	$\frac{981}{D}$, dated 30-12-98	Feb 25, 1899.
†Bom 008605 "	500	The Bank of Bombay	Aug 1, 1893	P McGuire, Admr to the estate of R C Smidt, deceased	$\frac{162}{D}$, dated 16-5-01	Aug 24, 1901
†113093 " "	1,000	Loke Nath Mullick	Feb 1, 1887	Surajmal	$\frac{1070}{D}$, dated 24-1-99	Aug 26, 1899.
†164317 " "	1,000	Delsuk Rai				
†049386 3½% "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Feb 1, 1896	Nalin Chandra Ray	$\frac{479}{D}$, dated 1-8-99	Feb 2, 1900
†B001945 " "	1,000	Deep Chund Nal Chund	Ditto	Dinmahomed Assodamal	$\frac{838}{D}$, dated 1-11-99	Ditto
†Bom 12958 " "	500	Martand Waman	Ditto	Martand Waman	$\frac{680}{D}$, dated 18-10-00	Feb. 1, 1901.
*027918 " "	5,000	Hari Lall Sil, administrator to the estate of Doyal Chand Dutt	Feb 1, 1858	Hari Lall Sil	$\frac{637}{D}$, dated 31-8-01	Feb 8, 1902.
*027322 " "	2,100					
†042222 " 1854-55	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Dec 31, 1897	The Bank of Bengal	$\frac{754}{D}$, dated 14-10-98	Feb. 25, 1899
†042241 " "	1,000					
†042242 " "	1,000					
†042243 " "	1,000					
†042244 " "	1,000					
†Bom 3738 " "	500	Sorabjee Rustomjee Bunshah	Dec 31, 1896	Man Khan, Walad Karim Khan	$\frac{1370}{D}$, dated 9-3-00	Feb. 25, 1899.
† " 3741 " "	100					
† " 3742 " "	100					
† " 3743 " "	100					
† 029423 " "	500	The Bank of Bombay	June 30, 1897	R G Richardson	$\frac{427}{D}$, dated 1-8-00	Feb. 1, 1901
†Bom 002144 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	Dec 31, 1897	Martand Waman	$\frac{680}{D}$, dated 18-10-00	Ditto
† " 2174 " "	1,000	The National Bank of India	June 30 1897			
*015215 " "	1,000	Hormusjee Nowrosjee Cooper	June 30, 1901	Hormusjee Nowrosjee Cooper	$\frac{880}{D}$, dated 14-11-02	Feb 28, 1903.
*015220 " "	500		Ditto			
†099129 " 1865	500	The Bank of Bengal	Nov 1, 1897	Chief Commissariat Officer, Presidency District, Calcutta	$\frac{947}{D}$, dated 20-12-98	Feb. 25, 1899
*038896 " "	800	Bindrabun	Mar 1, 1895	Bindrabun	$\frac{1038}{D}$, dated 16-1-99	Aug 26, 1899.
†053027 " "	1,000	Chunessari Dabi	May 1, 1894	Chunessari Dabi	$\frac{479}{D}$, dated 1-8-99	Feb 2, 1900
†053030 " "	1,000					
†Bom. 17592 " "	1,000	Narayen Ganesh Chandavarkar	Nov. 1, 1896	Man Khan Walad Karim Khan.	$\frac{1370}{D}$, dated 9-3-00	Aug 11, 1900.

* Mutilated notes—Duplicates have been issued. † Half notes—Duplicates have been issued.

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	R					
†1.8303 3½% 1865	600	The Bank of Madras .	Nov 1, 1899	The Bank of Madras	674/D, dated 17-10-00 . .	Feb. 1, 1901.
†Bom 015080" "	500	The Bank of Bombay .	May 1, 1894	P McGuire, Administrator to the estate of R C Smidt, deceased	162/D, dated 16-5-01	Aug. 24, 1901.
†087132 " "	900	The Bank of Bengal	Nov 1, 1896	Peary Churn Banerjee	291/D, dated 12-6-01 .	Ditto
†087133 " "	500	Ditto . . .	Ditto			
*100979 " "	1,000	Hari Lell Sil, Administrator to the estate of Doyal Chand Dutt	Nov 1, 1897	Hari Lal Sil . .	637/D, dated 31-8 01 . .	Feb 8, 1902
*100981 " "	1,000					
*025225 " "	10,000	The Bank of Bengal				
*073044 " "	1,000	Hormusjee Nowrosjee Cooper.				
*073045 " "	500		May 1, 1901	Hormusjee Nowrosjee Cooper.	880/D, dated 14-11-02 .	Feb 28, 1903.
*077257 " "	300					
*087365 " "	500	Bank of Bengal				
†007540 " 1879	500	Perozshah Ruttonjee Sujoo	July 16, 1897	Chief Commissariat Officer, Quetta.	911/D, dated 9-12-98 . .	Feb. 25, 1899.
‡034897 3% 1896-97	3,500	Major F A Walter .	Dec 31, 1899	Major F A Walter	84/D, dated 23-4 03	Aug 15, 1903.

* Mutilated notes—Duplicates have been issued † Half notes—Duplicates have been issued ‡ Duplicates of these notes have been issued

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.

CUSTOMS

Calcutta, the 9th February 1904.

No. 930-S.-R.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the Barasat-Basirhat Tramway shall, for the purposes of item No 59 of Schedule IV of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894) as amended by the Indian Tariff Act (1894), Amendment Act, 1896 (III of 1896), be included in the term "Railway" as used in the said item.

E. N. BAKER,
Secretary to the Government of India

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 12th February 1904

APPOINTMENTS.

INDIAN ARMY

No. 132—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Army, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India —

Lieutenants—

Cecil Beckham Harcourt, 2nd Battalion, Middlesex Regiment, attached as a supernumerary to the 1st Battalion, Devonshire Regiment, Double Company officer, 28th Punjabis. Dated 10th January 1904.

Douglas Alexander Blair, 1st Battalion, Highland Light Infantry, attached as a supernumerary to the 2nd Battalion, King's Own Scottish Borderers; Double Company officer, 7th Rajputs. Dated 1st November 1903.

Frederick Ernest Koebel, R.A, Double Company officer, 113th Infantry. Dated 12th January 1904.

Arthur Pemberton Harrison, 2nd Battalion, Worcestershire Regiment, attached as a supernumerary to the 1st Battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment, Double Company officer, 116th Mahrattas Dated 13th January 1904

Herbert Grist Manson, 2nd Battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment, Double Company officer, 108th Infantry Dated 13th January 1904.

John Charles Shuttleworth Rendall, 1st Battalion, Dorsetshire Regiment, Double Company officer, 104th Wellesley's Rifles Dated 9th January 1904.

Second-Lieutenants—

Templer Henry Scott, 2nd Battalion, South Staffordshire Regiment, Double Company officer, 80th Carnatic Infantry Dated 18th January 1904.

Hugh Stoddart, 2nd Battalion, Royal Munster Fusiliers, attached as a supernumerary to the 2nd Battalion, West Riding Regiment, Double Company officer, 11th Rajputs Dated 15th January 1904

No. 133—With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92, India Army Circulars, 1891, the undermentioned officers of the Unattached List are admitted to the Indian Army, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India—

Second-Lieutenants—

Colin Macdonald Dated 18th December 1903
Richard Scorer Molyneux Harrison Dated 8th January 1904
Maxwell Montague Carpendale Dated 9th January 1904
Douglas Scott Niven. Dated 6th January 1904
Vernon Charles Paget Hodson Dated 7th January 1904
Harvey St George James Pulford Dated 8th January 1904
George Shuldham Peard Kendall Dated 16th January 1904
Marcus Francis Whyte Dated 16th January 1904
Meynell Evelyn Coningham Dated 15th January 1904
Basil Seth Ward Dated 15th January 1904.
Wilkinson Dent Dated 19th January 1904
George Roland Graham Dated 15th January 1904
Henry Lawrence Haughton Dated 10th January 1904
Walter Lambert Meade Dated 5th January 1904
Christopher Alexander. Dated 15th January 1904

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No 134—Captain R. F Peiniger, R A, to be Ordnance Officer, 5th class, sub. *pro tem*, to fill an existing vacancy, with effect from the 23rd January 1904

NATIVE ARMY.

38th Dogras.

No. 135—Jemadar Mian Raghu Nath Singh, appointed on probation in G. G. O. No. 1079 of 1901, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 22nd December 1901.

No. 136—The following direct appointment is made, with effect from the date of joining—

87th Punjabis.

Kásim Khan to be Jemadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy

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COMMANDS.

No. 137.—Major-General Sir G T Pretyman, K.C M G., C.B, British Service, commanding a 1st class district, to officiate in Command of the Forces, Madras. Dated 28th October 1903.

DISTRICT.

No 138.—Brigadier-General Sir J Willcocks, K C M.G., D S.O, British Service, commanding a 2nd class district, to officiate in command of a 1st class district in India, *vice* Major-General Sir G T Pretyman Dated 30th January 1904.

No. 139.—Colonel A. W Proudfoot, Indian Army, Assistant Adjutant-General, Bombay Command head-quarters, to officiate in command of a 2nd class district in India, with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General, *vice* Brigadier-General Sir J. Willcocks. Dated 30th January 1904

No. 140—Colonel R A. P Clements, D S O, A-D-C., British Service, to command a 2nd class district in India, with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General, *vice* Major-General J. S. Collins, vacated. Dated 1st February 1904

DISMISSALS AND REMOVALS

No. 141.—The undermentioned officer is removed from the service, with effect from the 24th January 1904, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant Geoffrey Bingham Whistler Smith-Rewse, 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force).

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 142.—The following extracts are published for general information:—

"London Gazette," dated 19th January 1904, page 409.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,
19th January 1904.

Staff.

* * * * * * * * * * *

The undermentioned appointment is made to the Staff of the Somaliland Field Force:—

Captain J. L. Rose, Indian Army, to be a Special Service Officer. Dated 27th November 1903.

Indian Army.

Colonel E. DeBrath, C.I.E., is granted the rank of Major-General in the Army. Dated 30th December 1903.

PENSIONS.

No. 143.—The undermentioned Warrant Officers have been transferred to the pension establishment:—

Conductor Robert James Rossiter, Supply and Transport Corps.

Conductor Arthur Youles, Supply and Transport Corps.

Sub-Conductor Elijah Linell, Military Works Services.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 144.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Lieutenant Patrick McKey (*seconded*) to be Senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Captain (*seconded*),

Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Lieutenant Sydney Alfred Wall to be Senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Captain,

First class Assistant Surgeon Alexander Luke to be Senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Lieutenant;—

with effect from the 1st February 1904, *vice* Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Captain William Hyde, retired.

Bombay Command.

No. 145.—Military Pupil Cyrus Murray Moody, having passed his final examination, is admitted into the service as a 4th class Assistant Surgeon, with effect from the 4th January 1904.

HOSPITAL ASSISTANT BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 146.—No. 787, Second Class Hospital Assistant Saudagar Mal (E), having completed five years in that class, and passed the required departmental examination, is promoted to the first class, with effect from the 28th October 1903.

(E) Passed in English.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Northern Circle

No. 147—Sub-Conductor William Curtis, on probation, is confirmed in his present grade, with effect from the 3rd July 1903

No 148.—Sub-Conductor John Robert Elam to be Conductor, *vice* Conductor J. Kelly, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 4th January 1904

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 149—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned regiments —

1st Duke of York's Own Lancers (Skinner's Horse)

Jemadar Khuda Bakhsh Khan to be Ressaidar, and Kot-Dafadar Falemand Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Amir Ali Khan, transferred to the 5th Light Infantry, with effect from the 9th October 1903

Dafadar Imam Ali Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Fazl Ali Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st November 1903

26th Light Cavalry

Dafadar Shah Ali to be Jemadar, *vice* Masti Mummadi Ramchandra Raja, resigned, with effect from the 26th December 1903.

3rd Brahmans

Subadar Lachman Dube to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Mahesh Narain Dube to be Subadar, Colour-Havildar Hublal Dichit to be Jemadar, *vice* Kanhai Pershad Dube, *Sardar Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st February 1903.

Colour-Havildar Bhagwant Tiwari to be Jemadar, *vice* Bisesar Dube, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 24th February 1903

Colour-Havildar Ramprasad Awasthi to be Jemadar, *vice* Chandra Sekhar Rajpai, discharged, with effect from the 12th June 1903

Jemadar Raghubir Tiwari to be Subadar, and Havildar Gangaparshad Sukul to be Jemadar, *vice* Adjudhya Parshad Misr, discharged, with effect from the 6th July 1903

Jemadar Bhagwandin Dube to be Subadar, and Havildar Raghubir Pathak to be Jemadar, *vice* Baldeo Awasthi, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st September 1903

(The promotions notified under "3rd Brahmans" in G G O No 671 of 1903, and in Military Department Notification No 1152 of 1903, are cancelled.)

5th Light Infantry.

Jemadar Sarwaryar Khan to be Subadar, and Dafadar Kutab Khan from the 33rd Queen's Own Light Cavalry to be Jemadar, *vice* Shaikh Amir-uddin, resigned; with effect from the 1st January 1904

Jemadar Inamullah Khan to be Subadar, and Dafadar Sikandar Khan from the 25th Cavalry (Frontier Force) to be Jemadar, *vice* Mirza Rahim Beg, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th January 1904

Jemadar Ayaz Muhammad Khan to be Subadar, and Havildar Husain Ali Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Alumshah Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th January 1904

Havildar Alah-Bakhsh Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Muhammad Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th January 1904

Dafadar Muhammad Yunus Khan from the 1st Duke of York's Own Lancers (Skinner's Horse) to be Jemadar, *vice* Makhoo Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th January 1904

64th Pioneers

Jemadar Sayyid Abbas to be Subadar, and Colour-Havildar Muhammad Sikandar to be Jemadar, *vice* Gurappa, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st January 1904.

Jemadar Muniratnam to be Subadar, and Colour-Havildar Francis to be Jemadar, *vice* Varadarajulu, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st January 1904.

82nd Punjabis.

Havildar Faiz Ali to be Jemadar, to fill an existing vacancy, with effect from the 16th May 1903.

90th Punjabis

Jemadar Bhrigdeo Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Ram Saran Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Madho Dube, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 2nd November 1903

95th Russell's Infantry

Subadar Bihari Singh, *Bahadur*, to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Asaram to be Subadar, and Havildar Mangal Ram to be Jemadar, *vice* Chiranju Lal Tiwari, *Sardar Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st December 1903.

104th Wellesley's Rifles

Jemadar Nanwa Singh to be Subadar, *vice* Sher Singh, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st January 1904.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 150—Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Richard Carnac Temple, *Bart*, C I E, Indian Army, is permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the 25th January 1904

No. 151—Honorary Lieutenant Lewis Ogley, Deputy Assistant Commissary, Supply and Transport Corps, Bengal, is permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 17th December 1903

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

1st Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 152—Lieutenant Robert George Girard to be Captain, *vice* Barrow, transferred to the 2nd Punjab (Simla) Volunteer Rifles, with effect from the 1st November 1903

Second-Lieutenant Joshep O'Brien to be Lieutenant, *vice* Girard, promoted, with effect from the 1st November 1903

1st Battalion, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps

No. 153—Cyril Tedman, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, to complete the establishment

North Western Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No 154.—Major George Edward Jones, V D, resigns his commission, with effect from the 14th April 1904, and is permitted, on retirement, to retain his rank and to wear the uniform of the corps

Kolar Gold Fields Rifle Volunteers.

No. 155—The following promotions and appointments are made; with effect from the 2nd November 1903—

Captain Charles Henry Richards to be Major, to complete the establishment

Lieutenant Frederick James Tregay to be Captain, *vice* Richards, promoted.

Lieutenant Percy Key to be Captain, to complete the establishment

Lieutenant Hugh Mackenzie Leslie to be Captain, to complete the establishment

Second-Lieutenant Harold Thornthwaite Hincks to be Captain, to complete the establishment.

Second-Lieutenant Daniel Gill Jenkins to be Captain, to complete the establishment.

Second-Lieutenant John Johns to be Captain, to complete the establishment.

Second-Lieutenant William Robert Coleridge Beadon to be Lieutenant, *vice* Tregay, promoted.

Thomas Andrew Clarke, Gentleman, to be Lieutenant, *vice* Key, promoted.

Norman Frederick Kynaston Richards, Gentleman, to be Lieutenant, *vice* O'Donnell, appointed Surgeon-Lieutenant.

William Ward, Gentleman, to be Lieutenant, *vice* Leslie, promoted.

James Henry Donnal, Gentleman, to be Lieutenant, to complete the establishment.

Henry Moore Annesley Cooke, Gentleman, to be Lieutenant, to complete the establishment.

George Edward Payne, Gentleman, to be Lieutenant, to complete the establishment.
Alexander Walker Jolly, Gentleman, to be Lieutenant, to complete the establishment.
Rupert Falkland Vaughan, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Hincks, promoted.
Howard Harry Osborn, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Jenkins, promoted.
James Stuart Anderson, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Johns, promoted.
William Charles Vine, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Beadon, promoted.
Charles Henry Stonor, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, to complete the establishment
Lieutenant John David O'Donnell to be Surgeon-Lieutenant, to complete the establishment.

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

No. 156—His Excellency the Governor-General of India is pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officers of the Indian Volunteer Force —

1st Battalion, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps

Surgeon-Major James William Field

Madras Railway Volunteers.

Major Dennis Ross-Johnson
Captain Arthur Pilkington

ORGANISATION

No. 157—His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the formation of a Volunteer regiment of Mounted Infantry in the Madras Presidency to be designated the "Southern Provinces Mounted Infantry" The establishment of the Corps to consist at present of three troops, with its head-quarters at Coimbatore, and to be commanded temporarily, by Lieutenant-Colonel A W Macrae, Malabar Volunteer Rifles, until he may be relieved by a permanent Commandant

No. 158—His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the amalgamation, with effect from the 1st April 1904, of the following Light Horse Corps in the United Provinces into a provincial corps, under the designation of the "United Provinces Light Horse" —

Allahabad Light Horse
Cawnpore Light Horse.
Ghazipur Light Horse
Gorakhpur Light Horse.
Oudh Light Horse

Each squadron or troop will retain its present special designation in addition to the new title

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS

No. 9—Mr W C Sharvell, Engineer, Royal Indian Marine, is appointed Superintending Engineer, Mandalay, with effect from the 20th December 1903

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 10.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of leave by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India —

Engineer E V Tucker, Royal Indian Marine (m c), for one month
Assistant Engineer G S Greenish, Royal Indian Marine (m.c), for two months

E DEBRATH, *Major-Genl.*,
Secretary to the Government of India,

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 12th February 1904.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned and warrant officers, on the dates specified were received in the Military Department between the 6th and the 12th February 1904.

Corps.	Rank and Names	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
Indian Medical Service	Colonel George Duncan.	3rd February 1904	Dera Ismail Khan	...	Was officiating Principal Medical Officer, Derajat District
36th Jacob's Horse .	Captain Charles Theobald Mathew	4th February 1904	Karachi .	...	...

Statement of deposits on account of estates between the 6th and the 12th February 1904.

On whose account	Rank	Corps	Date of decease	Testate or Intestate	Total unclaimed amount deposited	Date to which claims will be received
					R a p	
Harold Maurice Stocker *	Lieutenant, R A	27th Gujrat Mountain Battery.	12th July 1903	Intestate .	1,915 13 6	11th April 1904

**Next-of-kin —*

Father—Colonel M E C Stocker, late Royal Artillery
Address—16, Godolphin Road,
Shepherd's Bush,
London, W

E. DEBRATH, *Major-Genl.*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAYS

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 10th February 1904.

No. 54—Mr C V Lloyd, Executive Engineer 2nd grade, State Railways, is, on return from leave, appointed Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, until further orders

No. 55.—The services of Lieutenant O. G. Brandon, R E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, State Railways, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 1st December 1903.

No. 56.—Mr. J. A. Gregson, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, is promoted from class III, grade 4, to class III, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 11th January 1904.

The 11th February 1904.

No. 57.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Government of India have sanctioned a survey being made by the agency of the North Western Railway Administration for a line of railway from Chuharkana *viâ* Manawala, Nankana, Buchiana Barala and Samundri to Shorkot Road station, a distance of about 126 miles.

The 12th February 1904.

No. 58—Messrs A W. Smart and N C McLeod, Assistant Examiners of Accounts, 1st grade, are promoted to Deputy Examiner, class II, with effect from 1st January 1904

No. 59—Messrs R. A O'Connor, and A. D. Butterfield, Assistant Examiners of Accounts, 2nd grade, are promoted to Assistant Examiner, 1st grade, with effect from 1st January 1904

No. 60—Mr. A Rajagopala Aiyar, Assistant Examiner of Accounts, 3rd grade, on probation, is confirmed in the Superior Accounts Branch, and promoted to Assistant Examiner, 2nd grade, with effect from 1st January 1904.

C W. HODSON,

Officiating Secretary to the Government of India

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

IRRIGATION, ROADS, AND BUILDINGS.

NOTIFICATIONS

Calcutta, the 9th February 1904.

No. 53—The following promotions and reversions are made in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department, with effect from the dates specified —

Name	From	To	Nature of promotion	With effect from
H S Pike .	Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, and Superintendent 2nd grade, temporary	Superintendent, 2nd grade, officiating	Reversion	24th October 1903.
G P Roy .	Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, and Superintendent, 2nd grade, officiating	Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade	Ditto	Ditto
E A Kenyon	Superintendent, 1st grade, and Chief Superintendent, 2nd class, temporary	Superintendent, 1st grade	Ditto	1st November 1903
M A Thompson	Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, and Superintendent, 2nd grade, temporary	Superintendent, 2nd grade, officiating	Ditto.	Ditto
H S Pike	Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, and Superintendent, 2nd grade, officiating	Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade	Ditto	Ditto
M. J O'Connell	Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, and Superintendent, 2nd grade, temporary	Superintendent, 2nd grade, officiating	Ditto	6th November 1903
T D Berrington	Deputy Director	Director .	Officiating	7th November 1903
M A Thompson .	Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, and Superintendent, 2nd grade, officiating	Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade	Reversion	8th November 1903
H A. Armstrong .	Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, and Superintendent, 2nd grade, temporary	Superintendent, 2nd grade, officiating	Ditto	16th November 1903
W S Sharpe .	Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, and Superintendent, 2nd grade, temporary	Superintendent, 2nd grade, officiating	Ditto	Ditto
M J O'Connell .	Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, and Superintendent 2nd grade, officiating	Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade	Ditto.	Ditto
W. S Sharpe .	Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, and Superintendent, 2nd grade, officiating.	Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade	Ditto	27th November 1903

Name.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
T. D. Berrington .	Deputy Director and Director, officiating.	Director . .	Temporary . .	7th January 1904.
A. L. H. Palmer .	Chief Superintendent, 1st class.	Deputy Director .	Ditto	Ditto.
C. S James . .	Chief Superintendent, 2nd class.	Chief Superintendent, 1st class	Ditto	Ditto.
E A. Kenyon	Superintendent, 1st grade.	Chief Superintendent, 2nd class.	Ditto	Ditto.
H. A. Armstrong .	Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, and Superintendent, 2nd grade, officiating.	Superintendent, 2nd grade.	Ditto.	Ditto.

SIDNEY PRESTON,
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1904

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE

The 26th October 1903

From the 21st November next till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta After the 14th November all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August, 1901 —

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's Gazette, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No 777—79, dated 9th February, 1870, the Government of India directed that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M on Friday and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's Gazette The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next Gazette."

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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W. ROSS,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS

Calcutta, the 12th January 1904

NOTIFICATIONS

No 555 P—APPLICATIONS in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 6th February 1904 —

No 54 of 1904—Rustomjee Dadabhoy Palkhiwala, carriage builder, of No 799 and 801, Girgaum road, Girgaum, Bombay. *Improvements in the shafts of vehicles*

No 55 of 1904—Sorabji Muncherji Rutnagur, journalist, 27, Medows street, Fort, Bombay *Improvements in doors and windows*

No 56 of 1904—Newland Welling Laurie, proprietor of Laurie's Great Northern Hotel, Agra, in British India *Improvements in door fasteners.*

No 57 of 1904—Charles Loxton Rothwell Jackson, formerly styled Charles Loxton Jackson, M I C E, of Wharf Foundry, Bolton, in the county of Lancaster, England, and Edward Wilson Hunt, engineer, of the same place *Improvements in machines for chemicing, souring, bleaching, drying, mercerising, washing or similarly treating textile fabric in the open state*

No 58 of 1904—George Mills, engineer, of Globe iron works, Radcliffe, near Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, England. *Improvements in automatic fire extinguishing sprinklers*

No 59 of 1904—Alexander Warren Mercer, district superintendent of police, Dera Ismail Khan, North-West Frontier Province *A war game, entitled "Bellum"*

No 60 of 1904—George Westinghouse, manufacturer, of Westinghouse Building, Pittsburg, in the county of Alleghany, and state of Pennsylvania, United States of America *Improvements in air brakes*

No. 61 of 1904—Hygienic Soap Granulator Company, Limited, a company registered under the Company Acts, 1862 to 1900, of 171, Queen Victoria street, London, E C *A soap granulating apparatus*

No 62 of 1904—John Thomas Blackett, engineer, of Ivy house, Guisborough, in the county of York, England *An improved boring machine for use in coal or ironstone mines or the like places*

No. 63 of 1904—Frederick Dwight Johnson, engineer, of Palace chambers, 9, Bridge street, Westminster, in the county of Middlesex, England *Improvements in and relating to pneumatic percussive tools and the like*

No. 64 of 1904—Joseph Henry Decent, manufacturer, of 17, Bridge street, Sydney, in the state of New South Wales, in the commonwealth of Australia *An improved boiler tube cleaner.*

No. 65 of 1904—Beaumont Richard Harrington, civil engineer, of 3, Chowringhee, Calcutta *An improved refuse destructor furnace.*

No 66 of 1904—Thomas Henry Blower, manufacturer, of 7/1, Wellesley place, in the town of Calcutta, India *An improved composition for the covering of roofs and other similar purposes.*

No 556 P—SPECIFICATIONS of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh These and other specifications are open to public

inspection, from 11 A M to 3-30 P M at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying —

No 243 of 1903 Samuel James Osmond, general agent, of O'Halloran street, Laura, in the state of South Australia, commonwealth of Australia *A new or improved machine for washing wool, clothing or other fabrics* (Specification filed 16 January 1904.)

No. 251 of 1903 - The Linotype Company, Limited, of 188, Fleet street, in the city of London, England *Improvements in linotype machine.* (Specification filed 27 January 1904.)

No. 266 of 1903 Goode Durrant and Company, Limited, whose registered office is at 27, Milton street, London, England, and trading at London, England, Adelaide, Australia, and elsewhere, as importers and warehousemen *An improved water bag filter and cooler combined* (Specification filed 26 January 1904.)

No 267 of 1903.—Alfred Pfaff, accountant, of No 375, Collins street, Melbourne, in the state of Victoria, Australia *Method of, or process for, and chemicals to be used in, the treatment of eggs for preserving same* (Specification filed 26 January 1904.)

No 279 of 1903 —Charles Beale, gentleman, of the Colonial club, Whitehall court, London, England *Improvements in the method of and appliances for the preservation of food and other perishable matters.* (Specification filed 26 January 1904.)

No 362 of 1903 —Charles Gibson, sub-engineer, military works services, residing at Jalapahar, Darjeeling, India *A machine designed to be used in conjunction with electric or other motors, for pulling punkhas and for other purposes* (Specification filed 1 February 1904.)

No. 367 of 1903 —Thomas Macalpine, consulting and research chemist, of Cheswick, in the county of Middlesex *Improvements in and relating to refining mineral or petroleum oils and the like.* (Specification filed 28 January 1904.)

No 473 of 1903 —Paul DuBuit, engineer, of 15, Rue des Halles, Paris, France. *Improvements in the manufacture of explosive charges.* (Specification filed 29 January 1904.)

No 504 of 1903 —George Tinniswood Shilton, watchmaker, and Albert Schultze, engineer, both of Greymouth, Westland, in the colony of New Zealand *Improvements in pneumatic tyre covers.* (Specification filed 26 January 1904.)

No 557 P —THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each —

No 20 of 1889 —Erastus Wiman *Improvements in apparatus for crushing or pulverising ores and other substances* (From 7 February 1904 to 7 February 1905.)

No 76 of 1893.—William Jackson. *Improvements in air heating stoves more especially used with machinery or apparatus for drying tea* (From 22 June 1904 to 22 June 1905.)

No. 300 of 1893 —Giacomo Durio and Secondo Durio. *Improvements in and relating to tanning hides and skins, and to apparatus therefor* (From 2 February 1904 to 2 February 1905.)

No. 347 of 1893 —William Jackson. *Improvements in apparatus for subjecting materials to the action of hot air or for analogous operations, more especially intended for use in drying tea leaves, coffee and other produce.* (From 22 December 1904 to 22 December 1905.)

No. 257 of 1895.—William Jackson *Improvements in apparatus for subjecting materials to the action of hot air, more especially intended for use in drying tea leaves and other produce.* (From 11 October 1904 to 11 October 1905.)

No. 108 of 1896.—William Jackson. *Improvements in or connected with machinery for drying tea leaf or the like* (From 11 May 1904 to 11 May 1905.)

No. 143 of 1896 —William Jackson. *Improvements in or connected with webs, trays, flaps, or carriers, for carrying tea leaf or other substances in drying machines.* (From 8 June 1904 to 8 June 1905.)

No. 437 of 1897.—William Ashton Hockly. *Improved draw-bars for the hauling of coal tubes, etc.* (From 5 February 1904 to 5 February 1905.)

No 201 of 1898.—The Linotype Company, Limited *Improvements in the trimming mechanism of linotype machines* (From 8 February 1904 to 8 February 1905)

No. 202 of 1898.—The Linotype Company, Limited. *Improvements in mechanism for casting curved linotypes.* (From 8 February 1904 to 8 February 1905.)

No. 203 of 1898.—The Linotype Company, Limited *Improvements in the delivery spouts and mouths of the metal pots of linotype machines.* (From 8 February 1904 to 8 February 1905)

No. 206 of 1898.—The Linotype Company, Limited. *Improvements in the ejecting mechanism of linotype machines* (From 8 February 1904 to 8 February 1905.)

No 210 of 1898.—The Linotype Company, Limited *Improvements in the matrix aligning mechanism of linotype machines.* (From 8 February 1904 to 8 February 1905)

No 165 of 1899—William Jackson *Improvements in apparatus for sifting, sorting and classifying tea or other products or materials* (From 17 June 1904 to 17 June 1905)

No 191 of 1899—Alexander Muirhead *Improvements in telegraphic transmitting, receiving, and translating arrangements* (From 3 February 1904 to 3 February 1905)

No 227 of 1899—William Samuel Laycock *Improvements in and relating to the central couplings of railway vehicles* (From 8 February 1904 to 8 February 1905)

No 238 of 1899—Joseph Leather *Improvements in ventilating appliances* (From 7 February 1904 to 7 February 1905.)

No. 239 of 1899—Henry Tindal *An improved apparatus for sterilising liquids by means of ozone.* (From 7 February 1904 to 7 February 1905)

No. 240 of 1899—Henry Tindal *An improved apparatus for generating ozone* (From 8 February 1904 to 8 February 1905)

No. 257 of 1899—William Jackson *Improvements in apparatus for classifying and for removing dust and light material from tea or other produce.* (From 21 August 1904 to 21 August 1905)

No 362 of 1899—Thomas Macalpine *Process and means for refining mineral and petroleum oils.* (From 21 December 1903 to 21 December 1904.)

No. 76 of 1900.—William Jackson *Improvements in apparatus for dividing tea leaves, coffee and other materials* (From 24 September 1904 to 24 September 1905)

No 233 of 1900.—Antonin Germot *Improvements relating to the treatment of lead ores for obtaining metallic lead.* (From 8 August 1904 to 8 August 1905)

Erratum.

No 558 P—In Notification No 412 P, dated the 28th January 1904, published in Part II of the *Gazette of India* of the 30th idem, *for* Albertus Kepleyn *read* Albertus Kapteyn

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NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA"

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, will in future be open for the transaction of business from 11 A M to 3 P.M. on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays

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The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Cheques and money orders will only be accepted if made payable *at Calcutta* to the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October 1895 in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications, and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitor's room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary

C R WILSON,
Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 9th February 1904.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 7th February 1904

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			RESERVE IN COIN AND BULLION				
	In Reserve Treasuries	Elsewhere	TOTAL.	Silver Coin	Gold Coin and Bullion	Silver held as security for notes under Act VIII of 1900	Gold in transit to England	TOTAL.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Calcutta . .	1,91,60,710	12,56,65 625	14,48,26,335	2,70,30,693	8,41,46,733	18,19,888		11,29 97,314
Allahabad .	..	1,69,46,980	1,69,46,980	1,-6,85,768	16, 3,860			1,43 79,628
Lahore . .	.	2,56,22,965	2,56,22,905	-6,49,991	7,94 310			84 44,301
Bombay . .	4,19,475	9,14,19,465	9,18,38,940	1,80,94 470	3,86,28,0,0	1,51,85,291		7,19 07,851
Karachi . .	..	93,29,775	93,29,775	16,93,555	11,,7, 55		...	28 30,8,0
Madras . .	37,53,235	3,68,74,270	4,26,27,505	1,11,70,145	1,42,55,985			2,54 26,130
Calicut . .	...	14,25,495	14,25,495	3,92,295	5 41,500			9,33,795
Rangoon . .	.	1,71,84 005	1,71,84,005	1,00,72,425	7,80,570			1,08,52,995
	2,33,33,420	32,64,68,580	34 98,02,000					
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			22,29,230					
TOTAL R .			34,75,72,770	8,87,89,342	14,19,78,303	,1,70,05,179	.	24,77,72,824
Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one circle on another								2,00,000
NET TOTAL R .								24,75,72,824
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of R10,20,81,500 held under Section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act XX of 1882								9,99,99,946
GRAND TOTAL R .								34,75,72,770

O. T. BARROW,
Offg. Head Commissioner of Paper Currency

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 9th February 1904.

LIABILITIES.		R	a	p
Capital paid up		2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund		1,24,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	R 80,34,284 a 4 p 10			
Public Deposits at Branches	R 1,02,48,810 a 3 p 5	1,82,83,094	8	3
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches		9,74,01,497	4	2
Bank Post Bills, etc		3,91,006	6	3
Sundries		16,59,429	7	0
RUPEES		15,01,85,027	9	8

ASSETS.		R	a.	p.
Government Securities		,16,07,063	0	0
Other authorised Investments		72,13,306	8	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities		3,10,23,963	11	1
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities		1,87,85,369	0	8
Bills discounted and purchased		2,81,73,092	6	10
Balances with other Banks		23,32,103	11	0
Bullion		16,756	6	0
Dead Stock		17,84,797	4	3
Stamps		15,108	15	9
Sundries		9,99,388	3	5
		10,49,50,919	3	0
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office*	R 2,09,27,431 a 1 p 0			
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches †	R 2,43,06,647 a 5 p 8	4,52,34,078	6	8
RUPEES		15,01,85,027	9	8

* Includes Sovs. and ½ Sovs, value R 53,82,810 0 0
† Do do do „ 1,01,085 0 0
R 54,83,895 0 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 11th February 1904.

H F FRESHWATER,
Chief Accountant.

W D CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer

Rate for Demand Loans 7 per cent.
Percentage 38·42

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

Specimens of Persian Manuscripts for the use of candidates for the degree of Honour and High Proficiency examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, under the authority of the Government of India, Price R6 Forwarded V P P., on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 26, Mangoe Lane.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in oriental languages, the Board of Examiners will in future publish periodically a collection of specimen papers set for the examinations held by them A collection of papers recently set is now ready for sale—price Rs 3 per copy—and may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 26, Mangoe Lane.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 2nd February 1904.

No. 3.—Second Class Military Assistant Surgeon Alfred Beale of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department (Bombay), attached to the Medical Store Depôt, Bombay, is granted 30 days' privilege leave from 22nd January 1904 to 20th February 1904, both days inclusive.

J. T. W. LESLIE, M B., Major, I.M.S,
for Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS

Calcutta, the 5th February 1904

No. 153.—The following reversions and promotion have been sanctioned by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India and the Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Telegraph Department, with effect from the 30th November 1903.—

Name	From	To	REMARKS
Mr E Woodsell	Superintendent, Class IV, and Temporary Superintendent, Class III, grade II	Superintendent, Class IV	Reversion
" B W Stainton	Assistant Superintendent, Class V, grade I, and Temporary Superintendent Class IV	Assistant Superintendent, Class V, grade I	Ditto
" T. F Tebbutt	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, grade II, and Temporary Assistant Superintendent, Class V, grade II	Assistant Superintendent Class VI, grade II	Ditto
" J. W Tanner	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, grade II, and Temporary Assistant Superintendent Class V, grade II	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI grade II	Ditto
" W F Lovell	General Service Clerk Class I, and Temporary Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, grade II	General Service Clerk, Class I	Ditto
" R Capstick	General Service Clerk, Class I, and Temporary Assistant, Superintendent, Class VI, grade II	General Service Clerk, Class I	Ditto
Captain W A Tindall	Superintendent Class IV	Temporary Superintendent, Class III, grade II	Promotion

No. 154.—Mr J. Wartenby, Assistant Superintendent, Persian Section, has been granted, by the Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Telegraph Department, privilege leave for three months under Article 260, Civil Service Regulations, in combination with furlough for twelve months under Articles 233 and 308 (*b*), Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 9th April 1903.

G C WOLFE,
Examiner of Telegraph Accounts

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 8th February 1904.

No. 325.—Lieutenant-Colonel F. B. Longe, R.E., Superintendent, 1st grade, having on return from leave assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 1st February 1904, the following reversions are made with effect from the same date —

Major J. M. Fleming, I A., Officiating Superintendent, 1st grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Superintendent, 2nd grade

Captain H. A D. Fraser, R.E, officiating Superintendent, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade.

Captain A H B Hume, R.E, officiating Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade

Captain H. Wood, R.E, officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

Lieutenant L. C. Thuillier, I.A, officiating Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.

The 10th February 1904.

No 326—The following temporary promotions are made with effect from the 7th February 1904, *vice* Major P. J Gordon, I.A, officiating Superintendent, 2nd grade, on furlough —

Captain H A D. Fraser, R E, Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as Superintendent, 2nd grade

Captain A H B Hume, R E, Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade

Captain H Wood, R E, Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade

Lieutenant L C Thuillier, I A, Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, to officiate as Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade

ST. G GORE, Colonel, R.E.,
Surveyor General of India

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN

NOTIFICATIONS

Quetta, the 16th January 1904

No 260—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 of Act III of 1867 (The Gambling Act) as applied to the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, as such Agent, the Agent to the Governor-General is pleased to extend the provisions of the said Act to the following local areas in the Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway District —

The Railway Stations and Bazaars (if any) at—

(1) Nishpa Tunnel
(2) Sheikh Wasil
(3) Godi Sheikh Wasil

Camp Sibi, the 6th February 1904.

No. 394-S—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 (*b*) of the Quetta Municipal Law, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General is pleased to nominate the following persons to be members of the Quetta Municipal Committee during the year 1904 —

(1) The Cantonment Magistrate, Quetta
(2) The Civil Surgeon, Quetta
(3) The District Superintendent of Police, Quetta-Pishin
(4) The Executive Engineer, North Western Railway, Frontier Section, Quetta
(5) The Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta
(6) R S Basant Singh, Sub-Divisional Officer, M W D, Quetta
(7) K B Arbab Khudadad Khan, Kasi
(8) K B Burjorji D Patel, Honorary Magistrate, Quetta
(9) K B Seth Bhik Chand, Honorary Magistrate, Quetta
(10) K S Malik Wazir Muhammad Khan, Kasi.
(11) Mr Ardeshir Dossabhoy Marker, Honorary Magistrate, Quetta
(12) Seth Hira Mal
(13) Lala Narain Dass

By order,

J. B WOOD,
First Assistant.

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BRITISH BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS

Camp Sibi, the 1st February 1904

No. 339-S—In exercise of the powers conferred by the section 4 (1) of the Frontier Crimes Regulation (III) of 1901, as applied to the territories administered by the Agent to

the Governor-General in Baluchistan as such Agent, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General is pleased to appoint the Assistant Political Agents of Loralai and of the Kohlu, Nasirabad, and Railway Districts to be *ex-officio* Additional District Magistrates within the limits of the Loralai, and the Kohlu, Nasirabad, and Railway Districts, respectively

The Notifications by the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, No. 1113-C, dated the 3rd July 1897, and No. 1177, dated the 1st February 1901, are hereby cancelled.

No. 340-S.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 (1) of the Frontier Crimes Regulation (III of) 1901, as extended to British Baluchistan, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint the Assistant Commissioners of Duki and Sibi, to be *ex-officio* Additional District Magistrates within the limits of the Duki and Sibi districts, respectively

The Notification by the Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan No. 1173, dated the 1st February 1901, is hereby cancelled.

By order,

J B WOOD,

First Assistant and Secretary.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

NOTIFICATION

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Bombay, the 2nd February 1904.

No 1.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on Medical Certificate, under the leave rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II, the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing, the specified period to count from the date of leaving India.—

Engineer G. E Wood, R I M, for nine months

The 8th February 1904.

No. 2.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed out of India on Medical Certificate, under the leave rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II, the specified period to count from the date of leaving India —

Engineer E. E. Macpherson for one year.

F. H. ELDERTON,

for Director, Royal Indian Marine.

REPORT OF DESERTION.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, the King's Liverpool Regiment of Infantry, dated at Rangoon, this 1st day of February 1904.

Number, Rank, and Name,—8493, Private, George Sullen.
Age,—19 years and 8 months
Height,—5 feet 5¼ inches.
Colour of,—Complexion, dark; hair, black, eyes, brown.
Trade,—Engineers Steward.
Date of Enlistment,—19th May 1903.
Place of Enlistment,—Rangoon.
Parish and County in which Born,—Madras.
Date of Desertion or absence,—26th January 1904
Place of Desertion or absence,—Rangoon.
Marks,—Two scars on right shoulder; five distinct vaccination scars on each shoulder.
Under one year's service.

W. C. RAWLINSON, Capt., for Lieut.-Colonel,

Commanding, 1st Bn., the King's Liverpool Regt.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers Regiment of British Infantry, dated at Allahabad, this 6th day of February 1904.

Number, Rank, and Name.—6272, Private, George Wade.
Age,—19 years 3 months
Height,—5 feet 5 inches
Colour of,—Complexion—fresh; hair, brown; eyes, brown.
Trade,—Musician and Drummer.
Date of enlistment,—19th August 1899
Place of enlistment,—Bristol, England.
Parish and County in which born,—North Walsham, Norwich, Norfolk, England
Date of desertion or absence,—31st January 1904
Place of desertion or absence,—Allahabad, East Indies.
Mark,—Anchor tattooed on back of left hand.
Under 5 years' service.

H. STANUELL, Major, R.E.,

Commanding 1st Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

List of Government promissory notes and other securities remaining in deposit with the Controller of Military Accounts, Bengal Command, on 31st December 1903, on account of security deposits of contractors, etc.

No	Designation of officer from whom received and to whom interest is sent	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT.						
		3½ per cent 1854-55	3½ per cent. 1865.	3½ per cent. 1879.	3½ per cent. 1900-01.	3 per cent. 1896-97	Bank deposit receipts.	TOTAL.
	STOCK	R	R	R	R	R	R a. p.	R a. p.
1	Chief Supply and Transport Officer, Agra	..	13,600	...	..	500	..	14,100 0 0
2	" " " Allahabad	.	12,200	...		3,200	...	15,400 0 0
3	" " " Bareilly		12,300		..	500	..	12,800 0 0
4	" " " Calcutta	...	14,000	.	...	800	...	14,800 0 0
5	" " " Jubbulpore	...	7,200	.	...	4,500	...	11,700 0 0
6	" " " Lucknow		21,400	.		2,200	...	23,600 0 0
7	" " " Meerut	.	10,600	..	1,000	2,000	.	13,600 0 0
8	Ordnance Officer, Agra		600	...	.	...	.	600 0 0
9	" " Fort William		500		...	.	..	500 0 0
10	Pay Examiner, Bengal Command	...	1,000		.	.	..	1,000 0 0
11	Store-keeper General, Supply and Transport, Baloo Ghat		3,500			.		3,500 0 0
12	Superintendent, Army Clothing, Alipore		7,500			.		7,500 0 0
13	" Ammunition Factory, Dum Dum	..	1,000	...	.	...		1,000 0 0
14	" Foundry and Shell Factory, Cossipore		6,500	500	.		..	7,000 0 0
15	" Harness and Saddlery Factory, Cawnpore	.	52,500		...	.	..	52,500 0 0
16	" Reserve Remount Depôt, Shaharanpur	..	1,500	.	...		..	1,500 0 0
17	Bank of Upper India, Limited, Meerut	.	.	..	..	30,000		30,000 0 0
18	Messrs Grindlay & Co, Calcutta	50,000	1,15,000		.		...	1,65,000 0 0
19	" King, Hamilton & Co	...	75,000	...		.	...	75,000 0 0
20	" Thomas Cook & Son	..	16,000	...	..	.	..	16,000 0 0
21	" William Watson & Co	.	20,000	...		...	.	20,000 0 0
	TOTAL	50,000	3,91,900	500	1,000	43,700	...	4,87,100 0 0
	SAFE CUSTODY	Various 3½ per cent loans	4 per cent loan of 1865					
1	Agent for Government Consignments, Calcutta	10,000	.	...	...	..	...	10,000 0 0
2	Chief Supply and Transport Officer, Agra	2,600	.	...		...	2,800 0 0	5,400 0 0
3	" " " Allahabad	200	..	..	..	900	11,697 5 4	12,797 5 4
4	" " " Bareilly	1,000		...		1,000	700 0 0	2,700 0 0
5	" " " Calcutta	2,800		.	..	500	4,000 0 0	7,300 0 0
6	" " " Jubbulpore	300	.		...	300	5,140 0 0	5,740 0 0
7	" " " Lucknow	6,200		...	..	500	27,235 0 0	33,935 0 0
8	" " " Meerut	...	500	...	...	3,800	18,705 0 10	23,005 0 10
9	Medical Store-keeper to Government, Calcutta	1,000	...	...	...	300	..	1,300 0 0
10	Ordnance Officer, Agra	2,000		..	.	...	300 0 0	2,300 0 0
11	" " Allahabad	100	...	...	...	...	...	100 0 0
12	" " Fort William	300	...	..	...	300	...	600 0 0
13	Pay Examiner, Bengal Command	1,500	..	..	..	...	...	1,500 0 0
14	Store-keeper General, Supply and Transport, Baloo Ghat			...	..	.	1,030 0 0	1,030 0 0
15	Superintendent, Army Clothing, Alipore	100			.	..	...	100 0 0
16	" Ammunition Factory, Dum Dum	1,100	.	.	...	.	..	1,100 0 0
17	" Gun Carriage Factory, Fatehgarh	...	..	...	...	500	...	500 0 0
18	" Harness and Saddlery Factory, Cawnpore	700	...	...	..	500	1,000 0 0	2,200 0 0
	TOTAL	29,900	500	...	...	8,600	72,607 6 2	1,11,607 6 2

H. E. PASSY, Lieut.-Col.,
Offg. Controller of Military Accounts.

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF MILITARY ACCOUNTS,
ACCOUNTS BRANCH, BENGAL COMMAND,

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Central India Agency Indore, the 6th February 1904.

No. 1016.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 20 of the Vaccination Act, 1880 (XIII of 1880), as applied to the Cantonments of Mhow and Neemuch and the Cantonment and Civil lines of Nowgong by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 2583-I.B., dated the 27th June 1902, the Agent to the Governor General in Central India, with the previous approval of the Governor General in Council, is pleased to make the following rules for the said Cantonments and Civil lines —

By order,

(Sd) L. W. REYNOLDS,

for First Asst. Agent to the Governor General for Central India

DRAFT RULES

Under section 20 of Act XIII of 1880 (the Vaccination Act).

Clause (*a*) —Division of Cantonment into circles for the performance of vaccination.

I. The area of the Cantonment form one vaccination circle.

Clause (*b*) —Appointment of a place in the circle as a public vaccine station and the posting of a distinguishing mark in a conspicuous place near such station.

II. The premises of the and such other place or places as may be determined on shall be deemed to be vaccination stations A board shall be set up and maintained on such premises bearing the words "Vaccination Station" and setting forth for public information the names of the "Public Vaccinators" and the hours of their daily attendance at the station on vaccination duty.

Clause (*c*) —The qualifications to be required of the Superintendent of Vaccination and of the public Vaccinators.

III. The shall *ex-officio* be Superintendent of Vaccination within the circle.

IV. Every public vaccinator shall possess a certificate of qualification under the seal and signature of the in the following form.—

"I hereby certify that I have examined" and find him qualified "for the office of public Vaccinator."

Dated at————————

The——————————of————19 .

Before granting such certificate the shall be assured of the soundness of the candidate's knowledge in regard to—

(1) The Vaccination operation.
(2) The characteristics of a good vesicle and cicatrice.
(3) The collection and preservation of lymph.
(4) The chief symptoms of small-pox disease.
(5) The Vaccination Act and Rules.
(6) The forms and certificates required under the rules.

V. The public Vaccinators shall be appointed by the Cantonment Magistrate ~~after consultation with~~ or reference to the Superintendent of Vaccination, and may, in case of misconduct be suspended or dismissed from office by the Cantonment Magistrate who shall record in writing the reasons for his action.

Clause (*e*).—The time of attendance of a public Vaccinator at the vaccine station, the vaccination season and the public Vaccinator's place of residence.

VI. The hours of daily attendance of all public Vaccinators at the vaccine station shall be 8 A.M. to 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. to 6 P.M.

VII. All public Vaccinators shall reside in the circle to which they are attached and shall be absent therefrom only for such periods of leave

as may be granted by the Cantonment Magistrate.

Clause (f).—The distinguishing mark or badge to be worn

VIII The vaccination season shall extend from the 25th of October to the 25th of March.

IX Public Vaccinators shall at all times when engaged in the duties of their office wear a badge in the form of a brass plate with the words "Public Vaccinator" engraved on it.

Clause (g) —The amount of fee chargeable by private Vaccinators and their guidance generally in the performance of their duties.

Clause (h).—The facilities to be afforded to people for procuring the vaccination of children at their own homes

X Public Vaccinators shall vaccinate children belonging to their circles at their homes at the request of a parent or guardian on payment of a fee of Rs 0-4-0 or at the vaccination stations free of charge They may also with the approval of the Cantonment Authority visit and vaccinate children residing beyond the circle

Clause (i) —The grant and form of certificates

Certificates of successful vaccination, of unfitness for vaccination, or of unsusceptibility to vaccination

XI Certificates of vaccination shall be in the form specified in Appendix A

XII Certificates of unfitness for vaccination shall be in the form specified in Appendix B

XIII. The public Vaccinator shall, on the day on which the vaccination is performed issue to the parent or guardian of each child vaccinated by him a certificate of vaccination in Form A, and shall complete the certificate on the day of examination He shall also issue to the parent or guardian a certificate in Form B of unfitness for vaccination on account of every child found unfit on the day of its examination All cases of reported unfitness for vaccination shall be referred by the Vaccinator to the Superintendent, without whose countersignature no certificate issued in Form B shall be valid

Before final delivery of any certificate to a parent or guardian the public Vaccinator shall complete and sign the entries of the fly-leaf of the certificate, such entries remain bound in the book of such certificates

Every public Vaccinator shall be provided with books of the above Forms (A and B)

Clause (j).—The nature of the lymph to be used and the supply of a sufficient quantity of such lymph

XIV "The lymph used shall ordinarily be buffalo calf lymph, of which a sufficient supply shall be prepared and maintained at the vaccination station throughout the season"

Arm-to-arm vaccination should not be employed.

"The lymph should be inserted on the cleansed site selected in at least four places If the arm is selected and four insertions are made, these should be arranged in the form of a square or a diamond. With the deltoid insertion in the centre, the side of the square being about 1 inch long"

Vaccination needles and ivory points will be supplied to the public Vaccinator free of charge by the Cantonment Magistrate.

Clause (k) —The fee to be paid for vaccination with animal lymph.

XV A record should be kept of the number of perfect vaccine vesicles which have resulted in each case vaccinated.

XVI The Cantonment Committee shall take measure to prepare and keep the following registers in the forms appended to these rules

(a) Register of infants born within the circle on or after the 1st November with record of vaccination or reason for non-vaccination. Each mohalla or quarter of Cantonments shall be entered in a separate register (Form I).

(b) Register of the names of children now resident in or brought into Cantonment after the 1st November

who have not been vaccinated or who have not had small-pox. Such children having resided in Cantonments for a month and being, if boys, under the age of 14 years, if girls, under the age of 8 years, (Form II)

XVII. The General Register of Vaccination performed in the circle and forms of monthly returns will be supplied by the Cantonment Committee

XVIII At the commencement of every vaccination season the Cantonment Magistrate shall cause a notice to be affixed, for public information, in every important portion or quarter of the circle as follows, the notice being translated into and printed in the Hindi and Urdu language

Public Notice. Dated____________

Hindi.	Urdu
The public are hereby informed that the vaccination season of 19______ commenced on the________	
And this is to give notice that, in obedience to the law, every unvaccinated child of more than 6 months of age resident within the boundaries should be presented by its parent or guardian to the Superintendent of Vaccination for inspection with a view to its vaccination if found in good health. Cantonment Magistrate	

The Cantonment Magistrate may at any time during the vaccination season direct the Public Crier to call attention to these notices.

Clause (o) —The preparation of Vaccination reports and returns.

XIX A monthly statement of results of vaccination shall be submitted by the Superintendent to the Cantonment Authority during the five months of the vaccination season in prescribed Departmental forms The Superintendent shall submit to the Cantonment Authority a figured statement of results for the season after its termination together with a concise report upon the Act during the season

XX. Notices issued under section 17 of the Vaccination Act shall be in the following form —

Notice issued under section 17 of the Vaccination Act on the of 190 .

To

(name__________) of________

(address)____________

The abovenamed (name) is required to present to the Public vaccinator the undermentioned child (or children) on the______ of______ 190 , for examination, with a view to the Vaccination of such child (or children)________ (name or description of child or children).

Superintendent of Vaccination.

If such a notice has not been complied with, the Superintendent shall report the matter to the Cantonment Magistrate, who shall proceed as directed in section 18 of the Act.

APPENDIX A.

CANTONMENT VACCINATION CIRCLE

<table>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Fly leaf

Register No</td><td colspan="10">Certificates of Vaccination
Issued on the — of — 19</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Register No</td><td colspan="3">VACCINATED CHILD</td><td colspan="4">PARENT OR GUARDIAN</td><td rowspan="2">Result of operation</td></tr>
<tr><td>Name</td><td>Sex</td><td>Age</td><td>Name</td><td>Caste</td><td>Place of abode</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Result (successful, unsuccessful, or unsuccessful for the third time).
Record of instructions</td><td colspan="10">NOTE — The child herein mentioned is to be presented with this certificate for examination on

Public Vaccinator</td></tr>
<tr><td>Public Vaccinators</td><td colspan="10">Certified that the above is a true account of the vaccination it records
This certificate was given to ——— with instructions to ———</td></tr>
</table>

Superintendent of Vaccination,

Public Vaccinator.

APPENDIX B

CANTONMENT VACCINATION CIRCLE.

<table>
<tr><td>No.
Date.</td><td colspan="9"></td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Name of child.</td><td rowspan="2">No</td><td colspan="3">CHILD</td><td colspan="3">PARENT OR GUARDIAN.</td><td rowspan="2">Instructions.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Name.</td><td>Sex</td><td>Age</td><td>Name.</td><td>Caste</td><td>Place of abode</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Cause of unfitness.

Instructions.</td><td colspan="8">I hereby certify that the above mentioned child was presented to me for vaccination this day and found unfit for vaccination ——— for a period of ——— by reason of ———
Countersigned.
Superintendent of Vaccination.
Public Vaccinator.</td></tr>
</table>

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 9th February 1904.

No. 358-*Ap.*—Mr. T. S. McQueen, Postmaster, Quetta, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 12th February 1904, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr Kishinlal is appointed to act as Postmaster, Quetta, during the absence on leave of Mr. T. S. McQueen, or until further orders

The 12th February 1904.

No. 374-*Ap.*—Mr. A I. P. Browne is appointed to act as Deputy Postmaster, Simla, with effect from the 1st March 1904, during the absence on leave of Mr. L A. Bull, Deputy Postmaster, Simla, or until further orders.

No. 378-*Ap.* -Mr. G S. Hooper, Deputy Postmaster, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 1st February 1904, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

The following officiating appointments are made during his absence on leave, or until further orders —

Mr. D. J Murtrie, officiating 1st Assistant Postmaster, Bombay, to act as Deputy Postmaster, Bombay,

Mr V. St J. Cabral, officiating 2nd Assistant Postmaster, Bombay, to act as 1st Assistant Postmaster, Bombay,

Mr. Chatersing to act as 2nd Assistant Postmaster, Bombay

H. M. KISCH,
Officiating Director General of the Post Office of India.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, for the information of the public, that towards the end of June or the beginning of July 1903, two gold coins, one with the inscription O. S. in Hadrianns Augustus and the other with the inscription of "Caesur Imperator Augustus," valued at R14 and R14-8-0 respectively, were found on the bank of the river Paleru in Anantararam village, Ongole Taluk. All persons claiming the treasure, or any part thereof, are required to appear personally, or by an agent, before the Collector of Nellore, on or before the 1st July 1904, and to establish their claim thereto to his satisfaction.

Dated 30th January 1904.

for Collector.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

Erratum for this office notification under the Treasure Trove Act, dated 14th September 1903, regarding the find by Narayana Chetti, son of Govinda Chetti of Sembarampattu, in the back yard of the house belonging to one Krishna Nayak, son of Venkatapathi *alias* Thambu Nayak of Sankarapuram village, Kalla Kurchi taluk, South Arcot District, in the Madras Presidency.

For "Monday" occurring in paragraph 2, *read* "Tuesday."

for Acting Collector.

South Arcot Collector's office;
Dated 8th February 1904.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 4th December 1901.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal —

1. Engineers
2. Overseers
3. Sub-Overseers
4. Draftsmen
5. Press workers
6. Photo-Mechanical workers.
7. Mechanical apprentices.
8. Metal and wood carvers.

E. ATKINSON, Major, R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* and upwards at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, for *cash only* at the following rates, *viz* —

	Government officers	General public	Postage extra.
	R	R	Annas
1-pound tin	10	12	8
½ "	5	6	6
¼ "	2-8	3	4

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April 1903, the price of this Quinine will be as follows:—

1-pound tin,	R16,	or post-free,	R16-8
½ "	R8,	"	R8-6
¼ "	R4,	"	R4-6

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Peshawar, the 4th February 1904.

No 14.—Captain A. B Fry, I M.S., assumed charge of the Civil Medical duties of the Tochi Valley on the afternoon of the 25th of January 1904, relieving Lieutenant H. B. Foster, I M.S.

By order,

H. N. BOLTON,
Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
North-West Frontier Province.

LEAVE.

The 3rd February 1904.

No. 12.—Mr. C. G. W. Hastings, C.I E., Inspector-General of Police, North-West Frontier Province, has obtained privilege leave for one month under Article 260 of Civil Service Regulations, with effect from 1st February 1904, or any subsequent date that he may avail himself of the same.

APPOINTMENTS.

The 3rd February 1904.

No. 13—Mr H H. G Rotton, Assistant Inspector-General, Railway Police, is appointed to officiate as Inspector-General of Police, North-West Frontier Province, during the absence on leave of Mr. Hastings.

RESUMPTION OF CHARGE.

The 8th February 1904

No. 15.– On return from the leave granted to him in Notification No 219, dated 16th October 1903, Mr S S. Waterfield, U C S, Assistant Commissioner, resumed charge of the office of Political Agent, Kurram, on the forenoon of the 20th January 1904, relieving Mr S E Pears, transferred

By order,

A. H. GRANT,

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, N.-W F. Province.

REVENUE AND FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Peshawar the 3rd February 1904.

No. 131-*A*—In accordance with the provisions of section 10 (2) of Act XX of 1883 (The Punjab District Boards Act), the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, is pleased to notify that the Bannu and Morwat Local Boards established by Punjab Government Notification No 38, dated 20th February 1888, in the Bannu District, are abolished, and that all matters placed under the control and administration of the aforesaid Local Boards shall be transferred to the control and administration of the District Board of the Bannu District.

The 6th February 1904.

No. 268-*G*—In supersession of his Notification No. 2049-G, dated the 12th December 1903, the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province is pleased to appoint Mr. H. D. Watson to perform all the functions of a Collector under the provisions of sections 101A, 101B and 101C of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, XVII of 1887, in regard to the laying down of a fixed boundary for the estates situate on the Indus between the Peshawar and Hazara Districts.

No. 269-*G*.—The Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province is pleased to appoint Mr. M. S. D Butler to perform all the functions of a Collector under the provisions of sections 101A, 101B, and 101C of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, XVII of 1887, in regard to the laying down of a fixed boundary for the villages on the Indus between the Peshawar District and the Attock Tahsil of the Rawalpindi District.

M. F. O'DWYER,

Revenue and Financial Secretary to Chief Commissioner,
North-West Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Weekly Return of Births and Deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday, the 9th January 1904

Number.	Districts	Municipal Towns	Population according to the Census of 1901.	Births. Males.	Births. Females.	Births. Total	Deaths. Total	Deaths. Males	Deaths. Females	Cause of death. Cholera	Small-pox.	Plague	Fever	Dysentery and Diarrhœa	Respiratory disease	Injuries	All other causes.	Infants under one year of age. Males.	Females.	Total	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population	Number.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	Hazára	Abbottábad	3,395	3	2	5	4	3	1	.	..	.	3		..	.	1		...	...	77	61	1
2	Hazára	Nawashahr	4,114	2	3	5	2	1	1	..	.		1	.		...	1				63	25	2
3	Hazára	Buffa	7,029	3	4	7	2	1	1	..	.		1	.		..	1	1		1	52	15	3
4	Hazára	Haripur	5,578	1	1	2	7	4	3	...	.		3				4	1	2	3	19	65	4
5	Pesháwar	Peshávar	73,343	26	32	58	47	23	24	...	4		31	1	3	.	8	2	6	8	41	33	5
6	Kohat	Kohat	18,092	2	6	8	16	8	8	..	1		11	.	3	...	1	3	2	5	23	46	6
7	Bannu	Bannu	10,070	4	3	7	5	4	1		.		2	..	1	...	2	2	1	3	36	26	7
8	Bannu	Lakki	5,218	2	1	3	6	5	1	...			5		.	.	1	1		1	30	60	8
9	Dera Ismail Khan	Dera Ismail Khan	28,287	37	28	65	109	49	60	.	.		98	4	2	.	5	13	9	22	120	201	9
10	Dera Ismail Khan	Kulachi	9,125	4	2	6	2		2		.		1	1		..				...	34	11	10
		TOTAL	104,251	84	82	166	200	98	102	...	5	.	156	6	9	...	24	23	20	43	53	63	

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province, on the general health of the Municipal Towns during the week ending Saturday, the 9th January 1904.

Births and deaths in Municipal Towns.—In the 10 Municipal Towns, 166 births were registered (84 males and 82 females), giving a birth-rate of 53 per mille of population, 200 deaths were registered (98 males and 102 females), giving a death-rate of 63 per mille of population

NOTE —Seventy-six deaths omissions and 42 births omissions discovered by Divisional Inspector in Dera Ismail Khan town in August and September last have been entered by the Municipal Committee in the current week.

PAT A WEIR, LT-COL, I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

Peshawar, the 2nd February 1904.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Statement showing the number of Births registered according to classes in the Districts of the North-West Frontier Province during the month of December 1903

1	2	3			4			5			6			7			8	9
Number.	Districts.	CHRISTIANS.			HINDUS			MAHOMEDANS.			OTHER CLASSES			TOTAL.			Birth-rate per mille per annum	Number
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys	Girls.	Total	Boys.	Girls.	Total	Boys	Girls.	Total	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Hazára	.		.	29	27	56	740	614	1,354	2	2	4	771	643	1,414	30	1
2	Peshâwar	..	...		28	19	47	867	649	1,516	8	8	16	903	676	1,579	25	2
3	Kohat	..			10	7	17	392	308	700	1	2	3	403	317	720	41	3
4	Bannu	...	..		41	36	77	393	340	733	4	2	6	438	378	816	42	4
5	Dera Ismail Khan	...	...	.	77	51	128	424	386	810	1	4	5	502	441	943	45	5
	TOTAL	...	...	.	185	140	325	2,816	2,297	5,113	16	18	34	3,017	2,455	5,472	32	

PAT A. WEIR, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

Peshawar, the 4th February 1904.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MORTUARY RETURN FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 1903.

Deaths registered from different causes in each district of the North-West Frontier Province during the month of December 1903.

Number	Districts	Population according to the Census of 1901	Births	Deaths	Birth-rate *per mille* per annum	Death-rate *per mille* per annum	Cholera: Males	Cholera: Females	Cholera: Total	Small pox, Children under one year: Males	Small pox, Children under one year: Females	Small pox, One to under ten years: Males	Small pox, One to under ten years: Females	Small pox, Ten and over ten years: Males	Small pox, Ten and over ten years: Females	Total of Small-pox
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Hazára	555,919	1,414	1,471	30	31		.		12	13	23	26	16	11	101
2	Pesháwar	753,437	1 579	2,125	25	33		.	.	9	11	46	45	3	1	115
3	Kohat	205,195	720	728	41	42		...		10	9	9	10		2	40
4	Bannu	227,264	816	917	42	48	4	5	9							..
5	Dera Ismail Khan.	248,929	943	1,836	45	87						1				1
	TOTAL	1,990,744	5,472	7,077	32	42	4	5	9	31	33	79	81	19	14	257
	Total in previous month		5,593	6,284	34	38	.			29	25	63	75	5	5	202
	Total in same month of past year	...	5,401	5,097	32	30		...	...	22	20	53	57	5	11	168

CAUSE OF DEATH (continued)

Number	Districts	Plague: Males	Plague: Females	Plague: Total	Fever: Males	Fever: Females	Fever: Total	Dysentery and Diarrhœa: Males	Dysentery and Diarrhœa: Females	Dysentery and Diarrhœa: Total	Respiratory Disease: Males	Respiratory Disease: Females	Respiratory Disease: Total	Injuries, Suicide: Males	Injuries, Suicide: Females	Injuries, Suicide: Total
1	2	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
1	Hazára	.			515	470	985	3	1	4	17	7	24			.
2	Pesháwar				1,002	848	1,850	4		4	10	6	16			
3	Kohat				304	308	612									
4	Bannu				420	342	762	3		3	9	1	10			
5	Dera Ismail Khan.				795	793	1,586	25	18	43	18	17	35			
	TOTAL		.		3,034	2,761	5 795	35	19	54	54	31	85			
	Total in previous month	14	20	34	2,537	2,597	5,134	23	22	45	39	28	67	.		
	Total in same month of past year		...	.	2,106	1 915	4,051	42	30	72	33	50	83			.

Number	Districts	Injuries, Wounding: Males	Injuries, Wounding: Females	Injuries, Wounding: Total	Injuries, Accidents: Males	Injuries, Accidents: Females	Injuries, Accidents: Total	Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts: Males	Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts: Females	Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts: Total	All other Causes: Males	All other Causes: Females	All other Causes: Total	Total Deaths from all Causes: Males	Total Deaths from all Causes: Females	Total Deaths from all Causes: Total
1	2	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
1	Hazára	1		1	11	1	12	1		1	185	158	343	784	687	1,471
2	Pesháwar	3		3	5	9	14	..	..		69	54	123	1,151	974	2,125
3	Kohat	3		3	1	1	2		...		33	38	71	360	368	728
4	Bannu	3		3	2	1	3	...			77	50	127	518	399	917
5	Dera Ismail Khan.	1	.	1	1		1	...	1	1	91	77	168	930	906	1,836
	TOTAL	11		11	20	12	32	1	1	2	435	377	832	3,743	3,334	7,077
	Total in previous month	13	3	16	12	4	16	2		2	412	356	708	3,149	3,135	6,284
	Total in same month of past year	10	2	12	18	8	26	..		.	393	292	685	2,684	2,415	5,197

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province

Five thousand four hundred and seventy-two births were registered in the Province during the month of December 1903, giving a birth-rate of 32 *per mille* of population. Of the total number of births, 3,017 were boys and 2,455 girls.

The total number of deaths registered from all causes in the Province during the month of December 1903 was 7,077 against 6,284 in the previous month, and 5,097 in the corresponding month of the past year, giving an annual death-rate of 42, 38 and 30 *per mille* of population per annum, respectively.

There were 9 deaths registered under the head of cholera, they occurred in the Rural Circles of the Bannu District. From small-pox 257 deaths were registered against 202 in the previous month and 163 in the corresponding month of the past year.

There was not a single death registered from plague.

From fevers 5,795 deaths were registered against 5,134 in the previous month, and 4,051 in the corresponding month of the past year, dysentery and diarrhœa 54 against 45, respiratory disease 85 against 67, suicide *nil* against *nil*, wounding 11 against 16; accidents 32 against 16, snake-bite and killed by wild beasts 2 against 2, and from all other causes 832 against 755 in the past month and 685 in the corresponding month of the last year.

PAT. A WEIR, Lt-Col., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, N.-W. Frontier Province.

Peshawar, the 4th February 1904.

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NOTICE — Books and Acts required for private use only can be purchased Applications should be accompanied by a remittance, unless it is wished that the books should be sent by value-payable post, in which case, besides the ordinary postage, an additional charge is made for registration and commission

Books and Acts required for the public service should be obtained through Local Governments to whom the applicant is subordinate.

Application for Government publications which are no longer in print should be made to the Agents of the particular Government under whose orders they were originally issued

The amounts within parentheses are for packing and postage

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Act XX of 1847. The Indian Copyright Act, as modified up to the 1st December, 1903. As. 5 or 6*d*. (1*a*.)

Act XXVIII of 1855. The Usury Laws Repeal Act, as modified up to the 1st December, 1903. As. 2 or 3*d*. (1*a*.)

Act XX of 1856, as modified up to the 1st November 1903. As. 7-6*p*. or 9*d* (1*a*)

Act V of 1869. The Indian Articles of War, as modified up to the 1st December, 1903. R1-2*a*. or 1*s*. 9*d*. (3*a*.)

Act I of 1871. The Cattle-Trespass Act, as modified up to the 1st December, 1903. As. 6 or 6*d* (1*a*.)

Act VII of 1878 The Indian Forest Act, as modified up to the 1st December, 1903 As 10 or 1s. (2a.)

Act IV of 1884. The Indian Explosives Act, as modified up to the 1st December, 1903 As 4-9p or 6d. (1a)

Act XI of 1886. The Indian Tramways Act, as modified up to the 1st December, 1903. As 9 or 10d (2a.)

Act VII of 1899 The Succession Certificate Act, as modified up to the 1st December, 1903 As 5-6p or 6d (1a)

Act X of 1890 The Press and Registration of Books Act (1867) Amendment Act, 1890, as modified up to 1st December 1903 As 2-3p. or 3d (1a.)

Act XII of 1896 The Excise Act, as modified up to the 1st December, 1903. As. 8 or 9d. (2a)

Act II of 1899 The Indian Stamp Act, as amended up to 1st December, 1903, As 15 or 1s. 5d. (2a)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Imperial Library list of additions, new series, Nos. 9 and 10. Foolscap. Paper cover. 8a. or 9d. (2a) each

Chronological Tables for the year 1904. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4a. or 5d. (1a)

The causation and prevention of Malarial fevers; a statement of the results of researches drawn up for the use of Assistant Surgeons, Hospital Assistants and Students, by Captain S. P. James, M.B. (Lond.) I.M.S. 2nd Edition. Royal 8vo. Board, R1 or 1s. 6d (2a)

General Rules and Circular Orders of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, Appellate Side (Criminal) Vol I. Royal 8vo Board. R3 or 4s 6d. (4a.).

General Rules and Circular Orders of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, Appellate Side (Criminal) Vol. II. Forms, etc R3 or 4s 6d (4a). Complete R6 or 9s (7a).

Report on Industrial Education Part I R2 or 3s. (5a)

Ditto, Ditto Part II (Proceedings of Conferences) R2-4a or 3s 5d (5a) Complete R4-4a or 6s 5d (9a).

Quarterly List of Officers in the Departments of the Government of India, January to March, 1904 Foolscap Paper cover. 4a or 5d. (1a.)

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Entomology (Indian Museum Notes)—

(1) Original Communications

(2) Notes on insect pests from the Entomological Section, Indian Museum.

Vol VI, No 1. Super Royal 8vo Paper cover 12a or 1s 2d (3a.)

Records of the Botanical Survey of India Vol. II, No. 6. (Title page, Contents and Index. Royal 8vo Paper cover. R1-2 or 1s 8d (1a.)

Progress Report of the Forest Surveys, Bengal Presidency for 1902-1903. Foolscap Paper cover. 8a or 8d (2a).

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Report of the Administration of the Mints at Bombay and Calcutta for the year 1902-03. Foolscap. Paper cover R1 or 1s. 6d. (2a.)

List of Officers in the Finance and Commerce Department corrected to October, 1903. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4a. or 5d. (1a)

Schedule IV of the Indian Tariff Act (VIII of 1878), 1903 Edn. As. 6 or 7d. (1a.)

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India for the months of September, October, Nos. 6 and 7. Royal 8vo. Stitched 8a. or 9d. (2a.) each

Accounts of the Trade of the French Possessions in India in the year ending 31st March 1903 and the four preceding years. Foolscap. Paper cover. 2a. or 3d. (1a.)

Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the months of November, December 1903. Nos. 8 and 9. Royal 8vo. Stitched 8a. or 9d. (2a.) each.

Area and Yield of certain Crops for various periods from 1891-92 to 1902-03. Foolscap. Paper cover. 5a. or 6d (2a)

Accounts of the Trade of the Portuguese Possessions in India in the year 1901-02 and the four preceding years. 1904 Ed. Foolscap. Paper cover. 2a. or 3d. (2a.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Rules for the Guidance of Troops and Umpires at Field Manœuvres. Royal 16 mo. Paper cover. 1a. (1a.)

Infantry Training, 1902, in Urdu, Hindi and Gurmukhi. Royal 8vo., Paper cover. 6a. or 9d. (2a.) each.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Report on the Political Administration of the territories within the Central India Agency for 1902-03. Foolscap. Board. R1 or 1*s* 6*d*. (3*a*)

Report on the Administration of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore for the year 1902-1903. 8*a*. or 9*d*. (2*a*)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Public Works Department Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishmen corrected up to 31st December 1903. Super Royal 8vo. Paper cover. R2 or 3*s*. (4*a*.).

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED FROM SEPTEMBER TO DECEMBER 1903.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Act XLV of 1860. The Indian Penal Code. As modified up to the 1st April, 1903. With an Index. R2 8*a* or 3*s*. 9*d* (5*a*.)

Act II of 1882. The Indian Trusts Act As modified up to 1st June, 1903 10*a*. or 1*s* (2*a*)

Regulation No. V of 1873. As modified up to 1st July 1903. A Regulation for the peace and government of certain districts on the Eastern Frontier of Bengal. 1*a*. 9*p*. (1*a*.)

The Punjab and North-West Code consisting of the unrepealed Enactments locally in force in Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province with an Appendix and an Index. 3rd Edition Super-royal 8vo Full cloth. R6 or 9*s*. (10*a*.)

Digest of Indian Law Cases, Volume VI. R12 or 18*s* (10*a*)

Table shewing effect of legislation in the Governor General's Council during 1902. 2*a*. (1*a*.)

List No. 1 of Addenda *et* corrigenda to the List of General Rules and Orders made under Enactments applying to British India Edition 1902 3*a* 9*p*. (1*a*)

The Indian Registration Act, 1877 (III of 1877), as modified up to 1st April, 1900, with foot notes brought down to 1st November, 1902. 11*a* (2*a*)

The Indian Emigration Act, 1883 (XXI of 1883), as modified up to 1st December, 1902. (11*a*)

Act XXX of 1852. An Act for the Naturalization of Aliens. As modified up to 1st December, 1902. 2*a*. (1*p*.)

Act V of 1861. The Police Act, 1861. As modified up to 7th March, 1903. 7*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*.)

Act X of 1873. The Indian Oaths Act. As modified up to 1st February, 1903. 3*a* 9*p* (1*a*)

Act XIX of 1883. The Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883. As modified up to 1st February, 1903. 2*a* 6*p* (1*a*)

Act XII of 1884 The Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884. As modified up to the 15th December, 1896, and with foot-notes brought down to the 1st February, 1903. 2*a* (1*a*)

Act IX of 1890. The Indian Railways Act, 1890. As modified up to 1st May, 1890, with foot-notes brought down to 1st January 1903. 15*a*. (3*a*)

Act XXXIV of 1850. The State Prisoners Act, 1850. As modified up to 30th April, 1903. 2*a* 6*p* (1*a*.)

Act XXXIV of 1858. The Lunacy (Supreme Courts) Act, 1858. As modified up to 30th April, 1903. 4*a* 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act XXXV of 1858. The Lunacy (District Courts) Act, 1858. As modified up to 30th April, 1903. 2*a* 3*p* (1*a*)

Act V of 1873. The Government Savings Banks Act, 1873. As modified up to 1st April, 1903. 3*a* 6*p*. (1*a*)

Act II of 1886. The Indian Income Tax Act, 1886. As modified up to 1st April, 1903. 8*a* (1*a*. 6*p*)

Act I of 1878. The Opium Act, 1878. As modified up to 1st December, 1896, with foot-notes brought down to 1st March, 1903. 5*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*.)

Act III of 1865. The Carriers Act, 1865. As modified up to 31st May, 1903. 3*a*. (1*a*.)

Act IX of 1897. Amending the law relating to Government and other Provident Funds. As modified up to 1st May, 1896, with foot-notes brought down to 1st January, 1903. 1*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*.)

Act I of 1872. The Indian Evidence Act, 1872. As modified up to 1st November, 1902. R1 or 1*s*. 6*d*. (2*a*.)

Act V of 1888. The Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. As modified up to 1st July, 1903. 9*a*. or 10*d*. (1*a*.)

Act V of 1898. The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 As modified up to 1st April, 1903. R3 10*a*. or 5*s*. 6*d*. (8*a*)

Act I of 1894. The Land Acquisition Act, 1894, with foot-notes brought down to 1st August 1903. 7*a*. or 8*d* (1*a*)

Act VIII of 1894. The Indian Tariff Act. As modified up to 1st October, 1903. 9*a* (2*a*)

Act VIII of 1899. The Indian Petroleum Act As modified up to 1st November, 1903. 7*a* (1*a*)

Act XIII of 1855. The Indian Fatal Accidents. As modified up to 1st December, 1903. 2*a* (1*a*.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Rajputana Census Report, 1901. In 3 parts. F'cap. Board R20 or 30*s* Complete (R1-9*a*)

Quarterly List of Officers in the Departments of the Government of India, July to September, and October to December 1903. F cap Paper cover. 4*a* or 5*d*. (1*a*) each

Scientific Memoirs by officers of the Medical and Sanitary Departments of the Government of India on the action of the Venoms of the Cobra (*Naja Tripudians*) and of the Daboia (*Daboia Russellii*) on the Red Blood Corpuscles and on the Blood Plasma, by Captain G. Lamb, M.D. New series, No 4 Super-royal 4to Limp cover 8*a* or 9*d* (3*a*)

Scientific Memoirs by officers of the Medical and Sanitary Departments of the Government of India. Specificity of Anti-Venomous Sera by Captain G. Lamb, M.D. (Glasg.). New series, No 5. Super-royal 4to Limp cover 3*a* or 4*d* (2*a*)

Berar Census Report and Tables, 1901. Foolscap. Board. Part I, R3 or 4*s* 6*d* (8*a*) Part II, R2 8*a* or 3*s* 9*d* (7*a*) Part III, R1 8*a* or 2*s* 3*d* (6*a* 6*p*) Complete, R7 or 10*s* 6*d*. (R1 5*a* 0*p*) (6*a* 6*p*)

Imperial Library list of additions, new series, Nos. 1—8. F'cap Paper cover 8*a* or 9*d* (2*a*) each

The Andaman and Nicobar Islands Census Report, 1901. F'cap. Board R7 or 10*s* 6*d* (12*a*)

Catalogue of Persian Manuscripts in the Library of the India Office. By Hermann Ethe, Esq, Ph D M A, Vol I, 1903. Demy 4to Cloth R42 or 63*s*. (R1-4*a*)

A Manual of Family Medicine and Hygiene for India. By SIR WILLIAM MOORE, K C I E., 7th edition, 1903, revised by Major J H Tull-Walsh, I.M S, F L S Full cloth, 8vo For sale to Government servants at R2 a copy to those who are in receipt of salaries under R500 per mensem, and R3 a copy to those who are in receipt of salaries of R500 per mensem and over Packing and postage (8*a*)

NOTE—A certificate should be required to the effect that the book is purchased for the personal use of the officer paying for it

The above is also available for sale to the public at R5 a copy *plus* 0-8-0 for packing and postage.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE

Entomology (Indian Museum Notes)—

Vol V, No. 4 (containing the Title-page, Preface, Table of Contents and Index to the Vol) Super-royal 8vo. Paper cover 4*a* or 5*d* (1*a*)

Report on the Architectural Antiquities of Northern Gujrat (Baroda). New Imperial Series XXXII by Dr. J. Burgess, C I E, LL D., F R S E, and Henry Cousens M.R.S E. Super-royal R21 or 31*s* 6*d*. (R1 2*a*)

A Manual of Forest Engineering for India by C. G. Rodgers, Esq. Super-royal 8vo Cloth. Vol. III, 1902 R5 or 7s 6d (8a)

Report of the Indian Irrigation Commission, 1901-03. Foolscap Board Part I (General) R1 8a or 2s 3d (5a) Part II (Provincial) R1 8a or 3s 9d (8a) Part III (Maps) R3 or 4s 6d (5a) Part IV (Appendix) R3 8a or 5s. 3d (10a) Complete R10 8a or 15s 9d (R1)

Progress Report of Forest Administration in Baluchistan for 1901-02. Foolscap Paper cover 8a or 9d (2a)

Flora of the Upper Gangetic Plain and of the adjacent Siwalik and Sub-Himalayan tracts. By J. F. Duthie, Esq., B.A., F L S Vol I, Part I. Super-royal 16mo Paper cover R6 or 9s (3a)

List of Officers in the Survey and other Scientific and Minor Departments subordinate to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, corrected to 1st July 1903 (including History of Services) Royal 8vo Board 6a, or 9d (4a)

Report of the Chief Inspector of Mines in India under the Indian Mines Act, VIII of 1901, for the year ending 31st December 1902. Foolscap Board. 8a or 9d (3a)

Report of the Director of the Botanical Survey of India for the year 1902-03 Foolscap Stitched 2a or 2d (1a)

Imperial Forest School Calendar, 1903. Demy 4to Board 8a or 9d (2a)

Review of Forest Administration in British India for the year 1901-02. F'cap Paper cover R1 11a or 2s 6d (3a)

Records of the Botanical Survey of India, Vol. II, No. 5 (A Census of the Indian Polygonums.) Royal 8vo. Paper cover R1 6a or 2s (3a)

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

Report on the Working of the Dispensaries and Jail Hospitals and on Vaccination in the Central India Agency for 1901. Foolscap Board. R2 or 3s (3a)

Report on the Political Administration of the Rajputana States and Ajmer-Merwara for 1901-02. Foolscap Board R2 or 3s (6a)

Administration Report on the Persian Gulf Political Residency and Maskat Political Agency for 1902 03. Foolscap Board 12a or 1s 2d (4a)

Report on the working of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department for 1902. F'cap Paper cover 9a or 10d (2a)

History of Services of Officers holding Gazetted appointments under the Foreign Department corrected to 1st July 1903 Royal 8vo Board 12a or 1s (4a)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

List of Officers in the Finance and Commerce Department, corrected to April, June to September 1903 4a or 5d (1a) each

History of Services of Officers holding appointments in offices under the control of the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, corrected to 1st July 1903. Royal 8vo Board 12a or 1s (4a.)

Abstract of the Principal Civil Leave and Pension Rules (Revised) 1903. Royal 8vo Paper cover 4a or 5d (1a)

Abstract of the Leave and Pension Rules applicable to Bishops and Chaplains (Revised), 1903. Royal 8vo Paper cover 4a or 5d (1a)

Abstract of the Leave and Pension Rules applicable to Judges of the High Courts and Legal Officers (Revised), 1903. Royal 8vo Paper cover 4a or 5d (1a)

Abstract of the Leave and Pension Rules applicable to the Bengal Pilot Service (Revised), 1903 Royal 8vo Paper cover. 4a or 5d (1a)

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the months of May to October 1903. Royal 8vo Stitched 8a or 9d (2a) each.

Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India for the months of March to August 1903. Royal 8vo Stitched. 6a. or 9d (2a) each.

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in March to September 1903, and in the corresponding months of 1901 and 1902. Royal 8vo Stitched 2a or 2d (1a) each

Review of the Trade of India in 1902-03. By J A. Robertson, Esq. Foolscap Paper cover 8a or 9d. (2a.)

Prices and Wages in India. 20th Issue Super-royal 4to. Board R1-8a or 2s (9a)

Accounts relating to the Trade carried by Rail and River in India in the quarter and in the twelve months ending March 1903, compared with the corresponding periods of the years 1901 and 1902. No. 4 of 1902-03. Foolscap Paper cover 8a or 9d (3a)

Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India for 1901-02 and preceding years. 7th Issue. Foolscap. Board R2 or 3s (11a)

Statistics of Mineral Production in India in the ten years 1893 to 1902. 5th Issue Foolscap Paper cover 2a. or 2d (1a)

Accounts of the Trade carried by Rail and River in India in the official year 1902 03 and the four preceding years. 15th Issue, 1903. Foolscap Board R1 or 1s 4d (6a)

Accounts relating to the Trade carried by Rail and River in India in the quarter ending June 1903 compared with the corresponding periods of the years 1901 and 1902. No. 1 of 1903-1904. F'cap Paper cover 8a or 9d (3a)

Annual Statement of the Trade and Navigation of British India with Foreign Countries and of the Coasting Trade in the year ending March 31st 1903. Vol. II (Coasting Trade and Trade of each Port in each Province.) R2 or 3s (8a.)

Financial and Commercial Statistics of British India, 10th Issue, 1903. F'cap Board R4 or 6s. (12a)

COMPTROLLER GENERAL

Civil Estimates, 1903-04, in 2 volumes. Foolscap. Board R3 or 4s. 6d (13a) each volume.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, BENGAL.

History of Services of Gazetted and other Officers serving under the Government of Bengal corrected to 1st July 1903. Royal 8vo Limp cover Part I R3 or 4s 6d (7a) Part II R2 or 3s (6a) Complete R5 or 7s 6d (12a)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Specification and Tables of Army Tents, 1902. Foolscap. Cloth. R6 or 13s. 6d (5a)

List of Light-houses and Light-vessels in British India including those in the Gulf of Aden as existing at the end of 1902 22nd Issue Super-royal 8vo. Stiff cover. R1 or 1s 6d (2a.)

The Quarterly Indian Army List for July 1, 1903. Super-royal 8vo. Paper cover. R3 or 4s. 6d. (8a.)

"The Farm Manual." By Major A C Williams and Major D J. Meagher Royal 8vo Cloth R10 or 15s (6a)

The Quarterly Indian Army List for October 1903. New series, No 6 Super royal 8vo Paper cover R3 or 4s 6d (8a)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Public Works Department Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment corrected up to 30th June 1903. Super royal 8vo Paper cover R2 or 3s. (4a)

Administration Report on Railways in India for the calendar year 1902. By A Brereton, Esq Foolscap. Limp cover. R2 or 3s. 6d. (9a.)

Administration Report of the Indian Telegraph Department for 1902-1903. F'cap. Paper cover. 8a. or 9d (2a)

Histories of Railway Projects including Tramways corrected up to 30th June 1903. F'cap. Paper cover. R2 or 2s 8d (4a)

Report of the Railway Commission assembled in Madras in February 1903 to consider the question of effecting broad gauge railway communication between India and Ceylon. F'cap Limp cover. R2 or 3s (5a)

LIST OF NEW BOOKS FOR SALE AT THOMASON COLLEGE, ROORKEE, WHICH WERE NOT ADVERTISED BEFORE

Roorkee Treatise on "Railways," 4th Edition, revised by F. Wolly Dod, F.C.H. Price R3 per copy.

Roorkee Treatise on "Irrigation Work." By Lieutenant-Colonel J. Clibborn, I.S.C., B.A., L.C.E., C.I.E. Price R9 per copy.

Roorkee Treatise on "Sanitary Engineering." Compiled by Lieutenant-Colonel J. Clibborn, I.S.C., B.A., L.C.E., C.I.E. Price R4-8 per copy.

Roorkee Manual of "Applied Mechanics," Volume II. The stability of structures mostly by graphic methods, by Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. C. Harrison, R.E. Price R8-2 per copy.

Roorkee Manual of Hydraulics. Price per copy R1-4. (No. XIX Elementary Treatise.) By E. F. Tipple, Esq., B.A.

Designs for Wooden Bridges, together with rules for calculating the area of water-way, etc., and Plates. By late Rai Bahadur Kunhya Lall. Price per set R4-2.

Pamphlet on Examination for Acid Radicals: Tables giving Analysis of Acids. Price per copy 8*a*.

Pamphlet on Examination for Acid Bases: Tables giving Analysis of Metallic Bases. Price 8*a*. per copy.

A LIST OF NEW BOOKS AND PERIODICALS FOR SALE AT THE LIBRARY OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL, 57, PARK STREET, CALCUTTA.

ASIATIC SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS.

Journal, Part I, Extra No. 2 of 1902, and No. 1 of 1903 @ R2
,, Part II, Nos. 1 to 3 of 1903 @ R2.
Proceedings, Nos. 1 to 5 of 1903 @ 8*a*

BIBLIOTHECA INDICA

Dana Kriya Kaumudi. Fasc. 2 @ 6*a*.
Catasahasrika-prajnaparamita. Vol. I, Fasc. 5 @ 6*a*.
Sraddha Kriya Kaumudi. Fasc. 1 to 3 @ 6*a*.
Catadusani. Fasc. 1 @ 6*a*.
Bhatta Dipika. Fasc. 4 @ 6*a*.
Tattvarthadhigama Sutram. Fasc. 1 @ 6*a*.
Vidhana Parijata. Fasc. 2 @ 6*a*.
Nityacaraprodiph. Fasc. 1 @ 6*a*
Mahabhashyaprodipodyata. Vol. II, Fasc. 8 @ 6*a*
Gadadhara Paddhati Kalasara. Vol. I, Fasc. 6 @ 6*a*

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

Monthly Weather Review, August, 1903. By W. L. Dallas (illustrated by 6 plates) Quarto. Paper cover. R1.

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM 1st JULY TO 31st DECEMBER 1903.

Monthly Weather Review of India for the months of March to May 1903. By W. L. Dallas (illustrated by 5 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1 per month.

Monthly Weather Review, June and July 1903. By W. L. Dallas (illustrated by 6 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1.

Annual Summary of the Monthly Weather Review, 1902. By Sir John Eliot (illustrated by 6 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R3.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. XV, Part I. By Sir John Eliot (illustrated by 12 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. XV, Part II. By W. L. Dallas Price R1.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. XVI, Part I. By Sir John Eliot. Quarto. Paper cover R3.

LIST OF NEW BOOK PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 9th JANUARY 1904.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Palæontologia Indica, Series XV, Volume I, Part V. By Carl Diener, Ph. D. R2-8.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1904

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Stolen.

The Government Promissory Notes No 054385 of the 3½ per cent loan of 1842-43 for R500, No 077742 of the 3½ per cent loan of 1865 for R500, No 008802 of the 3 per cent. loan of 1896-97 for R500 The 1st note originally issued in the name of Hari Das Sreemany the 2nd in that of Troylucko Nath Roy, and the 3rd in the name of the Agra Bank, Limited; the 1st and 3rd were last endorsed to Troylucko Nath Roy, the proprietor, by whom they and the 2nd were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest, and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor after two years from the date of last advertisement

Name of the Proprietor—AMRITALALL ROY.
Residence—Gaungadharpur, Sankrail P O., District Howrah.

Stolen.

The Government Promissory Notes—

Numbers.	Loan.	Amount.	Originally standing in the name of
	3½%		
B001993	1842/43	1,000	The Commercial and Land Mortgage Bank, Ltd.,
070311	1865	1,000	V. Venkatroya,
M006344	"	1,000	The Bank of Madras,
M002577	1879	1,000	
M002474	"	1,000	
M002646	"	1,000	
B006969	"	100	Purshotamdas Karsondas Mulji and Ramkore his wife or either,
B006970	"	100	
B006971	"	100	

and last endorsed to Pragjee Kapoorchand, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been stolen, notice is hereby given that payment of the

above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

PRAGJEE KAPOORCHAND,
c/o MESSRS WALLJFE RANCHHORD,
No. 243, Bazar Gate Street, Bombay.

BOMBAY,
10th December 1903

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No 006351 of the 3 per cent. of 1896 for R1,000, originally standing in the names of (1) Vavilla Gnanamma, (2) Chetalavada Sundararama Sastrulu, and (3) Mangalam Narayanasawmy Chetty and last endorsed to Vavilla Venkateswara Sastrulu, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor

Name of the advertiser—VAVILLA VENKATESWARA SASTRULU,
Residence—No 323, Trivatvur High Road, Madras

MADRAS,
1st February 1904.

Vide their letter dated 11th February 1904

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No 013454 of the 3½ per cent loan of 1900-01 for R1,000, originally standing in the name of Benoykrishna Hazrah and last endorsed to Sreematty Sukhoda Dassee, the proprietress, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietress The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security

NORENDRONATH SEN & CO,
Attorney for Sreematty Sukhoda Dassee.

7, Church Lane, Calcutta

Lost.

The undermentioned Interest Warrant.

No 27701, dated 14th January 1904, for R29-3-6 in the name of M A Gregory.

The payment of the Warrant has been stopped in the Government Account Department of the Bank of Bengal, and application for duplicate of the Warrant is about to be made to the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta

Name—P FERMIE.
Address—93 Dhurrumtolla Street.

Lost, Stolen, or Destroyed.

The Government Promissory Note No. 024251 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1900-1901 for R500 (five hundred rupees) originally standing in the name of Prosad Das Boral and Brothers and last endorsed to Alfred Vivian Leicester (deceased), the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, stolen, or destroyed, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the widow. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—AILEEN LEICESTER,
Residence—11 and 12, Sooterkine's Lane, Calcutta.

Abstract Statement of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund for the quarter ending 30th April 1903, being the fourth quarter of the year 1902-03, compared with the corresponding quarter of the year 1901-02.

PARTICULARS.	For the quarter ending 30th April 1903	For the quarter ending 30th April 1902	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p	R a. p.	R a p
Balance in favour of the Fund at the end of the previous quarter	1,46,55,047 4 7	1,45,22,637 7 2	1,32,409 13 5	......
ADD RECEIPTS—				
Subscriptions from 1st February to 30th April 1903 in the Widows' Fund	1,93,192 5 8	1,96,262 4 8	..	3 059 15 0
Subscriptions from 1st February to 30th April 1903 in the Children's Fund	76,474 4 6	82,235 2 0		5,760 13 6
Income and outlay on office buildings and grounds	1,813 15 0	1,813 15 0		
Fees and stamps	19 0 0	30 8 0		11 8 0
Amount at credit of subscribers under Rule 55 transferred to divisible surplus	871 5 0	134 11 0	736 10 0	
Amount of pensions with interest received from Government of India on behalf of incumbents, who came upon the Fund in consequence of the Mutiny of 1857	1,015 15 6	1,015 15 6	...	
Amount of interest received from Government of India for the year 1902-1903, and from subscribers on their arrear subscriptions	8,81,249 9 0	8,60,945 4 3	20,304 4 9	
Amount of fines imposed on subscriptions in arrears	133 1 0	141 13 0	...	8 12 0
TOTAL RECEIPTS	11,54,769 7 8	11,42,579 9 5	21,040 14 9	8,851 0 6
GRAND TOTAL	1,58,09,816 12 3	1,56,65,217 0 7	A 1,53,450 12 2	8,851 0 6
DEDUCT DISBURSEMENTS—				
Pensions payable to incumbents in the Widows' Fund	1,59,302 10 6	1,50,750 12 9	8,551 13 9	..
Pensions payable to incumbents in the Children's Fund	89,136 1 8	88,854 1 0	282 0 8	
Establishment and contingencies	8,222 2 4	12,753 1 0	.....	4,530 14 8
Loss by exchange on remittances out of India	13,993 2 3	7,882 3 3	6,110 15 0	..
Commission paid on account of money-orders	794 6 0	784 14 0	9 8 0	......
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	2,71,448 6 9	2,61,025 0 0	B 14,954 5 5	4,530 14 8
Balance in favour of the Fund	1,55,38,368 5 6	1,54,04,192 0 7	C 1,38,496 6 9	4,320 1 10
GRAND TOTAL	1,58,09,816 12 3	1,56,65,217 0 7	1,53,450 12 2	8,851 0 6
Proportion of divisible surplus payable to qualified members of more than five years' standing	1,27,228 14 0	1,29,694 2 0		2,465 4 0

	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund	Children's Fund	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund	Widows' Fund	Children's Fund.
Number of subscribers	1,281	793	1,338	838			57	45
Ditto of incumbents	687	876	659	866	28	10		
Ditto of subscribers sharing abatement	1,212	720	1,232	775			20	55

	R a p
A.—Net increase in grand total of receipts	1,44,599 11 8
B —Net increase in total disbursements	10,423 6 9
C —Net increase in balance	1,34,176 4 11

LOVELOCK & LEWES, Chartered Accountants, } Auditors.
J. C. C. GRAY, Accountant,

Published by order of the Directors,

A. E. MEDLYCOTT,
Accountant

RIVERS HOWE,
Secretary.

U. S. F. P. Fund Office,
Calcutta, the 26th January 1904.

Estate W. Monies, deceased.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 42, ACT 28 OF 1866,

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late William Monies, of the Public Works Department, who died at Plymouth on 18th July 1903, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to Mr J. C. R. Johnston, of the firm of Messrs Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, are required to send in the same on or before 4th March next to the said Messrs Grindlay & Co, Calcutta, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

J C. R JOHNSTON,
Administrator to Estate, W. Monies, deceased.

CALCUTTA,
The 21st January 1904.

Estate Colonel T Higginson, deceased.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 42, ACT 28 OF 1866,

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late Theophilus Higginson, a Colonel in His Majesty's Indian Army, who died at Lonsdale, Farnham, Surrey, England, on 30th August 1903, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to Mr. J C R Johnston, of the firm of Messrs Grindlay & Co, Calcutta, are required to send in the same on or before 11th March next to the said Messrs Grindlay & Co, Calcutta, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator whose receipt alone is valid for the same

J. C R. JOHNSTON,
Administrator to Estate Colonel T Higginson, deceased.

CALCUTTA,
The 28th January 1904



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 7.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1904

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 a.m. on Thursday, the 11th February 1904, based on the India Daily Weather Reports of the period.

The weather has been rainless throughout the week under review over India. Showers fell over Persia on the 5th and 6th, and unsettled weather with rain appeared over Baluchistan on the 7th and 8th, while snow fell in Kashmir on the 8th and 9th. These unsettled conditions never penetrated into North-West India where the weather was dry throughout and where at the close of the week there was no sign of change.

Assam and North-East India have also had fine weather throughout the week, but on the 11th conditions were becoming slightly less settled and showers appeared probable in the Brahmaputra Valley.

Rain was falling over East Ceylon at the close of the week and the winds were cyclonic over the south-west of the Bay, so that showers were possible in this area also.

The rainfall table shows no rain except in Baluchistan and the East Coast (South). The seasonal returns exhibit a diminishing excess over the south of the Peninsula, normal rainfall over the Calicut, Simla and Narayanganj sub-divisions and the North-West Dry and Baluchistan divisions and deficient rain elsewhere.

RAINFALL DIVISION WITH REPRESENTATIVE STATION	Rainfall sub-division named after representative station.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING ON 11TH FEBRUARY 1904.			RAINFALL DATA FROM 4TH DECEMBER 1903 TO 11TH FEBRUARY 1904.			SEASONAL PERCENTAGE VARIATION.	
		Average actual rainfall.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date	Average normal rainfall	Excess or defect in inches	This week	Last week.
		Inch	Inches.	Inches	Inches	Inches.			
1. Burma Coast (Rangoon)	.	0	0·11	−0·11	0·25	0·77	− 0·52	− 68	− 62
2. Burma Wet (Bhamo)	...	0	0·03	−0·03	0·11	0·73	− 0·62	− 85	− 84
3. Burma Dry (Mandalay)		0	0·02	−0·02	0	0·45	− 0·45	−100	−100
4. Delta of Bengal	Narayanganj	0	0·20	−0·20	1·42	1·22	+ 0·20	+ 16	+ 39
	Calcutta	0	0·19	−0·19	0·34	0·83	− 0·49	− 59	− 47
5. Brahmaputra Valley (Sibsagar)	..	0	0·25	−0·25	1·16	1·63	− 0·47	− 29	− 16
6. Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya, East.	Dinajpur	0	0·13	−0·13	0·45	0·89	− 0·44	− 49	− 41
	Darbhanga	0	0·14	−0·14	0·13	1·04	− 0·91	− 88	− 86
	Bahraich	0	0·34	−0·34	0·48	1·83	− 1·35	− 74	− 68
7. Indo-Gangetic Plain, East	Burdwan	0	0·14	−0·14	0	0·57	− 0·57	−100	−100
	Patna	0	0·14	−0·14	0·57	0·96	− 0·39	− 41	− 30
8. Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya, West.	Simla	0·01	1·06	−1·05	5·12	5·89	− 0·77	− 13	+ 6
	Ludhiana	0	0·50	−0·50	2·74	3·54	− 0·80	− 23	− 10
9. Indo-Gangetic Plain, West	Cawnpore	0	0·23	−0·23	0·22	1·45	− 1·23	− 85	− 82
	Lahore	0	0·24	−0·24	0·93	2·00	− 1·07	− 54	− 47
10. N.-W. Dry Area (Bikaner)	..	0	0·18	−0·18	1·59	1·34	+ 0·25	+ 19	+ 37
11. Baluchistan (Quetta)	...	0·36	0·60	−0·24	3·75	3·40	+ 0·35	+ 10	+ 21
12. East Coast, North	Waltair	0	0·08	−0·08	0·09	1·05	− 0·96	− 91	− 91
	Cuttack	0	0·18	−0·18	0·48	0·84	− 0·36	− 43	− 27
13. East Satpuras	Ranchi	0	0·19	−0·19	0·03	0·68	− 0·65	− 96	− 94
	Raipur	0	0·14	−0·14	0	0·71	− 0·71	−100	−100
	Jubbulpore	0	0·18	−0·18	0·10	1·23	− 1·13	− 92	− 90
14. Central India Plateau	Jhansi	0	0·18	−0·18	0·31	1·43	− 1·12	− 78	− 75
	Jaipur	0	0·04	−0·04	0·17	0·81	− 0·64	− 79	− 78
	Indore	0	0·04	−0·04	0·19	0·51	− 0·32	− 63	− 6[illegible]
15. West Coast	Calicut	0	0·15	−0·15	2·55	2·86	− 0·31	− 11	− 6
	Bombay	0	0·02	−0·02	0	0·18	− 0·18	−100	−100
16. Gujarat	Ahmedabad	0	0·08	−0·08	0	0·18	− 0·18	−100	−100
	Rajkot	0	0·02	−0·02	0·11	0·20	− 0·09	− 45	− 39
17. West Satpuras (Akola)	...	0	0·05	−0·05	0·05	0·85	− 0·80	− 94	− 94
18. Deccan	Bellary	0	0	0	0·47	0·47	0	0	0
	Bijapur	0	0·07	−0·07	0·02	0·35	− 0·33	− 94	− 93
	Hyderabad	0	0·05	−0·05	0·04	0·16	− 0·12	− 75	− 64
19. South India	Mysore	0	0	0	0·48	0·21	+ 0·27	+129	+129
	Madura	0	0·15	−0·15	*5·27	2·80	+ 2·47	+ 88	+ 99
20. East Coast South (Madras)	...	0·24	0·22	+0·02	17·60	9·88	+ 7·72	+ 78	+ 80

W. L. DALLAS,
for Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India
and Director General of Indian Observatories.

J. WILSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA:
The 11th February 1904.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 6th February 1904.

Madras.—There was no rain during the week. Irrigation supplies are generally sufficient. Ploughing, sowing, and transplanting are in progress in parts The standing crops are generally good Harvests continue with fair outturn Pasture is sufficient. Fodder is procurable. The condition of cattle is good. Prices of dry grain have risen in some districts.

Bombay.—There was no rain during the week The rainfall has been generally sufficient except in parts of Larkana, Khandesh, Nasik, and Poona The standing crops have been damaged by locusts in parts of Colaba, Ratnagiri, Khandesh, Poona, Satara, and Belgaum, by rats in parts of Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, and Bijapur; by frost in parts of Ahmedabad, Karachi, Larkana, Upper Sind Frontier, and Thar and Parkar; by blight in parts of the Carnatic and they are suffering from insufficient moisture in parts of Poona and Sholapur. Harvesting of autumn crops is nearly completed in Baroda, Bijapur, and Broach and continues in parts of Surat, Sholapur, and Dharwar Threshing is completed in Ahmednagar, is nearly over in Colaba, and continues in parts of Surat, Nasik, and Canara. Harvesting of spring crops is in progress in parts of Thana, the Deccan, and Belgaum. Cotton is slightly damaged by locusts or blight in parts of Khandesh and Dharwar. Picking is completed in Khandesh and Ahmednagar, is nearly over in Hyderabad, and is in progress in parts of Ahmedabad, Broach, Surat, Poona, Satara, Belgaum and Rajkot. The fodder supply is sufficient Agricultural stock is generally sufficient and in good condition. Prices have fallen in one district, risen in three districts, and are stationary elsewhere.

Bengal—Rain is reported from the Sonthal Parganas and some parts of Bengal Proper The fall was heavy at Contai in Midnapore and moderately heavy in parts of East Bengal, but light elsewhere. Rain is needed in Burdwan, Murshidabad, Champaran, and Palamau Prospects are generally good, but some damage to crops has been caused by insects in Burdwan and by hail in Darjeeling and Mymensingh Lancing of poppy and harvesting of early spring crops have commenced. Preparation of lands for early rice and jute are proceeding Fodder and water are generally sufficient. The price of common rice has risen in seven districts, has fallen in six, and is stationary in the remainder.

United Provinces.—No rain fell during the week except a slight sprinkling in Dehra Dun, Garhwal, and Muzaffarnagar Slight damage by frost, rust and insects is reported from Aligarh, Muttra, Agra, Shahjahanpur, Sitapur, Bara Banki, Fyzabad, and Fatehpur. The crops are otherwise in good condition Pressing of sugarcane continues and poppy is generally in flower. Markets are well supplied. Food and fodder are sufficient. Prices are stationary.

Punjab.—Slight rain has fallen in parts of Jullundur, Lahore, Amritsar, Ferozepore, and Shahpur. The price of wheat is rising in Hissar, and falling in Delhi, Umballa, Lahore, Shahpur, and Mianwali The prices of other food-grains are fluctuating Pressing of sugarcane continues in some districts The sowing of extra spring crops in certain districts and of sugarcane in parts of Delhi has commenced Toria is being threshed and cleaned in Mooltan The condition of the standing irrigated crops is reported good in all districts except Mooltan where it is said to be average Rain is urgently required for unirrigated crops in Hissar, Delhi, Umballa, and parts of Ferozepore where they are withering for want of it. The outturn of sugarcane in Sialkot and of toria in Mooltan is said to be average. The condition of cattle is generally good throughout the province Fodder is said to be sufficient in all districts except in parts of Rawalpindi and Delhi.

North-West Frontier Province.—Rainfall—70 cents at Abbottabad, but none elsewhere. The condition of the standing crops is good. Stocks of food-grains and fodder are ample. Water in canals is sufficient Prices are falling.

Burma.—Slight rain fell during the week in Akyab, Myitkyina, Bhamo, Katha, and the Upper Chindwin. In Lower Burma threshing and winnowing are approaching completion in some districts and are progressing in others. In Upper Burma sowing of dry weather paddy is nearly completed in Sagaing and transplanting has commenced in parts of Shwebo. Reaping of jowar is completed and of millet and sessamum almost completed in the Pakokku and Myingyan districts. Three-fourths of the sessamum crop in the Ruby Mines district have failed owing to late sowings, the remainder is in good condition. The price of paddy

has risen in Akyab and Thayetmyo, and fallen in Amherst and the Upper Chindwin. Insignificant changes are also reported in four districts.

Central Provinces.—The week has been rainless. The last picking of cotton is approaching completion, but there is still a substantial portion of the crop to be brought to market The threshing of rice and jowar is almost completed. The condition of spring crops has somewhat deteriorated owing to the want of rain but the yields are still anticipated to be about normal The reaping of linseed has commenced in the Nagpur country where the crop is good Some slight damage to spring crops has been reported by frost in Balaghat and by insects in the Melghat taluk of the Ellichpur district. The preparation of land has commenced in parts of Berar Prices have fluctuated only slightly, jowar showing a tendency to rise from its present cheap rate. The prices of wheat and gram are generally low in the Northern districts.

Assam.—The harvesting of winter rice and pulse is finished and the outturn is good Tea pruning, sugarcane pressing, ploughing for rice and jute, and gathering of mustard are in progress. Prospects of mustard and sugarcane are fair to good. Fodder and water are insufficient in the hills Prices—common rice—Silchar 19, Sylhet 18; Dhubri, Gauhati and Nowgong 16, Tezpur 14; Sibsagar 13, and Dibrugarh 12 seers per rupee.

Mysore.—Prices are generally steady. The standing crops are good Prospects of the season are good. Cattle are healthy. Water and fodder are available

Coorg.—Threshing of rice and picking of coffee continue. Prices of food grains are normal Water and fodder are sufficient.

Hyderabad.—There was no rain during the week. The standing spring crops are good and the harvest is in progress Late rice sowings are nearing completion. Crops are in good condition and are being weeded. Prospects are good. Prices—wheat 11¼, rice 11, and jowar 32 seers per halli rupee.

Rajputana.—Agricultural operations are satisfactory. The condition of the standing crops is generally good. Agricultural stock is in good condition. Fodder is ample. Prices are favourable.

Central India.—There was slight rain in parts of Gwalior, but none elsewhere during the week. Agricultural operations are in progress Crops are good everywhere. Agricultural stock and pasturage are generally good Prices are normal in Gwalior, Indore, and Baghelkhand, and are steady in Bundelkhand, Malwa, and Bhopawar. Opium is good in Gwalior, Indore, Malwa, and Bhopawar.

Kashmir.—The weather is comparatively warmer and less snowy. Prices are stationary.

Jammu.—There was slight rain during the week. Prices are fluctuating. Wheat sells from 15 to 26 and maize 22 to 40 seers per rupee. The condition of the standing crops is good. Fodder is sufficient. Sowings of spring crops have been finished. Land is being prepared for next autumn sowings.

Nepal.—There was no rain during the week. The weather has been cloudy, frosty, and very cold. The price of rice is 6¼ seers for the rupee.

J. WILSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
HOME DEPARTMENT.

SANITARY.
PLAGUE.

Calcutta, the 11th February, 1904.

The following statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 6th Februa[ry] 1904 is published for general information.—

Presidency or Province.	Division	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants	Traversed by what railways	Plague seizures	Plague death[s]
Bombay Presidency and Sind	Northern.	Bombay City	B, B & C I & G I. P	450	41
		Dholera Port		.	..
		Ahmedabad City	B., B & C I.	18	1
		Ahmedabad District	" " & B G J P	21	1
		Broach Port	B., B & C. I.	3	
		Broach District	" "	113	8
		Panch Mahals District	" "	192	14
		Mahikantha State	" "	...	...
		Kaira District	" "	1027	6
		Palanpur State	" "	.	..
		Rewakantha State	" "	113	6
		Bulsar Port	" "	15	1
		Surat Town and Port	" "	9	
		Surat District	" "	104	8
		Jhara Port			...
		Bandra Port	B., B. & C. I.	.	...
		Utan "		...	...
		Vesava Port		...	...
		Kelva "			...
		Trombay "		...	..
		Tarapur "	B., B & C. I.	..	...
		Manori "		..	.
		Mahim "	B., B. & C I		...
		Dhanu "		.	...
		Bhiwndi "			...
		Agashi "	B., B. & C. I	..	...
		Shirgaon "	" "	...	.
		Bassein "	" "	2	
		Kalyan "	G. I. P.	2	
		Thana "	"	4	
		Umbergaon Port		..	...
		Kon "		...	...
		Thana District	G I. P & B., B & C. I.	4	
	Central	Ahmednagar District	Dhond and Manmad (G. I. P.)	580	4
		Khandesh "	B, B. & C I & G. I. P.	908	7
		Nasik "	G I. P. & N. G.	...	...
		Poona City	S M. & G I. P	170	1
		Poona District	" "	154	1
		Satara "	S M	337	2
		Sholapur Town	G I P	251	2
		Sholapur District	" S M. & Barsi	668	[illegible]
	Southern.	Alibag Port		..	...
		Panvel "		3	
		Eshoi "		..	...
		Roha "		...	...
		Revdanda "		2	
		Kolaba District	G. I. P.	41	
		Ratnagiri Port		...	...
		Vizedrug "		..	...
		Harnai "		20	
		Rajapur "		...	...
		Vengurla "		...	...
		Jaitapur "		...	...
		Dabhal "		...	...
		Joigad "		...	...
		Deogad "		...	...
		Ratnagiri District		3	
		Belgaum "	S. M.	597	
		Hubli Town	"	24	
		Dharwar District	"	595	
		Karwar Port		...	...
		Akola Port		...	...
		Kumta Port		..	...
		Kanara District	S. M.	7	
		Savantvadi State		...	...
		Bijapur District	S. M. & G. I. P.	809	
	Sind	Karachi Town and Port	N. W	43	
		Karachi District	"	5	
		Hyderabad Town	N. W. & J. B.	16	
		Hyderabad District	" "	17	
		Thar and Parkar District	J. B.	..	...
		Larkhana "	N. W.	..	...
		Sukkar District	"	...	...
		Khairpur State	"	..	...
	Political charges.	Akalkot State		28	.
		Aundh "		42	...
		Tuna Port		..	
		Mandvi "		1	
		Mundra "		14	

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind	Political charges.	Cutch State		80	73
		Cambay State	B. B. & C. I.	...	...
		Savanur ,,		72	62
		Bhor ,,		..	...
		Porbandar Port	B. G. J. P.	..	...
		Bhavnagar Town and Port	B. G. J. P.	.	...
		Mongrol Port		...	...
		Jodia ,,		...	...
		Jafrabad ,,			..
		Vawania ,,			...
		Kathiawar State	B. B. & C. I., Morvi & B. G. J. P.	.	.
		Kolhapur Town	S. M.	52	52
		Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country	,,	435	300
		Sachin State	B. B. & C. I.		...
		Dharampur State		..	...
		Srivardhan Port		.	...
		Murud ,,		..	...
		Barimandla ,,		..	..
		Nandgaon ,,		...	...
		Janjira ,,		...	...
		Janjira State			...
		Velan Port		...	...
		Billimora ,,	B. B. & C. I.	...	...
		Baroda City	,, ,,	32	14
		Baroda State	,, ,,	352	278
		Jath ,,		.	..
		Bijapur ,,		10	15
		Surat ,,		5	4
		Aden		..	...
			Total	8,380	6,427
Madras Presidency.		Salem Town	Madras	...	...
		Salem District	,,	43(g)	28(g)
		Bellary Cantonment	S. M.		..
		Bellary Town	,,	113	105
		Bellary District	S. M. & Madras	401(b)	202(b)
		Coimbatore Town	Madras	68	60
		Coimbatore District	Madras, S. I. & Nilgiri	121(c)	71(c)
		Nilgiris ,,	Madras	5(h)	6(h)
		North Arcot ,,	S. I. & Madras	107(e)	101(e)
		South Arcot District	S. I. & Madras	..	.
		Cuddalore Port	,,		..
		Tinnevelly District	S. I.	1(f)	1(f)
		Malabar ,,	Madras	...	...
		Cuddapah ,,	S. I. & Madras	37	16
		Mangalore Port		8	9
		Ermala ,,		..	...
		South Canara District		...	..
		Madras City	Madras & S. I.	...	...
		Chingleput District	S. I. & Madras		.
		Kurnool ,,	S. M. & Madras	14(d)	9(d)
		Godaveri ,,	Morvi & Madras	...	.
		Tanjore ,,	S. I.		...
		Anantapur ,,	Madras & S. M.	90(a)	63(a)
		Madura ,,		...	..
			Total	1,008	751
Bengal	Presidency	Calcutta	E. I., E. B. S. & B. N.	51	50
		Nadia District	E. B. S. & B. C. & R. K.	...	...
	Burdwan	Howrah District	,, B. N. & H. A.	...	...
		Birbhum District		...	...
	Patna	Champaran District		...	...
		Chapra Town	B. & N. W.	..	.
		Saran District	,,	425	390
		Gaya Town	E. I.	149	149
		Gaya District	,,	271	236
		Muzaffarpur District	B. & N. W.	118	134
		Darbhanga Town	,,	87	59
		Darbhanga District	E. I.	40	36
		Shahabad ,,	,,	891	806
		Patna City	,,	5(i)	5
		Patna District	,,	772	756
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr Town	,,	9	9
		Monghyr District	,,	120	102
		Bhagalpur Town	,,	60	64
		Bhagalpur District	,,	2	1
	Chota Nagpur	Sonthal Parganas District	,,	...	...
		Palamau District	,,	...	...
		Hazaribagh ,,	,,	1	1
			Total	3,001	2,798

(a) Including 5 imported seizures and 5 imported deaths.
(b) ,, 40 ,, ,, ,, 33 ,, ,,
(c) ,, 12 ,, ,, ,, 7 ,, ,,
(d) ,, 2 ,, ,, ,, 3 ,, ,,
(e) Including 13 imported seizures and 10 imported deaths.
(f) Imported.
(g) Including 6 imported seizures and 3 imported deaths.
(h) Including 3 imported seizures and 3 imported deaths.
(i) Including 1 imported seizure.

Presidency or Province.	Division	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures	Plague deaths
United Provinces.	Allahabad	Allahabad City	E. I.	211	211
		Allahabad District	"	113	113
		Cawnpore City	E. I., O. & R., B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	41	32
		Cawnpore District	" " " "	122	115
		Fatehpur "	E. I.	86	57
		Banda "	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	...	...
		Jhansi City	G. I. P.	...	..
		Jhansi District	"	64	44
		Hamirpur "	"	...	...
		Jalaun "		12	11
	Benares	Benares Cantonment	B. & N. W. & O. & R.	...	...
		Benares City	"	11	9
		Benares District	B. & N. W. & E. I.	...	..
		Ballia "	B & N W.	715	697
		Jaunpur City	O & R.	...	..
		Jaunpur District	"	133	133
		Ghazipur "	E I. & B & N. W.	62	56
		Mirzapur City	E. I.	...	...
		Mirzapur District	"	64	64
	Fyzabad	Bahraich District		61	45
		Gonda "	B. & N. W.	215	191
		Partabgarh "	O & R	98	98
		Sultanpur "		15	11
		Ajodhia	O. & R.	..	
		Fyzabad City	"	17	16
		Fyzabad District	"	227	197
		Bara Banki Town	B & N. W. & O & R	..	.
		Bara Banki District	" "	652	645
	Gorakhpur	Azamgarh City	B & N. W. & O. & R.		...
		Azamgarh District	" "	984	936
		Gorakhpur City	B & N. W.	130	125
		Gorakhpur District	"	478	414
		Basti "	"	65	76
	Meerut	Meerut City	N. W.	10	11
		Meerut Cantonment	"	...	...
		Meerut District	" O. & R & E. I.	78	77
		Muzaffarnagar City	"	...	.
		Muzaffarnagar District	"	103	103
		Aligarh "	E. I.	..	
		Saharanpur "	O & R & N W.	100	63
		Hardwar Union	O. & R.		.
		Roorkee Town	"	.	...
		Bulandshahr District		...	.
	Lucknow	Unao District	O & R.	169	160
		Lucknow City	O. & R., B. & N. W. & R. K.	...	..
		Lucknow District	" "	.	...
		Hardoi "	O & R.	44	52
		Rae Bareli "	"	26	25
		Sitapur "	R. K.	310	301
		Kheri "		38	32
	Agra	Etawah City	E I	.	..
		Etawah District	"	179	179
		Fatehgarh	B., B. & C I		...
		Farrukhabad Town	" "	138	138
		Farrukhabad District	" "	93	78
		Mainpuri "		67	61
		Agra City	B., B. & C I., G. I. P. & E. I.	6	3
		Agra District	" " "	16	12
		Etah "		(a) 1	(a) 1
	Rohilkhand	Bareilly City	R & K.	..	...
		Bareilly District	R. & K.		
		Shahjahanpur "	" & O. & R.	(a) 1	(a) 1
		Shahjahanpur City		...	...
		Bijnor District			...
	Kumaun	Naini Tal	R. & K.		...
		Garhwal District		..	...
			Total	5,955	5,593
Punjab	Jullundur	Jullundur District	N. W.	264	168
		Hoshiarpur "		337	197
		Ferozepur "	N. W. & B., B. & C. I.	..	...
		Kangra "		246	123
	Lahore	Amritsar City	N. W.	.	..
		Amritsar District	"	70	62
		Gurdaspur "	"	673	554
		Lahore "	"	18	5

(a) Imported.

Presidency or Province	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants	Traversed by what railways	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Punjab	Rawalpindi	Rawalpindi District	N. W.	21	20
		Gujrat "	"	155	116
		Gujranwala "	"	150	140
		Sialkot "	"	556	374
		Shahpur "	"	100	78
		Jhelum "	"	10	6
	Multan	Jhang "	"	3	2
		Multan "	"	...	...
		Montgomery "	"	...	...
		Mianwali "	"	...	...
	Delhi	Gurgaon "	B., B. & C. I.	55	43
		Delhi "	E. I., O. & R., B., B. & C. I., N. W. & S. P.	...	...
		Hissar "	B., B. & C. I.	27	21
		Karnal "	E. I.	33	31
		Simla "		...	...
		Ludhiana "	N. W.	478	444
		Umballa "	N. W. & E. I.	...	...
		Rohtak "	S. P.	54	49
		Patiala City	Rajpura-Bhatinda (N. W. Ry.)	...	...
		Patiala State	N. W., E. I., B., B. & C. I. & J. B.	49	51
		Kapurthala State	N. W.	161	110
		Kalsia "	E. I.	53	33
		Maler Kotla "	N. W.	157	135
		Jind "	N. W. & B. B., & C. I.	23	23
			Total	3 690	2 785
Central Provinces (including Berar).	Nerbudda	Nimar District	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	60(e)	38(
		Hoshangabad Town		2(a)	2(
		Hoshangabad District	G. I. P.	219(e)	206(e)
		Narsingpur Town	"	11	9
		Narsingpur District	"	340	310
		Chhindwara "		4	4
		Khandwa Town	B. B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	85	80
	Nagpur	Betul District		...	..
		Nagpur City	B. N. & G. I. P.	435	402
		Nagpur District	"	451(b)	262 (
		Wardha Town		11	10
		Wardha District	G. I. P.	57	47
		Chanda "		4(f)	4(
		Bhandara Town		29	20
		Bhandara District	B. N.	63(c)	52(
		Balaghat "		9	9
		Balaghat Town	E. I. & G. I. P.		
	Jubbulpur	Jubbulpore Town			2(
		Jubbulpore District	E. I. & G. I. P.	166(d)	105
		Damoh Town		..	...
		Damoh "	" "		...
		Saugor Cantonment		..	...
		Saugor Town	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	43	30
		Saugor District	" "	60(g)	54(
		Seoni "		...	...
		Mandla "		..	...
	Chhattisgarh.	Bilaspur "	B. N.	16	11
		Raipur "	B. N.	..	...
		Sambalpur "		...	...
	..	Akola "	G. I. P.	180	125
		Buldana "	"	63(f)	49(
		Wun "		8	9
		Basim "		61(b)	43(
		Amraoti "	G. I. P.	287	230
		Ellichpur "		159	147
		Yeotmal "			...
			Total	2 823	2,260
Assam	Assam Valley	Dibrugarh Town (Lakhimpur District)	D. S.	...	...
			Total	...	...
Coorg					
			Total		
Mysore State.	...	Bangalore City	S. M. & Madras	89	73
		Bangalore Civil and Military Station	" "	108	86
		Bangalore District	" "	144	12(
		Mysore City	S. M.	3	[illegible]
		Mysore District	" "	78	6
		Kolar "	Madras & S. M.	59	3
		Kolar Gold Fields	" "	40	3
		Tumkur District	S. M.	27	2
		Shimoga "	"	30	2
		Chitaldrug "	"	33	2
		Kadur "	"	54	4
		Hassan "	"	16	1
			Total	681	53

(a) Imported.
(b) Including 14 imported seizures and 13 imported deaths.
(c) " 9 " " " 10 " deaths.
(d) " 2 " seizures and 1 imported death.
(e) " 4 " " " 4 " deaths.
(f) Including 1 imported seizure and 1 imported death.
(g) Including 2 imported seizures and 2 imported deaths.
(h) " 1 imported death.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Hyderabad State.	...	Aurangabad District	N. G. S.	387 (a)	299 (a)
		Bir "	G. I. P. & Barsi	249 (a)	181 (a)
		Hyderabad "	N. G. S.	...	...
		Indur "	"	..	...
		Usmanabad "	G. I. P. & Barsi	136 (a)	114 (a)
		Lingsagur "	S. M.	31 (a)	33 (a)
		Parbhani "	G. I. P.	130 (a)	95 (a)
		Raichur "		16 (a)	18 (a)
		Gulburga "	G. I. P. & N. G. S.	75 (a)	60 (a)
		Nander "	N. G. S.		...
			Total	1,024	800
Central India.	.	Indore City	B., B. & C. I.	2 (b)	2 (b)
		Indore State	"	328 (b)	258 (b)
		Ujjain City	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	112 (b)	112 (b)
		Gwalior State		258 (b)	210 (b)
		Dhar State			.
		Bhopal City	G. I. P.	153 (b)	153 (b)
		Pathari State		11 (b)	11 (b)
		Bhopal State	"	547 (b)	547 (b)
		Mhow Cantonment	B., B. & C. I. (Rajputana Malwa)		..
		Nimach "		.	...
		Indore Residency			.
		Rutlam City	B., B. & C. I.	3 (b)	... (b)
		Rutlam State	"	10 (b)	11 (b)
		Dewas Town			.
		Dewas State		62	54
		Sehore "	G. I. P.		.
		Sailana "			...
		Bagli "		1	1
		Jhabua "	B., B. & C. I.	7 (b)	4 (b)
		Jaora "	"	115 (b)	81 (b)
		Jaora Town	"	...	...
		Agar Military Station			...
		Manpur		..	.
			Total	1,609	1,444
Rajputana	.	Ajmer District	B., B. & C. I.		
		Mewar State		576 (c)	497 (c)
		Chitor (Udaipur State)			... (c)
		Tonk State	B., B. & C. I.	9 (c)	5 (c)
		Marwar "	"	1	1
		Jaipur "	"	30 (c)	25 (c)
		Kishengarh Town			..
		Bikanir State	J. B. "		.
		Jhalawar "		66 (a)	56
		Sirohi "		1 (b)	.
		Shahpura "		1	1
		Alwar "		52 (c)	53 (c)
		Partabgarh "		67 (c)	37 (c)
		Banswara "		1	1
			Total	804	676
Kashmir	...	Hamirpur-Sidhan (Akhnur Tahsil)		...	...
		Jammu City			...
		Jammu Province	N. W.	100	62
		Srinagar District		76	75
		Srinagar City		...	...
			Total	176	137
N.-W. F. Province	...	Abbottabad Town		...	...
		Hazara District		..	...
			Total	...	...
Baluchistan.	...	Sonmiani			
		Hirok	N. W.		
		Sibi		.	
			Total	...	...
			GRAND TOTAL	29 151	24,204

(a) Figures from 26th January to 1st February 1904.
(b) Figures for week ending 30th January 1904.
(c) Figures for 2 weeks.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

EXTRAORDINARY.

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1904.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 13th February, 1904.

No. 513 E.-B.

The following communication addressed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to the Right Hon'ble St. John Brodrick, His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, is published for general information and guidance :—

"His Majesty being fully determined to observe the duties of neutrality during the existing state of war between Russia and Japan, and being, moreover, resolved to prevent, as far as possible, the use of His Majesty's harbours, ports, and coasts and the waters within His Majesty's territorial jurisdiction in aid of the warlike purposes of either belligerent, has commanded me to communicate to you, for your guidance, the following rules which are to be treated and enforced as His Majesty's orders and directions :—

"RULE I.—During the continuance of the present state of war, all ships of war of either belligerent are prohibited from making use of any port or roadstead in the United Kingdom, the Isle of Man, or the Channel Islands, or in any of His Majesty's Colonies or Foreign possessions or dependencies or of any waters, subject to the territorial jurisdiction of the British Crown as a station or place of resort for any warlike purpose or for the purpose of obtaining any facilities for warlike equipment. And no ship of war of either belligerent shall hereafter be permitted to leave any such port, roadstead, or waters from which any vessel of the other belligerent (whether the same shall be a ship of war or a merchant ship) shall have previously departed until after the expiration of at least twenty-four hours from the departure of such last mentioned vessel beyond the territorial jurisdiction of His Majesty.

"RULE II.—If there is now in any such port, roadstead, or waters, subject to territorial jurisdiction of the British Crown, any ship of

war of either belligerent, such ship of war shall leave such port, roadstead, or waters within such time, not less than twenty-four hours, as shall be reasonable, having regard to all circumstances and the conditions of such ship as to repairs, provisions, or things necessary for the subsistence of her crew. And, if after the date hereof any ship of war of either belligerent shall enter any such port, roadstead, or waters, subject to the territorial jurisdiction of the British Crown, such ship shall depart and put to sea within twenty-four hours after her entrance into any such port, roadstead, or waters, except in case of stress of weather, or of her requiring provisions or things necessary for the subsistence of her crew, or repairs, in either of which cases the authorities of the port or of the nearest port (as the case may be) shall require her to put to sea as soon as possible after the expiration of such period of twenty-four hours without permitting her to take in supplies beyond what may be necessary for her immediate use, and no such vessel, which may have been allowed to remain within British waters for the purpose of repair, shall continue in any such port, roadstead, or waters for a longer period than twenty-four hours after her necessary repairs shall have been completed. Provided, nevertheless, that, in all cases in which there shall be any vessels (whether ships of war or merchant ships) of both the said belligerent parties in the same port, roadstead, or waters within the territorial jurisdiction of His Majesty, there shall be an interval of not less than twenty-four hours between the departure therefrom of any such vessel (whether a ship of war or merchantman) of the one belligerent and the subsequent departure therefrom of any ship of war of the other belligerent. And the time hereby limited for the departure of such ships of war respectively shall always in case of necessity be extended so far as may be requisite for giving effect to this proviso, but no further or otherwise.

"RULE III.—No ship of war of either belligerent shall hereafter be permitted, while in any port, roadstead, or waters, subject to territorial jurisdiction of His Majesty, to take in any supplies except provisions and such other things as may be requisite for the subsistence of her crew and except so much coal only as may be sufficient to carry such vessel to the nearest port of her own country or to some nearer named, neutral destination; and no coal shall be again supplied to any such ship of war in the same or any other port, roadstead, or waters, subject to the territorial jurisdiction of His Majesty, without special permission until after the expiration of three months from the time when such coal may have been last supplied to her within British waters as aforesaid.

"RULE IV.—Armed ships of either belligerent are interdicted from carrying prizes made by them into the ports, harbours, roadsteads, or waters of the United Kingdom, the Isle of Man, the Channel Islands, or any of His Majesty's Colonies or possessions abroad.

"The Governor or other chief authority of each of His Majesty's territories or possessions beyond the seas shall forthwith notify and publish the above rules".

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the Orders and Directions of His Majesty the King, Emperor of India, as contained in the above communication, are to be obeyed by all persons within the limits of His Majesty's territories and possessions in India.

L. W. DANE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1904

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACTS, 1861 AND 1892 (24 & 25 VICT., CAP. 67, AND 55 & 56 VICT., CAP. 14).

The Council met at Government House, Calcutta, on Friday, the 5th February, 1904.

PRESENT:

His Excellency Baron Curzon, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., Viceroy and Governor General of India, *presiding*.
His Excellency General Viscount Kitchener of Khartoum, G.C.B., O M., G.C.M G., Commander in-Chief in India.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. Raleigh, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir E. FG. Law, K.C.M.G., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Major-General Sir E. R. Elles, K.C.B., K.C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir A. T. Arundel, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir Denzil Ibbetson, K.C S.I.
The Hon'ble Rai Sri Ram Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. W. Cruickshank, C.S.I.
His Highness Raja Sir Surindar Bikram Prakash Bahadur, K.C.S.I., of Sirmur.
His Highness Agha Sir Sultan Muhammad Shah, Agha Khan, G.C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. E. Cable.
The Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Muhammad Sahib Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mr. F. S. P. Lely, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. Adamson, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. Pedler, C.I.E., F.R.S.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. Morison.
The Hon'ble Dr. Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. B. Bilderbeck.
The Hon'ble Mr. D. M. Hamilton.
The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur B. K. Bose, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya, D.L., F.R A.S., F.R S.E.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

His Highness THE AGHA KHAN asked:—

"I.—Will the Government be pleased to state the total number of troops

other than Imperial Service troops maintained by all the Native States of India combined?

"II.—Will the Government be pleased to name the Native States that employ above 400 ordinary troops, and yet do not possess any Imperial Service Troops?

"III.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether there are any British Indian subjects serving as officers in the Imperial Service Troops, and, if so, by whom have they been appointed, and what qualifications ought a person to possess before being so appointed?

"IV.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether the guns of the Royal Artillery Batteries stationed in India are of the same calibre and utility as the guns given to the batteries stationed in the United Kingdom, and, if not so, what type are they, and in what essential points do they differ?"

The Hon'ble MAJOR-GENERAL SIR EDMOND ELLES replied —

"I.—According to the latest returns available, which are those for the year 1901, the total number of troops other than Imperial Service Troops maintained by all the Native States in India is 92,357.

"II.—The States that do not maintain Imperial Service Troops, but have local military forces of over 400 men, are the following:—

In Rajputana—Mewar, Tonk, Dholpur, Kota, Jhalawar, Karauli and Khetri,

In Central India—Rewa, Orchha, Datia, Panna, Samthar and Ajaigarh,

In Bombay—Baroda, Kolhapur, Cutch, Idar, Gondal and Palanpur,

In Baluchistan—Kalat and

In Madras—Travancore.

"III.—One of the main principles of the Imperial Service movement is that the different corps shall be composed only of subjects of the States to which they belong.

"In the ordinary course there would thus be no British Indian subjects serving as officers in Imperial Service Troops In the majority of instances, however, the nucleus of the existing bodies of Imperial Service Troops was provided by the ordinary troops of the States, in which many British Indian subjects (often retired native officers of the Indian Army) have from time to time been employed.

"There are thus a few such persons serving in the Imperial Service Troops, but they are being gradually eliminated. In 1903 the actual number was only 13.

"Appointments of officers in the Imperial Service Troops are made by the Native Chiefs themselves, who, in making their selections, generally consult the British Inspecting Officers.

"Owing to the varying conditions of different States, no definition can be given of the qualifications necessary for such appointments, but, generally speaking, the officers are either Sirdars of the States or are promoted for merit from the lower ranks of their own corps.

"IV.—The Royal Horse and Field Artillery are ordinarily armed with similar guns in all parts of the world, although it occasionally happens, at times when re-armament is in progress, that there is a temporary diversity of pattern. At the present moment, as a result of the war in South Africa, new patterns of field guns have just been adopted for use by Horse and Field Artillery, the re-armament will commence next year, and some time must necessarily elapse before all batteries, both at home and abroad, are equipped with the new armament."

The Hon'ble MR. CABLE asked —

"Will the Government be pleased to say what is the reason for which they have refrained from consulting the High Court regarding the territorial reconstitution of Bengal?"

The Hon'ble SIR DENZIL IBBETSON replied:—

"As it is not proposed to alter the limits of the High Court's jurisdiction, it does not seem to the Government of India necessary to consult the Hon'ble Judges at the present stage."

The Hon'ble RAI SRI RAM BAHADUR asked:—

"Will the Government be pleased to publish the Report of the Commission appointed under the presidency of Sir Lawrence Jenkins to enquire into the Malkowal plague inoculation mishap, as its non-publication has caused misgivings in the minds of many people respecting the utility of inoculation, and has thus prevented them from availing themselves of this prophylactic against plague?"

The Hon'ble SIR DENZIL IBBETSON replied:—

"The Report of the Malkowal Commission is still under the consideration of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, with whom the decision as to publication rests.

"As regards the misgivings to which the Hon'ble Member alludes, I may say that the prophylactic fluid prepared by the process which was in general use before the cold weather of 1902-1903, and which is still supplied by the Parel Laboratory, was subjected to searching enquiry by the Plague Commission of 1898, who pronounced its employment to be free from danger, and that it has been used on a large scale in various parts of India during the past six years without producing injurious effecrs. There is nothing in the Report of the Malkowal Commission to cast doubt upon this conclusion, or upon the utility of inoculation."

The Hon'ble MR. LELY asked:—

"Has the attention of the Government of India been drawn to a leader which appeared in the *Englishman* of Wednesday, the 3rd instant, upon the subject of the reply made by Government to a recent memorial from the Bengal Chamber of Commerce?

"In that leader the following passage occurs:—

But an admission in Sir D. Ibbetson's apology for the Home Department last year, to the effect that telegrams had passed between the Department and the Chief Commissioner of Assam, while the question of subjecting Mr. Bain to a second trial was pending, on a point which was not discussed, and could only in such an offensive explanation have been concealed because its disclosure would not strengthen the Government case, amounted, and justifiably amounted, in public estimation to corroborative evidence of their belief. The belief being that, besides the brief official correspondence which was all that was needed to set the law in motion in a particular case, telegraphic messages had passed, which would weight the scale on one side of a pending question, what was better proof, what more proof could be obtained in the circumstances, that such communication had actually passed, than an accidental confession on high authority that it had?

"Will Government be pleased to state the nature of the telegraphic correspondence thus referred to?"

The Hon'ble SIR DENZIL IBBETSON replied:—

"The telegrams to which the Hon'ble Member refers were as follows:—

From Government of India to Chief Commissioner.—Your letter 20th ultimo. Please wire whether Bain claimed to be tried as European British subject

From Chief Commissioner to Government of India.—Your telegram No. 2233, fourth. Bain claimed to be tried as European British subject.

"The information was required in connection with a technical point of law which had been raised during the consideration of the case.

"I alluded to the telegrams in question in my statement in Council, partly because the necessity for the inquiry contributed to the delay which had been made a subject of adverse comment, and partly in order that I might be able to state—as I did state emphatically—that 'no instructions, official or unofficial,

were issued, and no steps were taken by the Government of India, other than those which have been mentioned in this statement.'

"In alluding to these telegrams, I used the following words:—'A doubtful point of fact was cleared up by a telegraphic reference to Assam.' Had the telegrams been of such a nature as is suggested in the passage which the Hon'ble Member has quoted in his question, my description of them would have amounted to a misstatement of fact."

INDIAN OFFICIAL SECRETS (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR ARUNDEL ARUNDEL presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Indian Official Secrets Act, 1889. He said:—"My Lord, I beg leave to offer a few explanatory observations in presenting the Report of the Select Committee on the Official Secrets Bill.

"On the 4th December, I said, with reference to the speeches of the Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Muhammad and the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale on the motion to refer the Bill to a Select Committee, that the numerous criticisms which had been received would be carefully considered by the Select Committee, and that I hoped important objections would be met and even that a general approbation of the Bill would not be wanting. And on the 18th December, on my motion to add the Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Muhammad to the Select Committee, Your Lordship concluded your speech by saying you believed that when the Select Committee met, they would find that their labours were neither so severe nor so contentious as had been supposed, and that a satisfactory measure could be placed on the Statute-book, which need not strike terror into the heart of a single innocent person, but which would give to the confidential secrets of the State the protection which no reasonable man would willingly deny to them. The first of Your Lordship's anticipations has been fulfilled in the Report I have now to present; the fulfilment of the second is, I venture to hope, not far distant.

"A perusal of the amendments which have been introduced into the Bill by the Select Committee will show that the objections on which so much stress was laid both in this Council and by the public press have been substantially met and removed.

"The objections as summarized by the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale in this Council were three.

"First, that civil affairs were placed on a level with naval and military, and that even if they were brought within the purview of the Bill, to which however he objected, there was no distinction between matters of smaller and greater importance.

"This first objection has been removed by a definition of civil affairs which limits them as regards this Bill to matters of major importance.

'Civil affairs' means affairs—

(*a*) affecting the relations of His Majesty's Government or of the Governor General in Council with any foreign State or

(*b*) affecting the relations of the Governor General in Council with any Native State in India, or relating to the public debt or the fiscal arrangements of the Government of India or any other matters of State, where these affairs are of such a confidential nature that the public interest would suffer by their disclosure.'

"This definition of course governs all references to civil affairs throughout the Bill, and as far as sub-clause (*b*) is concerned, it would be necessary to prove to the satisfaction of the Court that the affairs mentioned were of such a confidential nature that the public interest would suffer by their disclosure.

"The second objection was that whereas the Act provided that a person who enters an office *for the purpose of wrongfully obtaining information*, is liable

to punishment, the Bill provided that whoever without lawful authority (the proof whereof shall be upon him) enters a Government office, in which he is not entitled to be, commits an offence.

"This objection, which I admit to be valid, has been met, first by removing the word 'office' from section 3 (*1*) (*a*) (*i*) of the Act and relegating it to clause (*ii*), so that the entering or being in an office without lawful authority or permission is no longer an offence; secondly, by restoring to the section the words 'for the purpose of wrongfully obtaining information'. At the same time to meet the difficulty of proving wrongful intention, the Bill provides that where a person commits an act specified in sub-head (*a*), of sub-section (*1*), without lawful authority or permission (the proof of which authority or permission shall be upon him), the Court may presume that he has committed such act for the purpose of wrongfully obtaining information.

"The third objection to the Bill was that it proposed to make all offences under the Act cognizable and non-bailable.

"This objection, the validity of which I recognize, has been met by making all offences with regard to civil affairs non-cognizable and bailable.

"In addition to this, while leaving all offences with regard to naval and military matters cognizable, we have limited the right of arrest in respect of them to public servants, and we have made them all bailable. We have also limited jurisdiction in such cases to Courts of Session, and to Magistrates of the first class who, of course, also possess authority to discharge an accused person if there is no *primâ facie* case against him. The Naval or Military Officer Commanding also possesses power to discharge an accused person brought before him.

"Lastly, no Magistrate or Court can proceed to the trial of any person for any offence under the Act, whether naval, military or civil, except with the consent of the Local Government or the Governor General in Council.

"The Hon'ble Messrs. Gokhale, Nawab Saiyid Muhammad and Bose have signed the Report subject to dissent on two points, one of which was not alluded to by them in this Council on the former occasion, and both of which will generally be admitted to be of less importance.

"The Hon'ble gentlemen consider in the first place that the words 'or any other matters of State' should come out of sub-head (*b*) of the definition of 'civil affairs'. They admit that the deletion of these words might in certain exceptional cases cause administrative inconvenience. But it is urged that their retention will confer too wide a power on the Government in so far as it will enable the Government to set the law in motion in regard to the unauthorized publication of any 'civil' information which they may desire to keep from the public.

"Now, I beg leave emphatically to traverse this inference of the Hon'ble Members. Government will *not* have power to set the law in motion in regard to the unauthorized publication of *any* 'civil' information, which they may desire to keep from the public. The law could only be set in motion if the information related to matters of State of such a confidential nature that the public interests would suffer by their disclosure, and this would have to be proved to the satisfaction of the Court.

"The second point of dissent urges that as regards Native States the disclosure in a newspaper of information regarding them should not be an offence unless the information was wrongfully obtained. 'A Native State may on occasion find it necessary to supply information to some influential newspaper for the purpose of putting its case more effectively before the Government, and the publication of information so supplied should not be made penal'.

"I am not at all sure that Native States will be grateful for this championship. It would mean that the Editor of a newspaper might publish any information, however detrimental to the interests of a Native State, or to the dignity of its ruler, or to the character of its employés, provided only that the information had not been 'wrongfully' obtained.

"Surely this proposed modification of the Bill would be a doubtful kindness to those for whose comfort it is suggested. On the other hand, if newspaper report is to be trusted, opposition has been expressed to this Bill by some of the inhabitants of a certain Native State on the ground that the Durbar would adopt its provisions for the protection of the interests of the Native State itself. I differ altogether from the view taken by my Hon'ble dissentient friends. Editors of newspapers cannot escape the natural, and indeed inevitable, responsibilities of their profession It is surely not only reasonable, but would be indefensible, that they should be conceded a latitude in their disclosures about the confidential affairs of Native States that is neither claimed nor granted in respect of any other confidential affairs.

"The Bill as now amended gives the Editor the amplest protection. He cannot be convicted of an offence under section 3 (3) of the Act, unless (1) the information he communicates regarding the Native State is a matter of State of such a confidential nature that the public interest would suffer by its disclosure, (2) he must wilfully communicate the information, and (3) he must know that in the interests of the State he ought not to communicate it *at that time*. All these three conditions would have to be proved to the satisfaction of the Court in case of a prosecution.

"I do not think any further protection for the Editor could reasonably be asked for, but it is conceivable that a Native State might think that the protection of its interests from undesirable publicity might have been better safeguarded The wording, however, is that of our Act and of the Act of Parliament as regards naval and military affairs, and no alteration in it seems necessary.

"I trust that this brief explanation will satisfy Hon'ble Members of this Council that the labours of the Select Committee have been successful in removing from the Bill the main objections that have been urged against it, and that it now contains nothing that the Government, in the interests of the State, may not legitimately demand. All these matters will no doubt be discussed when the Report is taken into consideration at a later date."

LOCAL AUTHORITIES LOAN BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR EDWARD LAW presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to make further provision regarding the borrowing powers of certain local authorities.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR DENZIL IBBETSON moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Hamilton be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the constitution and control of Co-operative Credit Societies. He said :—"Hon'ble Members will have seen the Hon'ble Mr. Hamilton's letter which is printed as Paper No. 15 to the Co-operative Credit Societies Bill, in which he makes a most generous offer to advance Rs. 20,000 to finance experimental societies under certain conditions. I do not know that we shall be able to accept his suggestions exactly in the shape in which they stand at present; but I hope that we shall be able to give him substantially what he asks for, and in any case we shall be very glad to have his assistance in the Committee in threshing out the details of the Bill."

The motion was put and agreed to.

NORTH-WEST BORDER MILITARY POLICE BILL.

The Hon'ble MAJOR-GENERAL SIR EDMOND ELLES moved for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the Regulation of the Border Military Police Force in the North-West Frontier Province. He said :—"Now that the Military Police maintained on the North-West Frontier have become a considerable

force, the want of any code to govern the members and of any legal authority for enforcing discipline among them has made itself felt and been brought to the notice of the Government. The object of the present Bill is to remove these defects. The measure, which in the main follows the provisions of the Bengal Military Police Act, 1892 (V of 1892), has been drawn so as to apply in the first instance only to the Border Military Police, but it is proposed—see clause 18—to reserve power for the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to extend it by notification to the Border Militia or to any persons for the time being enrolled for similar service on the external frontier of British India."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MAJOR-GENERAL SIR EDMOND ELLES introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble MAJOR-GENERAL SIR EDMOND ELLES moved that the Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, be published in the Gazette of India in English.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 19th February, 1904.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

CALCUTTA
The 6th February, 1904.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1904

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 28.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to the Universities of British India was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 19th February 1904:—

WE, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to amend the law relating to the Universities of British India was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us annexed thereto.

From Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 1828, dated 13th November, 1903 [Paper No. 1].

From Resident, Hyderabad, No 453J., dated 18th November, 1903 [Paper No. 2].

From Registrar, High Court, Calcutta, No. 3436, dated 1st December, 1903 [Paper No. 3].

From Government, Burma, No. 3261—6E.—60, dated 10th December, 1903 [Paper No. 4].

From Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, No 1521C, dated 14th December, 1903, and enclosure [Papers No. 5]

From Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No 10407, dated 21st December, 1903, and enclosures [Papers No. 6].

From Agent to Governor General in Baluchistan, No. 7039, dated 21st December, 1903 [Paper No. 7].

From Government, Madras, No. 648, dated 26th December, 1903, and enclosures [Papers No. 8]

From Government, Bombay, No. 2510, dated 26th December, 1903, and enclosures [Papers No. 9].

From Government, Punjab, No. 406, dated 28th December, 1903, and enclosures [Papers No. 10].

From Government, Bengal, No. 3642, dated 30th December, 1903, and enclosures, including communications from the British Indian Association, the Central National Muhammadan Association, the Muhammadan Literary Society and the Muhammadan Defence Association [Papers No. 11]

Endorsement by Government of India, Home Department, No 747, dated 26th December, 1903, and accompaniments, being opinions submitted by Government, United Provinces [Papers No 12]

From Registrar, Calcutta University, No. 2564, dated 4th January, 1904, and enclosures [Papers No. 13].

From Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 13 L. & L.—16—J, dated 4th January, 1904, and enclosure [Papers No. 14].

From Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, No. 13-G, dated 6th January, 1904 [Paper No. 15].

From the Vaishya Maha Sabha, Meerut, dated 15th January, 1904, [Paper No 16]

From Government, Bombay, No. 52, dated 11th January, 1904, and memorial of the Medical profession of Bombay, dated 6th January, 1904 [Papers No 17]

From the Guzerat Sabha, Ahmedabad, dated 10th January, 1904 [Paper No 18].

Endorsement by Government of India, Home Department, No 52, dated 20th January, 1904, and accompaniments, being letter from Government, Madras, No 23, dated 12th January, 1904, and memorial of certain Bachelors in Arts of the Madras University [Papers No. 19].

From the Bombay Presidency Association, dated 21st January, 1904 and enclosures [Papers No. 20]

From Raja Peary Mohun Mukerjee, C.S.I., President, Town Hall Meeting, Calcutta, dated 4th February, 1904, with the Resolutions adopted at the meeting [Papers No. 21]

From the Bombay Graduates' Association, dated 2nd February, 1904, and 27th February, 1903 [Papers No. 22].

From the Graduates' Association, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, dated 1st February, 1904 [Paper No. 23].

From Secretary, Hindi Bhasa Procharini Sabha, Mozafferpur, dated 5th February, 1904, and memorial of the Sabha, dated 2nd February, 1904 [Papers No. 24].

2. In clause 2 we have added a definition of "College", which seems to be required.

3. In clause 3 we propose to omit the words "subject to the approval of the Government". The expression might be construed as requiring the consent of Government to ordinary acts of administration, and this, as we understand, is not the intention of the Bill. We have added the word "University" before "Professors and Lecturers", and have given an express power to maintain libraries, laboratories and museums

4. In clause 4 we have slightly altered the drafting of sub-clause (1); we have made the last words a new sub-clause (2) and have added a proviso expressly permitting the election or nomination of a Fellow who has vacated his office. In sub-clause (2), now (3), we have added words to provide that the duties and liabilities as well as the powers of the University devolve upon the Body Corporate as reconstituted. We add a new sub-clause (4), which will prevent any question being raised as to the validity of acts of the Senate, on the ground of any casual defect in its constitution

5. In clause 5 we have made some changes in the drafting of sub-clause (1).

6. On clause 6 we observe that while a maximum limit is fixed for the Senates, the minimum remains as in the Acts of Incorporation, i e, 30 for Calcutta, Madras and Allahabad, 26 for Bombay and 50 for the Punjab. It seems to us desirable that these figures should be revised in connexion with the scheme of this Bill, and we propose to fix a minimum of 50 for the three senior and 40 for the two junior Universities. We consider that election by Faculties may well be made a regular and necessary part of the University constitution, and have therefore changed "may" into "shall" in clause 6 (1) (b) and 6 (2) (b). In the case of the Universities of the Punjab and Allahabad, the Bill provides that eight Fellows are to be elected by the Senate or by Graduates, and seven by the Faculties We have changed eight into ten, and seven into five With a view to the period of five years fixed for the tenure of a Fellowship, we think the scheme of the Bill will be more easily worked if the number of Ordinary Fellows in each class is five or a multiple of five.

7. The provisions of clause 7 (2), which prescribes the qualifications of the Graduates who are to take part in electing Ordinary Fellows, have been much criticised. There is a large body of opinion in favour of conferring this privilege on Graduates of a certain standing. We propose to alter the sub-clause so as to admit all who have taken the degree of Doctor or Master in any Faculty, and Graduates in any Faculty of ten years standing. We also propose that the amount of the fee to be paid by a Graduate on entering his name in the register should be left to regulations, and we add a proviso which will permit a name to be entered after the expiry of the prescribed period on payment of the initial fee and of a further sum to be fixed by the regulations In sub-clause (3) we have left the amount of the annual fee to regulations, and have added a proviso under which a Graduate may compound for his annual payments, a practice permitted by the English Universities. We have slightly altered the drafting of sub-clause (4), and we add a new sub-clause (5) providing that registered Graduates shall enjoy such further privileges as may be determined by the regulations.

8. In clause 8, which applies to the Universities of the Punjab and Allahabad, we have introduced a new sub-clause (2) providing for an annual election by the Senate.

9 Under clause 6 as altered by us, the provisions of the Bill which relate to election by Faculties will be directory and not merely permissive. We have therefore redrafted clause 9 (1) so as to provide for annual elections, and we have made sub-clause (2) more definite by empowering the Chancellor to give directions prescribing the qualifications of the persons to be elected.

10 At the end of clause 10 we have added a proviso to the effect that not less than one-half of the Fellows nominated by the Chancellor shall be persons following the profession of education within the Provinces assigned to the University.

11 We have recast and considerably amplified clause 12 so as to include all the transitory provisions which will be required for the reconstitution of the governing bodies of the University and for the transaction of current business It seems necessary in the first place to fix the order in which elections and nominations to the new Senate are to take place, and the order will not be the same in all Universities we have therefore provided separately for the three older and the two junior Universities. In head (a) (i) we have taken out the words which permit drawing of names by lot, and we have substituted a more general rule for (ii), (iii) and (iv) To secure a fair representation of different branches of study in the Senate, we propose in head (g) to empower the Chancellor to give directions prescribing the qualifications of the persons who are to represent the Faculties. In head (h) we provide for the issue of a declaration by the Chancellor when the new Senate has been constituted, under head (i) the seniority of the Fellows will be determined by the order of their names in the list. We retain the scheme of the Bill which allows a term of three years to all Fellows elected or nominated to the new Senate, and directs that the names of those who vacate their places at the end of the third and the three following years shall be drawn by lot; but we have made it clear that the names are to be drawn from the original list of the new Senate, that they will be drawn separately from the nominated and the two classes of elected Fellows, so as to secure the due proportion of vacancies in each class, and that account will be taken of vacancies caused by death or resignation. We have added new heads providing for continuity in the office of Vice-Chancellor, in the business of the Syndicate, Faculties and Boards of Studies, and in the appointments of Examiners, etc, and preserving the existing regulations and by-laws until new regulations are made.

12. In clause 13 we have altered sub-clause (*1*) and omitted sub-clause (*3*). There is a general desire that existing Fellows of the Universities should in all cases retain the distinction of an Honorary Fellowship for life, and we think the point may be conceded without disadvantage. We have altered sub-clause (*2*) so as to emphasise the requirement that Honorary Fellows shall be persons eminent for their attainments, or as benefactors of the University, or for services rendered to the cause of education. We omit sub-clause (*4*), because the rules of precedence are not the same in all Universities, and the matter may be left to regulations. After careful consideration we propose also to omit sub-clause (*5*). The right to vote in elections to Legislative Councils and municipal bodies is given by rules made under Acts of Parliament or under Acts of Indian Legislatures. The rule-making authority can in each case amend the rules, if it is thought expedient, and we are of opinion that the matter is one which ought to be brought by the Government of India to the notice of the Local Governments concerned, but not one to be dealt with in a Bill to amend the law relating to Universities.

13. In clause 14 we have added the words "by the Senate under regulations made in accordance with the provisions of this Act", and we have added new sub-clauses, enabling the University to provide for the assignment of Fellows to the Faculties, and to empower the Fellows so assigned to co-opt, for such period as may be prescribed, a limited number of Graduates and others possessing special knowledge of the subjects of study represented by the Faculty We propose that these additional members of a Faculty should have the right to take part in its ordinary business, and in the election of Ordinary Fellows, but not in the election of the Syndicate We think that these provisions, if accepted by the Council, will strengthen the Faculties as consultative bodies, and they will afford opportunities of distinction to Graduates and others who are not in the Senate.

14 In clause 15 we have added the Director of Public Instruction in the Central Provinces as an *ex-officio* Member of the Syndicate at Allahabad. To be strictly consistent we should have added the Directors of Public Instruction in Burma and Assam to the Calcutta Syndicate; but considerations of distance preclude us from making this proposal The Bill is so framed as to secure a certain proportion of College teachers in the Syndicate by rules relating to Faculty elections, but our attention has been called to cases in which there is no Principal or Professor qualified to represent a Faculty, and also to cases in which the proposed rule would not secure an equitable representation of teachers in the Faculties We have therefore made the scheme of the Bill more elastic by providing that the Syndicate shall be elected by the Senate or by the Faculties in such manner as may be provided by the regulations, and that the regulations are to be so framed as to secure that as nearly as may be one-half of the elected members shall be Heads of or Professors in affiliated Colleges. We are not able to suggest a satisfactory definition of the term "Professor", and have left it to the Senate to decide whether a candidate for election is or is not a Professor. It seems to us unnecessary to make express provision for a Vice-Chairman of the Syndicate, we therefore propose to omit sub-clause (*4*).

15. In clause 16 we have given power to "institute and confer" degrees, diplomas, etc We have altered the language of clause 17 so as to indicate explicitly the grounds on which an honorary degree may be bestowed, and we suggest that a two-thirds majority of the Senate should be required. In clause 18 we propose that a vote of the Senate cancelling a degree should be passed by a two-thirds majority and confirmed by the Chancellor.

16. On clause 19, which provides for the admission of candidates who have not completed a course of instruction in an affiliated College, conflicting opinions have been recorded Some high authorities would omit the words "save by special order of the Senate"; they are of opinion that a College certificate should in all cases be required. Others again consider that there are cases in which a student should be admitted to examination without having completed his College course, but they would provide for these cases by regulation. We do not see our way entirely to prohibit the admission of private students, we think it expedient to retain the special order of the Senate, which marks the fact that such admission is exceptional, and to enact that such orders shall be made on the recommendation of the Syndicate. The Senate may provide a further safeguard by indicating in the form of a regulation the reasons which in such cases may be accepted as sufficient. We understand that the regulations framed for this purpose at Madras have worked well, and that they have considerably reduced the number of exemptions granted. We have redrafted the clause in accordance with the opinions we have expressed

17 In clause 21 (*1*), which sets forth the conditions to be complied with by affiliated Colleges, we have slightly altered head (*a*) by substituting "regularly constituted" for "properly constituted" in the description of the governing body. The words in head (*b*) which refer to the terms on which members of the teaching staff are engaged have been objected to, and we have substituted the phrase "conditions governing their tenure of office". Head (*c*) has been construed as implying that all students may be compelled to live in Colleges or hostels There is of course no intention to interfere with students who reside with their parents or guardians We have added words which will make it clear that while Colleges will be expected to see that their students reside in suitable places, they may perform this duty either by providing quarters or by exercising a more general supervision. We have also added the words "in conformity with the regulations" In exercising the wide powers of the Bill, the Syndicate should, we consider, be guided not merely by its estimate of the needs and resources of each College, but by gen[illegible], such as may be applied to all Colleges alike. We have added new heads [illegible] pr[illegible] for a library, and (where affiliation is sought in any branch of experimenta[illegible]

VA 2

a laboratory or museum. In head (*d*) of the Bill, now (*f*), we think it sufficient to provide for the residence of the Head of the College and some members of the teaching staff in or near the College or the place provided for the residence of students. We have altered the language of the head relating to fees so as to meet some of the objections taken to it. At the end of the sub-clause we suggest that the College should be required to give an assurance that any transference of management and any changes in the teaching staff will be reported to the Syndicate.

18. In regard to sub-clause (*2*) of the same clause, it is pointed out that persons intending to establish a new College may desire to obtain an assurance of affiliation before their arrangements for buildings, teaching staff, etc., are complete. We have therefore taken out the word "inspection" and have substituted "local inquiry". We have omitted the reference to members of the Syndicate, as such members will presumably be included among competent persons. We have completed the drafting of the sub-clause by requiring the Senate to record their opinion on the application. We have slightly altered the drafting of sub-clause (*3*) so as to make it clear that, when the opinion of the Senate has been taken, the Registrar will forward all the proceedings to Government.

19. In clause 23 we have made it clear that the provisions of sub-clause (*1*) extend to existing Colleges, and we have limited the power given to the Syndicate to call for reports, returns and information by adding the words "to enable it to judge of the efficiency of the College". On the other hand, we have strengthened sub-clause (*2*) by providing that the Syndicate shall cause all affiliated Colleges to be inspected from time to time We have omitted the reference to members of the Syndicate in sub-clause (*2*) for the reason given above in paragraph 18.

20. We have made some changes in the drafting of clause 24, sub-clause (*1*) (now sub-clauses *1* and *2*), and we have given power to extend the time allowed to a College to present its case to the Syndicate when notice has been given of a proposal to disaffiliate it. We have altered the remaining sub-clauses so as to require the Senate to record their opinion, and the Registrar to forward the proceedings to Government

21 In clause 25, sub-clause (*2*), we have extended head (*a*) to all elections of Ordinary Fellows, we have slightly altered head (*b*), and have added words to heads (*c*) and (*d*) giving power to fix a quorum for meetings of the Senate, Syndicate, Faculties and Boards of Studies. Under head (*d*) we propose to give power to add persons who are not Fellows to the Boards of Studies. We have changed "terms" into "conditions" in head (*g*) We have made separate provision for University and College registers, and we have added the inspection of Colleges to the matters mentioned in the sub-clause now lettered (*i*). We have altered head (*o*) which relates to candidates for the Matriculation Examination

22. In clause 26 we have redrafted sub-clauses (*1*) and (*2*) so as to remove any doubt as to the time within which the power reserved to Government may be exercised. In head (*b*) we have made it clear that the additions or alterations to be made by Government are only such as Government, after consulting the Senate, may consider to be necessary. We recommend the adoption of this clause on the understanding that the power conferred will not be used to introduce changes in courses of study and other matters in which the University may be trusted to frame its own rules, with the sanction of Government. We make a consequential amendment in sub-clause (*3*), now numbered (*2*).

23. In the first schedule we have added the Directors of Public Instruction in Burma and Assam to the list of *ex-officio* Fellows of the Calcutta University, and the Director of Public Instruction in the Central Provinces has been added to the Allahabad list. The schedule of repeals has been completed and brought into accordance with the Bill as now reported.

24. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows.—

In English.

Gazette.	*Date.*
Gazette of India	7th November, 1903.
Fort Saint George Gazette	10th November, 1903.
Bombay Government Gazette	12th November, 1903.
Calcutta Gazette	18th November, 1903.
United Provinces Government Gazette	14th November, 1903.
Punjab Government Gazette	12th November, 1903.
Burma Gazette	28th November, 1903.
Central Provinces Gazette	14th November, 1903.
Assam Gazette	28th November, 1903.
Coorg District Gazette	1st December, 1903.
Sind Official Gazette	12th November, 1903.

In the Vernaculars.

Province.	*Language.*	*Date.*
Bombay	Marathi	24th December, 1903.
	Gujarathi	24th December, 1903.
	Kanarese	24th December, 1903.
Bengal	Bengali	1st December, 1903.
	Hindi	1st December, 1903.
	Uriya	26th November, 1903.
United Provinces	Urdu	5th December, 1903.
Punjab	Urdu	26th November, 1903.
Assam	Bengali	12th December, 1903.
Sind	Sindhi	24th December, 1903.

25. We think that the Bill has not been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

T. RALEIGH.*

DENZIL IBBETSON.*

G. K. GOKHALE.†

ALEXANDER PEDLER.*

THEODORE MORISON.

R. G. BHANDARKAR.

J. B. BILDERBECK

ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAY ‡

The 19th February, 1904.

We are unable to accept the new proviso added to clause 10 of the Bill. We consider it most important that the teaching profession should be adequately represented in the Senate, and this is one of the objects of the Bill; but we should prefer to leave the Chancellor to select the persons who are in his opinion best qualified to render service to the University, and not to hamper him by rules fixing the exact proportion of teachers to be nominated by him.

The scheme of the Bill postpones nomination to election. It is probable that a large proportion of the Fellows elected by Faculties will be teachers, and it is not unlikely that the Graduates may also elect a fair proportion. If this should be the case, then the proviso which gives the teachers one-half of the Chancellor's nominations would give them a statutory preponderance. This we think unnecessary and unwise

We have tested our argument by referring to lists of affiliated Colleges and their teachers, and we are convinced that, if the Chancellor's area of selection is limited as proposed, he will in certain cases be unable to make up the number of teachers required without including some teachers who have no special claim to be Fellows. He will be compelled to choose an undistinguished teacher, when he might appoint a first-rate professional man, or a retired teacher. We think the Chancellor should be allowed to choose the best men, and to maintain such balance and proportion between different elements in the Senate as may be expedient in each case.

T. RALEIGH.

DENZIL IBBETSON.

ALEXANDER PEDLER.

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* Signed subject to minute of dissent

† Signed subject to minute of dissent

‡ Signed subject to note of dissent.

I sign this Report as a mere matter of form. It is true that there are provisions in the Bill, which, had they stood alone, would have received my hearty assent. But the main provisions of the Bill—which are constitutional—are, in my humble opinion, so objectionable that they render the whole measure a most retrograde piece of legislation, bound to prove detrimental to the highest interests of the country, and, as such, I am unable to give it my support The net result of these constitutional provisions will be (*1*) to make the Indian Universities virtual departments of the State, (*2*) to put, within such limits as the Government may allow, all directive and administrative power into the hands of European Fellows—chiefly European Professors in Government and Missionary Colleges, and (*3*) to place the Indian element in so hopeless a minority as to dissociate it, for all practical purposes, from the government of the Universities. This much is clear. The rest is doubtful—more than doubtful. And I, for one, am unable to share the hope—so far, at any rate, as the Presidency of Bombay is concerned—that the passing of this Bill will tend to raise the standard of University education.

2. I must at the outset refer to the grave inconvenience, which became abundantly clear in the course of the discussions of the Select Committee, of dealing with five different Universities in one and the same Bill. The most striking illustration is supplied by the case of Allahabad. Here it cannot be said that the abuses of half a century have to be corrected—the University of Allahabad having been established only in 1887. The University already possesses the legal power to undertake teaching functions, so it cannot be argued that the legislation is needed to enlarge its powers in that direction. The one prayer of the public of those Provinces, of their educational experts, and of the Local Government itself, is to be left alone. The Graduates' Association of Allahabad, as representing the public in general and the Graduates of the University in particular, have condemned the Bill The Syndicate, whose views are described by the Local Government as representing "the best available expert opinion on the Bill in its bearing on the Allahabad University," have objected to the Bill in clear and emphatic language "The Syndicate entertain the fear," so the Registrar of the University has been directed to write, "that the Bill, if passed into law as it stands, might seriously injure, and would certainly not benefit, this University. The changes proposed in the appointment of members of the Senate, and still more those proposed in the constitution of the Syndicate, would, in their opinion, amount to a retrograde movement in the case of this University and would result in positive harm to its work and interests." The Local Government has concurred in this view. And yet the Bill is being forced upon those Provinces for the sake of securing what the Syndicate aptly term "surface uniformity" in University matters all over India! Again, the University of Bombay has admittedly exercised its power of granting affiliation most sparingly, there being only ten first grade Colleges and one second grade College affiliated to the University in Arts All these Colleges, moreover, with the exception of the second grade College in the Native State of Kolhapur, provide residence in College for at least a part of the students The low commercial rivalry between Colleges, which is rightly objected to, does not exist on our side. And yet the same restrictions in the matter of new affiliations, and the same drastic powers for the inspection and control of affiliated Colleges, are proposed to be provided in the case of Bombay as elsewhere!

3. The principal changes made in the Bill by the Select Committee are four.—(1) the election of ten Fellows by Faculties has been made obligatory, instead of permissive, (2) the elective franchise in the case of Graduates has been conferred on all Graduates of ten years' standing, (3) the discretion of the Chancellor to nominate Fellows has been to some extent controlled by providing that at least half the Fellows nominated by him shall be persons following the profession of education, (4) the obligation, proposed to be imposed on all Colleges affiliated, or seeking affiliation, to make due provision for the residence of their students, has been modified into an obligation to provide for the residence "in the College or in lodgings, approved by the College, of students not residing with their parents or guardians." The other amendments are more or less verbal and are intended to make clearer the meaning or remedy the defective wording of the original Bill. The changes noted above are all in the right direction so far as they go. But they cannot reconcile the Indian public to the retrograde constitutional provisions or the increased Government control over Universities embodied in the Bill. I will briefly indicate here my principal objections to the Bill, as amended by the Select Committee.

4 Clause 3 of the Bill confers on the Universities the requisite legal power to appoint University Professors and to equip University libraries, laboratories and museums. Unless, however, definite provision is made in the Bill to institute in each University a certain number of chairs to start with and to make a commencement in the matter of laboratories and libraries, the clause in question is almost certain to remain a dead letter for many a long year. The money, of course, for these chairs, as also for these libraries and laboratories, will, for the present at any rate, have to be found by Government, and it is not too much to expect Government to do this in consideration of the increased control over University education which this Bill proposes to vest in them. It is true that the Hon'ble Sir Denzil Ibbetson announced last year at Simla that it was the intention

of the Government to devote for the next five years a sum not exceeding five lakhs a year to carrying out the proposed reforms in University education. But the very time limit to this special grant, mentioned by the Home Member, shows that no expenditure of a permanent character will be undertaken out of this grant. There seems, therefore, to be little room for the hope that any part of this sum will be devoted to the institution of University chairs. The proposal to turn our Universities into teaching bodies is the only part of the Bill which has been universally approved, and yet this seems to be the only provision which will not come into operation for a long time to come.

5. The provisions, which, in my opinion, are open to the greatest objection, are those dealing with the constitution of the Senates. I object to them on five grounds —(*a*) they make a clean sweep of the old Senates; (*b*) the numbers fixed for the new Senates are too small; (*c*) the proportion thrown open to election is too small, while that reserved for Government nomination is too large; (*d*) there is no provision for election by those who follow the profession of teaching; (*e*) the five years' limit to the duration of a Fellowship aggravates the evil of an overwhelming proportion of seats being in the gift of Government

(*a*) In making a clean sweep of the existing Senates, the Bill inflicts a grievous indignity on men who have on the whole done good work for their Universities in the past. The very least that Government should have done was to have given these men a substantial voice in the appointment of the first Senates under the new Act, as suggested by the Calcutta University.

(*b*) The Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, prescribes a minimum of 50 and a maximum of 100 members for the three older Universities and a minimum of 40 and a maximum of 75 members for the Universities of Allahabad and the Punjab. These limits are, in my opinion, much too low. I would fix the number for the older Universities at 150 and for the newer ones at 100. The analogy of the London University is mentioned for justifying the proposed reduction in numbers, and it is urged that, as the scheme of the Bill is to put the control of the University education into the hands of educational experts, the proposed limits are reasonable, in view of the number of experts available. The analogy, however, appears to my mind to be wholly misleading. The experts, who sit on the London Senate, are men of acknowledged eminence in the branches of study which they represent. I do not think that the same can be said of many of the educational experts available in India. I wonder how many of them will obtain a seat on the London Senate if they ever sought the honour, and it is not reasonable that these men should, as a class, aspire to the same kind of authority in educational matters in this country that the members of the London Senate exercise in London. Again, though the direct work of the Universities is only educational, its indirect influence is wide and far-reaching, as it affects the whole social, political, economic and religious life of the people. It is, therefore, not fair to the people of this country that the control of this work should be entrusted almost exclusively to a body of men, whose personal interest in the country is only temporary and whose own children receive their higher education elsewhere than at the Indian Universities. It is no doubt necessary that men engaged in the work of education should have a substantial voice in the government of the Universities But in the present circumstances of India, this factor must be associated almost on equal terms with the lay element in the composition of these bodies.

(*c*) I admit that the statutory provision for the election of two Fellows every year by Graduates in the older Universities is an improvement on the existing practice, which derives its authority from a mere executive order of Government. But in this country, where the Government can pass whatever legislation it pleases, there is, after all, not much difference between a statutory provision and a mere executive order. The number of seats thrown open to election by Graduates is much too small. I think that not less than one-fourth and not more than one-third of the total number of Fellows should be elected by Graduates in the older Universities, and that in the case of Allahabad and the Punjab a beginning should be made at once to introduce election by Graduates. This is necessary to ensure the presence in the Senates of a sufficient number of Indian members, possessing the necessary degree of independence.

(*d*) The Bill provides for 10 Fellows being elected by the Faculties. I would prefer election by Professors and teachers to this election by Faculties. The Faculties will be small bodies, composed for the most part of Government nominees Such men as the members of these Faculties would like to co-opt may very well enter by the door of Government nomination The Professors and teachers in the different affiliated Colleges have a substantial interest in the deliberations of the Universities, and I think that they are entitled to direct representation. It is true that half the nominations of the Government are now to be from Professors and teachers. But

this in practice is likely to mean for the most part the nomination of Professors in Government Colleges and after that in Missionary Colleges I am of opinion that not less than one-fourth and not more than one-third of the total number of Fellows should be elected by Professors and teachers. In this connection I must object most strongly to the proposal to reduce the proportion of elected members in the Senates of the Allahabad and Punjab Universities from one-half to one-fifth. No case has been made out for this retrogression, and in the case of Allahabad, at any rate, the proposed reduction has not a shadow of justification, because the Local Government, as also the educational experts, whose authority is so often invoked, have expressed themselves to be very well satisfied with the existing system.

(e) The duration of a Fellowship should be extended at least to 10 years. This will ensure greater independence on the part of nominated Fellows than if the tenure were for 5 years only This will also give a new man more time and opportunities to render himself useful to his University.

6. My next objection is to the provision securing that "a number, not falling short by more than one of a majority of the elected members of the Syndicate, shall be heads of, or Professors in, Colleges affiliated to the University" Now that at least one-half of the Government nominations are to be from among Professors (and the Faculties may also elect some from this class), it is perfectly unnecessary, and may in practice prove inconvenient, to set apart by statute practically one-half the number of seats on the Syndicate for this class. With half the Senate composed of Professors, if half the Syndics are not elected from this class, it will not be unreasonable to conclude that the men left out do not deserve to be on the Syndicate. And I think the Legislature is not justified in coming to the rescue of such men by means of a statutory provision in their favour.

7 I now come to the provisions regarding the affiliation and disaffiliation of Colleges. Here my first objection is to the proposal to make affiliation and disaffiliation the direct acts of Government It is true that in the existing Acts of the three older Universities, only institutions authorized by Government can send up candidates for the different examinations But in the regulations framed under those Acts, the initiation in regard to both affiliation and disaffiliation has been left to the Universities, the Government contenting itself with only the power of sanction. Thus, in Calcutta, affiliation is granted by the Syndicate with the sanction of Government, and disaffiliation is ordered by the Senate, acting on the recommendation of the Syndicate and with the sanction of the Governor General in Council. In Madras, both affiliation and disaffiliation are matters in the discretion of the Syndicate, acting with the previous sanction of the Governor in Council. In Bombay, the Senate, acting on the recommendation of the Syndicate, may affiliate and disaffiliate a College with the approval of Government. Of the two newer Universities, Allahabad follows the example of Madras, while in the Punjab University, everything is left to the Senate. Nowhere is affiliation and disaffiliation at present the direct act of Government. Moreover, whatever may be technically the legal extent of Government's power in this respect under the existing Acts, one would have expected that, in the new scheme of University reform, larger powers in this matter would be entrusted to the reconstructed Senates. So far, however, from this being the case, the Bill proposes to go back even upon existing practice. Under the provisions contained in this Bill, the Government can affiliate and disaffiliate a College in spite of a unanimous recommendation to the contrary by both the Syndicate and the Senate This is hardly consistent with the dignity of these bodies. I confess I fail to understand why it is necessary for Government to distrust them so much even after their reconstruction. I think Government may well claim that no College should be affiliated or disaffiliated without its previous sanction, but there is absolutely no justification for going beyond this.

8. The proposal to exact a very high standard of efficiency from a new College at the very start is also open to serious objection, and in practice the cumulative effect of the provisions on this subject will be to prevent a new College from coming into existence, unless it was a Missionary College or was strongly backed by Government. I insist, as well as any one else, on every College reaching a certain—fairly high—standard of efficiency within a reasonable time of its affiliation—say ten or fifteen years. But to require every College to begin its career in a high state of efficiency, such as has not yet been attained by many of the older Colleges, both Government and private, is to ignore the great difficulties that beset all private enterprize in the field of higher education in India. My own College—the Fergusson College of Poona—took nearly ten years to bring up its equipment to its present level, and this, in spite of the enthusiastic support which the institution received both from the Princes and the people of the Bombay Presidency. I am sure, if the Bombay University had insisted, at the very outset of our career, upon the standard of efficiency which the Bill contemplates, the Fergusson College would not have come into existence. With the popular element all but dissociated from the government of the Universities, these provisions are bound to make the rise of new Colleges well nigh impossible, and this cannot fail to have a disastrous effect on the educational interests of the country.

9. My next objection is to the provision about the periodical inspection of Colleges by the Syndicate. I do not object to the principle of such inspection—indeed, I would welcome it most gladly, if properly qualified persons were available for this work in this country. But as things are, the inspection is bound to be merely a costly sham, except perhaps in the case of Colleges much below the average. Is the inspecting officer to inspect only what may be called the physical side of a College—the College library and laboratory, the College playgrounds and residential quarters (where these have been provided), and the buildings in which the College classes meet? If this is all that is intended, I have nothing to say, for any person of ordinary intelligence will do for this work. But, if the Inspector is expected to report on the quality of the work done by Professors, the proposal is simply impracticable. The Professors in Colleges are—at any rate, are supposed to be—specialists, and it is impossible for one man, however eminent he may be in his own branch of study, to inspect the work of men belonging to other branches. And if it is proposed to depute different men for inspecting the work in different subjects, the cost of such an arrangement will be prohibitive. Moreover, such inspection cannot fail to be more or less irritating in practice to our best men. I would like to know, for instance, whom the Bombay University would depute to inspect Mr. Selby's work in Philosophy, or Mr. Bain's work in Political Economy, or Mr. Paranjpe's work in Mathematics.

10. My last objection is to clause 26, which empowers the Government to make additions to or alterations in the draft of the first body of regulations proposed by the Senate, even though the Senate disapproves of such additions and alterations. I object to this provision on principle. I think that with a Senate, reconstructed as proposed, there is small risk of the wishes of Government being disregarded by that body. Such little risk as there is in theory ought to be accepted by Government, if any trace of dignity or independence is to be left to the Senate. After all, the Government itself must act in the matter on some one's advice. And who can be more competent to tender this advice than a body of men, selected for the most part by Government and entrusted with the special control of higher education?

11. I have noted above the principal provisions in the Bill, to which I take exception. There are some minor points, which also I disapprove; but I have not thought it necessary to refer to them here.

G. K. GOKHALE.

I regret I find myself unable to agree with my Hon'ble Colleagues upon certain points in connection with the Indian Universities Bill. I am thankful to them for having accepted many of my suggestions, but as the points, upon which I have the misfortune to differ, involve important questions of principle, I am obliged to deal with them in this Note of Dissent, and I shall do so in the order in which they arise upon the clauses of the Bill.

1. *Election of Ordinary Fellows.*—Clause 4 of the Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, provides that, of the Ordinary Fellows of the University, some shall be elected by Registered Graduates or by the Senate, some shall be elected by the Faculties and the remainder shall be nominated by the Chancellor Clause 6, as amended, fixes the number of those to be elected by Registered Graduates in the case of the Universities of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, at ten, and it also fixes the number of those to be elected by the Faculties at ten This is, no doubt, some improvement upon the Bill as introduced in Council, which made the election by the Faculties entirely dependent upon the discretion of the Chancellor. But the provisions of the Bill, even as they now stand, seem to me to be open to two objections. In the *first* place, the number of Ordinary Fellows to be elected by the Graduates (or by the Senate in the case of the Universities of the Punjab and Allahabad), as also the number of those to be elected by the Faculties, is wholly inadequate, and I would, without hesitation, recommend that these numbers should be doubled. In the *second* place, the Bill as amended makes no provision for election by another constituency which, in my opinion, has the first claim upon the University, namely, the Professors and Lecturers in Institutions affiliated to the University. If it be the object of the Bill to secure for the Universities an "Academic Senate" and also "to secure the closest possible co-operation between University and College authorities," I think it is essential that the right of representation on the Senate should be conferred by Statute upon those who carry on the educational work of the Colleges affiliated to the University, and I venture to think that the omission to provide for such representation is a grave defect in the Bill As it might be doubted whether any workable and consistent scheme could be devised to secure the end in view, I subjoin one such scheme which I placed before the Select Committee I would suggest that at least ten of the Ordinary Fellows should be elected by registered Heads of, or Professors in, affiliated Colleges, and that the following be inserted as a new clause after clause 8 of the Bill :—

"8 (A). (*1*) Once in every year, on such date as the Chancellor may appoint in this behalf, there shall, if necessary, be an election to fill any vacancy among the Ordinary Fellows elected by registered Heads of, or Professors in, Institutions affiliated to the University.

"(*2*) The Syndicate shall maintain a register on which any person who is the Head of, or Professor in, an Institution affiliated to the University, shall, subject to the payment of an initial fee of such amount as may be prescribed under regulations made in this behalf, be entitled to have his name entered, upon application made within the period of three years from the commencement of this Act, or one year from the date on which, by reason of his appointment as Head or Professor, he becomes so entitled

"Provided, nevertheless, that if such application is made after the expiry of the aforesaid period, the applicant shall be entitled to have his name entered upon payment of the said initial fee and such further sum as may be prescribed under regulations made in this behalf.

"(*3*) The name of any Head or Professor entered on the register shall, subject to the payment of an annual fee of such amount as may be prescribed under regulations made in this behalf, be retained thereon, so long as he continues to be the Head of, or Professor in, an Institution affiliated to the University, and in case of default or of his ceasing to be a Head or Professor, his name shall be removed therefrom :

"Provided, nevertheless, that the name of such person shall at any time, if he is duly qualified, be re-entered upon payment of such sum as may be prescribed under regulations made in this behalf

"(*4*) No person other than a Head or a Professor whose name is entered in the said register, shall be qualified to vote or to be elected at an election held under sub-section (*1*) :

"Subject, nevertheless, to such directions as may be given from time to time by the Chancellor, with a view to secure a fair representation of the Government, Aided, and, Unaided Institutions, as also of different branches of study on the Senate.

"(*5*) If a question arises at any time as to whether any person is a *bonâ fide* Head of, or Professor in, an affiliated Institution for the purposes of this section, the matter shall be referred to the Senate whose decision shall be final."

2. *Duration of Fellowship.*—The Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, leaves unaltered the provision that the Ordinary Fellows of the University shall hold office for five years.. This rule will tend to impair the independence of nominated Fellows, and I am not sure that it may not also keep away from the elections quiet scholars who would hardly care to face a contested election once in every five years. I would therefore recommend that the proposed limitation be abolished; great care should be taken when a Fellow is appointed, and once a proper person has been appointed, he should be allowed to work. The only plausible reason that may be urged against this suggestion, is the tendency of life Fellowships to postpone the admission of new members who may be of exceptional distinction, till a vacancy occurs. But the obvious answer to this objection is, that the number of persons of such distinction is very limited, and, no practical difficulty need be apprehended, inasmuch as vacancies on the Senate must frequently arise by reason of death, resignation or retirement, as also by the operation of section 11, sub-section (2). If, however, Fellowships are to be made terminable, a period of five years does certainly seem to be too short, under the operation of this rule, a Fellow may be removed from his office just when he has acquired some experience in the work of administration of the University, and is in a position to make himself useful. I would, therefore, suggest, if there is to be any time limit, that it should be at least seven if not ten years.

3. *Number of Ordinary Fellows*—Clause 6 of the Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, provides that in the case of the Universities of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, the number of Ordinary Fellows shall not be less than fifty nor exceed one hundred. This is a slight improvement upon the Bill as introduced in Council, which was silent about the minimum limit, which had been fixed by the Act of Incorporation at thirty for the Universities of Calcutta and Madras, and at twenty-six for the University of Bombay. In my opinion, fifty as a minimum limit is too low, and I believe that it would be found inadequate for a proper representation of the various educational interests which ought to be represented on the Senate. But we must not lose sight of the very important fact that, besides this representation of what may be considered as personal or class interests, there is a higher representation, namely, the full and adequate representation of every department of study included within the scope of the University, the field of education is so vast and varied, and educational problems often involve such complex and difficult matters, that the combined reason of even the best fifty men may not be a sufficient safeguard for that elimination of personal equations which is absolutely necessary for the proper solution of those problems. I would, therefore, advocate that the number, so far, at any rate, as the Calcutta University is concerned, should be fixed at one hundred; in any event, the minimum should not be fixed lower than seventy-five. In the case of the University of the Punjab, the Act of Incorporation provides that the number of Fellows shall never be less than fifty, and so far as I can judge, there is no good reason why the minimum should be lowered to forty, as is done in the amended Bill. In the case of the Universities of the Punjab and Allahabad, the minimum ought not to be fixed lower than sixty

4. *Character and Constitution of the Senate.* The gravest defect in the Bill, as introduced in Council, is the omission to define in any way the character of the Senate. The Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, seeks, in some measure, to remedy this defect by the insertion of a proviso to clause 10, to which I shall presently refer It appears to me to be of paramount importance that the general principles which should regulate the constitution of the new Senate should be clearly defined and embodied in the Statute. It is pointed out in the Report of the Universities Commission (paragraph 35) that although "the Senates of the three older Universities were in their origin intended to be bodies of persons qualified to advise and to exercise control in educational matters," yet "for some time past, the notion has prevailed that a Fellowship is a distinction which may be bestowed by way of compliment, without much regard to the academic qualifications of the recipient." The Commissioners accordingly recommend (paragraph 42 of the Report) that "no Fellowship should in future be conferred, merely by way of compliment", and that "in every case there should be some good academic reason for the appointment"; they next proceed to describe how the Senate, as a whole, should be constituted. As I have already stated, in my opinion, the substance of the recommendation of the Commission on this point should be embodied in the Bill. There cannot be the slightest doubt that the condition of the present Senates which the Government is now pleased to describe as unsatisfactory, has been brought about, mainly if not entirely, by the action or the inaction of the Government itself. I do not think it is any answer to say, that the principles have now been investigated by the Commission, and are not likely to be overlooked in future. Past experience proves conclusively that recommendations of important Commissions and even principles set out in important Resolutions of the Government, are liable, in the course of a few years, to be forgotten and overlooked. If we are agreed

about the principles on which the Senate is to be reconstituted, let them be set out in the Statute. There are obvious advantages to be secured by the adoption of such a course. If these principles are clearly formulated and if they find a place in the Act, they become widely known, easily ascertainable and little liable to capricious variation; the only persons who may find it inconvenient to see these principles formulated in the Statute, are those who, a few years hence, may find it necessary to disregard or to deviate, from them. I may further point out, that as it is proposed to make Fellowships terminable after five years, there must be frequent vacancies and constant changes in the Senate, and I deem it essential that certain well-recognised principles should be steadily kept in view. I would therefore recommend that the following be inserted as a new clause after clause 6:—

"6A. (*1*) The Ordinary Fellows of the University shall be persons distinguished for their attainments in any branch of Literature, Science or Art or for their devotion to the cause of education.

"(*2*) Not less than two-fifths of the total number of Ordinary Fellows shall be Heads of, or Professors in Institutions affiliated to the University, provided that, at least one-half of such Heads or Professors shall belong to Institutions not owned or managed by the Local Government.

"(*3*) Not less than two-fifths of the total number of Ordinary Fellows shall be non-officials.

"(*4*) When the jurisdiction of the University extends over more than one Province, the nominations of Ordinary Fellows by the Chancellor shall be made, as far as practicable, with due regard to a fair representation of the educational interests of each of such Provinces.

"(*5*) The nominations of Ordinary Fellows by the Chancellor shall be made, as far as practicable, with due regard to a fair representation of the principal religious communities whose children are educated at or admitted to the examinations of the University."

I believe that if these principles are adopted and fairly worked out, we shall be able to secure reconstituted Senates which will be "academic" in their character, and will "fairly and adequately represent Government and private educational interests, and, non-educational, official, and, non-official interests, represented by Europeans and Indians, in fair and if possible, equal proportion" It is hardly necessary to point out that a properly constituted Senate is of fundamental importance, and every safe-guard ought to be provided for the continuance of the character initially imposed on it, otherwise, the benefits expected from the operation of this Bill may prove illusory and the interests of high education itself may not improbably suffer. I may observe that the second principle enunciated in the clause proposed by me is partially—and only partially—covered by the proviso added to clause 10 by the Select Committee, which lays down "that not less than one-half of the persons so nominated (by the Chancellor) shall be persons following the profession of education within the territorial limits assigned to the University by the Governor General in Council under section 27" This proviso, as it stands, seems to me to be open to more than one objection, *first*, it is incomplete as it deals with only one of the principles which ought to regulate the constitution of the Senate; *secondly*, it is inadequate, inasmuch as it makes no attempt to define the character of the Senate as a whole; *thirdly*, it is likely to do more harm than good unless it is coupled with a qualifying clause, securing the adequate representation of Professors in Colleges *not* owned or managed by the Government; these form precisely the class of people who, for obvious reasons, may find it extremely difficult to have their just claims readily recognised by the Government.

5. *University Funds.*—Clause 3 of the Bill defines the powers of the University. It is clearly impossible for the University to exercise these powers without adequate funds. I would therefore suggest that the following new clause be inserted after clause 6.—

"6 (*B*). Every Ordinary Fellow of the University shall, during the term that he continues to be such Fellow, annually pay into the University chest a sum Rs 50 for the creation of a fund to be devoted exclusively to the objects mentioned in section 3.

If an Ordinary Fellow does not pay such fee within the year for which it is due, the Chancellor may declare his office to be vacated"

I do not lose sight of the fact that if my suggestion be accepted, it may amount to what may, perhaps, be described as an unfair demand on our European fellow-subjects to contribute not only to the intellectual capital of an Indian University, as they must do, if it is to work well, but also to its pecuniary capital, when the intellectual benefit to be derived is, no doubt, mainly confined to Indians. But I venture to hope that gentlemen who are associated with the work of the University and who take a genuine interest in the promotion of the object which the University has in view, will be found not unwilling to contribute to its funds. I may point out that even now the University of Cambridge imposes on each member of the University an annual payment with a view to provide sufficient means for a Professorship of Experimental Physics, and for other wants of the University.—(*Cambridge Ordinances, 1901, p 394.*)

6. *Transitory Provisions.*—As regards the transitory provisions contained in clause 12 of the Bill for the re-constitution of the governing bodies of the University, there are two points upon which I find myself unable to agree with my Hon'ble Colleagues. In the *first* place, the Bill ought to provide that a certain proportion, at least, of the Ordinary Fellows to be appointed under the new Act, shall be persons holding office as Fellows at the date of the commencement of the Act. In my opinion, this proportion should not be less than two-thirds. If it be true, that there is no intention "to extinguish the present Senate" and that the only object is to "re-constitute" it, it seems to me, that the proportion which I have suggested is by no means too high. I think the inefficiency of the present Senate has been greatly exaggerated, especially by persons who are outside the University, and who imagine, not unnaturally perhaps, that once they are within it, matters will be set right in no time. In the *second* place I am unable to accept the provision that the first Ordinary Fellows appointed under the new Act shall be liable to removal after three years. In my opinion, they ought to be allowed to hold office for the minimum period of five years prescribed by clause 4, and I am unable to see that any evil or inconvenience is likely to result if my suggestion is accepted.

7. *Constitution of the Syndicate*—So far as the constitution of the Syndicate is concerned, I find myself unable to accept the provision contained in clause 15, sub-clause (2), which provides that "a number, not falling short by more than one of a majority of the elected members of the Syndicate, shall be Heads of, or Professors in, Colleges affiliated to the University." The provision relating to this matter, in its present amended form, is no doubt of a more practical character and less open to objection than the corresponding provision in the Bill as introduced in Council It may be conceded that teachers ought to be fairly represented on the governing body of the University, but surely this object ought to be attained, not by means of any artificial rules as proposed in the Bill, but by securing to teachers of eminence and distinction, full and adequate representation on the Senate. If that is done, teachers will be duly represented on the Syndicate even by unrestricted election, not merely because they are teachers, but because they deserve to be there. Moreover, any rule for the representation of teachers on the Syndicate, which does not safeguard the interests of Government, Aided and Unaided Colleges, will be rightly regarded as unsatisfactory, and I fail to see, how under existing conditions, all Colleges or even all classes of Colleges can be represented on the Syndicate

I am also unable to appreciate the necessity for making any provision for an *ex-officio* member of the Syndicate. I do not suggest for a moment that the Director of Public Instruction should not be a member of the Syndicate. In the Calcutta University, almost since its foundation, the Director of Public Instruction has been returned by the Faculty of Arts as one of its representatives on the Syndicate, and has been rightly regarded as a necessary member of the executive body of the University But as the Director of Public Instruction does not and cannot represent all departments of study and all educational interests, if the principle of *ex-officio* membership of the Syndicate is recognised, I am afraid similar claim may be urged on behalf of others in relation to legal, medical or engineering education.

8. *Inspection of Colleges.*—One of the most important provisions of the Bill regarding the relation between the University and the affiliated Colleges, is the right of inspection conferred upon the Syndicate. It is unquestionable that the University should exercise an effective power of control over affiliated Colleges, and should exercise some degree of supervision over them, but it is equally clear that the power of inspection, unless cautiously and judiciously exercised, may lead to friction and may ultimately do more harm than good. In order to enable the University to discharge this new function properly, it is essential that, as soon as funds permit, the University should make provision for the appointment of an eminently qualified officer for the inspection of affiliated Colleges, but inasmuch as this may not be found practicable immediately, and as inspection may have to be done by what is described in the Bill, as "any competent person", I would suggest that the following provision may be inserted in the Bill wherever inspection is directed.

"Provided that such inspection shall not be made by any person who is directly or indirectly interested in any affiliated College in the neighbourhood of the College to be inspected."

9. *Affiliation and Disaffiliation of Colleges.*—I am unable to accept the provisions of the Bill relating to affiliation and disaffiliation of Colleges, in so far as such provisions make affiliation or disaffiliation, the direct act of the Government, the Syndicate and the Senate being treated merely as agencies for the collection of information and submission of reports. So far as the Calcutta University is concerned, under the existing Regulations, no College can be affiliated or disaffiliated without the ultimate sanction of the Government, but when the University authorities decide that no action is necessary, the matter does not go up to the Government. I venture to think the Bill ought to provide that when in the

opinion of the Senate, no action is necessary upon an application for affiliation or upon a motion for disaffiliation, the matter need not go up to the Government, but when the Senate decides that some action is necessary in either case, the decision of the Senate may be given effect to after it has been confirmed by the Government. If the re-constituted Senate is adequate to the duties imposed upon it, surely it may and ought to be trusted in a matter like this, if it does not deserve this small amount of confidence, I do not see that there is any justification for its existence.

10 *New body of Regulations.*—Clause 26 of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee provides that within a specified period after the commencement of the Act, the Senate shall cause a revised body of Regulations to be prepared and submitted in draft to the Government, and the Government may, after consulting the Senate, sanction the proposed body of Regulations, with such additions and alterations as appear to the Government to be necessary. I entirely dissent from the view that the Government should take power to add to or alter the Regulations. Under the Act of Incorporation, Regulations framed by the Senate do not acquire any binding character till they have received the approval of the Government. The power of veto which the Government thus enjoys, is, I venture to think, quite effective for all practical purposes It seems to me to be quite inconsistent with the character of the University, as a body of experts, that an elaborate set of Regulations framed by them should be liable to be modified by the Government, and I am unable to see where Government will get expert advice outside the Senate to help it in the performance of this delicate and difficult task If the Government has such expert advisers surely they ought to be on the Senate, so that they may take part in the deliberations of the University when the Regulations are framed. I concede, that it is not merely inevitable but necessary and desirable that Government should exercise some degree of control over the University, yet it does not follow by any means, that the Government should reserve to itself such possible power of interference as may reduce the University to a Department of the Government. Let the Universities be re-constituted with the utmost care and caution But if the Universities are to take root and grow on Indian soil, the re-constituted Senates must be trusted and allowed to enjoy some degree of independence

ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAY.

No. II.

THE INDIAN UNIVERSITIES BILL.

CONTENTS.

[The portions printed in italics denote the alterations proposed by the Select Committee]

No. II.

A bill to amend the law relating to the Universities of British India

WHEREAS by Acts II, XXII and XXVII of 1857, Act XIX of 1882 and Act XVIII of 1887 Universities were established and incorporated at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore and Allahabad;

And whereas by Act XLVII of 1860 the Universities of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay were empowered to confer such degrees as should be appointed in the manner provided by the Act,

And whereas by Act I of 1884 the Universities of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay were further empowered to confer the honorary degree of Doctor in the Faculty of Law,

And whereas it is expedient to amend the law relating to the Universities of British India,

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and commencement

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Universities Act, 1904; and

(*2*) It shall come into force on such date as the Government may fix in this behalf by notification in the Gazette of India or the local official Gazette, as the case may be.

Interpretation

2. (*1*) This Act shall be deemed to be part of each of the Acts by which the said five Universities were respectively established and incorporated.

(*2*) In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) *the term "College" or "affiliated College" includes any collegiate institution affiliated to or maintained by the University,*

(*b*) the expression "the Government" means in relation to the University of Calcutta the Governor General in Council, and in relation to the other Universities the Local Government, and

(*c*) the expressions "the University" and "the Act of Incorporation" and any expression denoting any University authority or officer or any statute, regulation, rule or by-law of the University shall be construed with reference to each of the said Universities respectively.

The University.

Incorporation and powers of the University.

3. The University shall be and shall be deemed to have been incorporated for the purpose (among others) of making provision for the instruction of students, with power

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(The University.—Section 4. Fellows.—Sections 5—7.)

to appoint *University* Professors and Lecturers, to hold and manage educational endowments, *to erect, equip and maintain University libraries, laboratories and museums,* to make regulations relating to the residence and conduct of students, and to do all acts, consistent with the Act of Incorporation and this Act, which tend to the promotion of study and research.

Constitution and powers of the Senate

4. (*1*) *Notwithstanding anything contained in the Act of Incorporation the* Body Corporate of the University shall consist of—

(*a*) the Chancellor,

(*b*) in the case of the University of Calcutta, the Rector,

(*c*) the Vice-Chancellor,

(*d*) the *ex officio* Fellows; and

(*e*) the Ordinary Fellows—

(i) elected by registered Graduates or by the Senate,

(ii) elected by the Faculties, and

(iii) nominated by the Chancellor.

(*2*) *The Ordinary Fellows* shall, save as herein otherwise provided, hold office for five years

Provided that an Ordinary Fellow who has vacated his office may, subject to the provisions of this Act, be elected or nominated to be an Ordinary Fellow.

(*3*) The Body Corporate shall be the Senate of the University, and all powers which are by the Act of Incorporation or by this Act conferred upon the Senate, or upon the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows in their corporate capacity, or, in the case of the University of Calcutta, upon the Chancellor, Rector, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows in their corporate capacity, shall be vested in, and exercised by, the Senate constituted under this Act, *and all duties and liabilities imposed upon the University by the Act of Incorporation shall be deemed to be imposed upon the Body Corporate as constituted under this Act.*

(*4*) *No act done by the University shall be deemed to be invalid merely by reason of any vacancy among either class of elected Ordinary Fellows, or by reason of the total number of Ordinary Fellows or of members of the profession of education to be included among Ordinary Fellows, being less than the minimum prescribed by this Act.*

Fellows.

Ex officio Fellows

5. (*1*) *Notwithstanding anything contained in the Act of Incorporation the* persons for the time being performing the duties of the offices mentioned in the *list contained in the* first schedule to this Act *or added to the said list under sub-section* (*2*) shall be *the ex officio* Fellows of the University.

(*2*) The Government may, by notification published in the Gazette of India or in the local official Gazette, as the case may be, make additions to, or alterations in, the list of offices contained in the said schedule:

Provided that the number of *ex officio* Fellows shall not exceed ten.

Ordinary Fellows.

6. (*1*) In the case of the Universities of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras the number of Ordinary Fellows shall not *be less than fifty nor* exceed one hundred, and of such number—

(*a*) ten shall be elected by registered Graduates;

(*b*) *ten shall* be elected by the Faculties; and

(*c*) the remainder shall be nominated by the Chancellor

(*2*) In the case of the Universities of the Punjab and Allahabad, the number of Ordinary Fellows shall not *be less than forty nor* exceed seventy-five, and of such number—

(*a*) *ten* shall be elected by *the Senate or by registered Graduates*;

(*b*) *five shall* be elected by the Faculties; and

(*c*) the remainder shall be nominated by the Chancellor.

(*3*) The election of any Ordinary Fellow shall be subject to the approval of the Chancellor.

Ordinary Fellows elected by registered Graduates

7. (*1*) Once in every year, on such date as the Chancellor may appoint in this behalf, there shall, *if necessary*, be an election to fill any vacancy among the Ordinary Fellows elected by registered Graduates

(*2*) The Syndicate shall maintain a register on which any Graduate who—

(*a*) has taken the degree *of Doctor or Master* in any Faculty, or

(*b*) *has graduated in any Faculty not less than ten years before registration,*

shall, subject to the payment of an initial fee of *such amount as may be prescribed by the regulations* be entitled to have his name entered upon application made within the period of *three years* from the commencement of this Act or *of one year* from the date on which he becomes so entitled

Provided that if such application is made after the expiry of either of the said periods, the applicant shall be entitled to have his name entered on payment of the said initial fee, and of such further sum as may be prescribed by the regulations.

(*3*) The name of any Graduate entered on the register shall, subject to the payment of an annual fee of *such amount as may be prescribed by the regulations,* be retained thereon, and, in case of default, shall be removed therefrom, but shall, at any time, be re-entered upon payment of all arrears

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(Fellows.—Sections 8—11—Transitory Provisions—Section 12.)

Provided that a Graduate whose name has been already entered on the register may at any time compound for all subsequent payments of the annual fee by paying the sum prescribed in this behalf by the regulations.

(4) *No person other than a* Graduate whose name is entered on the said register shall be qualified to vote or to be elected at an election held under sub-section (1).

(5) *A Graduate registered under this section shall be entitled to such further privileges as may be determined by the regulations.*

Ordinary Fellows elected by Senates.

8. (1) The provisions of section 7 shall not apply to the University of the Punjab or to the University of Allahabad until the Chancellor, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council and by notification in the local official Gazette, so directs; and until such time the Ordinary Fellows of the said Universities who would be elected by registered Graduates if the said provisions were in force, shall be elected by the Senate.

(2) *In the case of the University of the Punjab and the University of Allahabad, there shall, if necessary, be an election, once in every year, on such date as the Chancellor may appoint in this behalf, to fill any vacancy among the Ordinary Fellows elected by the Senate.*

Election by the Faculties.

9. (1) *Once in every year, on such date as the Chancellor may appoint in this behalf, there shall, if necessary, be an election to fill any vacancy among the Ordinary Fellows elected by the Faculties.*

(2) *An election under sub-section (1) shall be held, subject to such directions prescribing the qualifications of the persons to be elected as may, from time to time, be given by the Chancellor, with a view to secure the return of duly qualified persons and the fair representation of different branches of study in the Senate.*

Nomination by the Chancellor.

10. *Subject to the provisions of section 6, the Chancellor may nominate any number of fit and proper persons to be Ordinary Fellows:*

Provided that not less than one-half of the persons so nominated shall be persons following the profession of education within the territorial limits assigned to the University by the Governor General in Council under section 27.

Vacating of office.

11. (1) Any Ordinary Fellow may, by letter addressed to the Chancellor, resign his office.

(2) Where any Ordinary Fellow has not attended a meeting of the Senate, other than a Convocation, during the period of one year, the Chancellor may declare his office to be vacated.

Transitory Provisions.

Election and nomination of Ordinary Fellows within one year after commencement of Act.

12. *In their application to the election and nomination of Ordinary Fellows within the period of one year after the commencement of this Act and to the current business of the University, the provisions of this Act shall be read as subject to the following restrictions and modifications:—*

(a) *In the case of the Universities of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, the Chancellor shall, as soon as may be after the commencement of this Act, make an order directing that the Ordinary Fellows who under the said provisions are to be elected by registered Graduates, shall be elected by the elected Fellows holding office at the commencement of this Act, or by such Graduates of the University as the Chancellor may determine, or partly by elected Fellows and partly by such Graduates, and in such manner as the Chancellor may direct.*

(b) *When the Ordinary Fellows mentioned in clause (a) have been elected, the Chancellor shall proceed to the nomination of Ordinary Fellows under section 6, sub-section (1), clause (c).*

(c) *The Ordinary Fellows mentioned in clauses (a) and (b) shall, as soon as may be after their appointment and in such manner as the Chancellor may direct, elect the Fellows who under the said provisions are to be elected by the Faculties.*

(d) *In the case of the Universities of the Punjab and Allahabad, the Chancellor shall, as soon as may be after the commencement of this Act, proceed to nominate Ordinary Fellows under section 6, sub-section (2), clause (c).*

(e) *When Ordinary Fellows have been appointed under clause (d), the Chancellor shall make an order directing that the Fellows who under the said provisions are to be elected by the Senate, shall be elected by the Ordinary Fellows appointed under clause (d), or by elected Fellows holding office at the commencement of this Act, or partly by such Ordinary Fellows and partly by elected Fellows, in such manner as the Chancellor may direct.*

(f) *The Ordinary Fellows mentioned in clauses (d) and (e) shall, as soon as may be after their appointment, and in such manner as the Chancellor may direct, elect the Fellows who under the said provisions are to be elected by the Faculties*

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(Transitory Provisions.—Section 12.)

(g) *An election under clause (c) or clause (f) shall be made subject to such directions prescribing the qualifications of the persons to be elected as may be given by the Chancellor, with a view to secure the return of duly qualified persons and a fair representation of different branches of study in the Senate.*

(h) *As soon as Ordinary Fellows have been nominated and elected under clauses (a), (b) and (c), or under clauses (d), (e) and (f), as the case may be, and the persons so elected have been approved by the Chancellor, the Chancellor shall declare that the Body Corporate of the University has been constituted in accordance with the provisions of this Act, and shall append to the declaration a list of the Senate, and shall forward the said declaration and the appended list to the Governor General in Council, who shall cause the declaration and list to be published in the Gazette of India.*

(i) *The seniority of the Fellows included in the list mentioned in clause (h) shall be determined by the order in which their names appear in the list.*

(j) *Until the said declaration is published under clause (h), the Fellows holding office at the commencement of this Act shall, together with the Chancellor and the Vice-Chancellor, continue to be the Senate of the University, and shall be entitled to exercise the powers conferred upon them by the Act of Incorporation.*

(k) *Every Ordinary Fellow elected or nominated under this section shall, unless his Fellowship is previously vacated by death, resignation or any other cause, hold office for not less than three years.*

(l) *At or about the end of the third year from the publication of the declaration mentioned in clause (h), the names of, as nearly as may be, one-fifth of the total initial number—*

(i) *of Ordinary Fellows elected under clause (a), or clause (e), as the case may be,*

(ii) *of Ordinary Fellows elected under clause (c) or clause (f), and*

(iii) *of Ordinary Fellows nominated by the Chancellor,*

(after deducting from the said one-fifth the names in each class which have previously been removed from the list mentioned in clause (h) by reason of death, resignation or any other cause) shall be drawn by lot from among the elected and the nominated Ordinary Fellows whose names were included in the list mentioned in clause (h), and those whose names are so shown shall thereupon cease to be Ordinary Fellows.

(m) *At or about the end of the fourth, fifth and sixth years from the publication of the said declaration, the names of Ordinary Fellows shall be drawn by lot from each class of Ordinary Fellows included in the said list, in the manner provided in clause (l), so as to secure that, as nearly as may be, one-fifth of the Fellowships of the Ordinary Fellows so included in each class shall be vacated in each year.*

(n) *An Ordinary Fellow elected or nominated under this section, who has not previously vacated his Fellowship, shall cease to be a Fellow at the end of the seventh year from the publication of the said declaration.*

(o) *The Vice-Chancellor holding office at the commencement of this Act shall continue to hold office until the publication of the said declaration, and shall, if he is a member of the Senate as constituted under this Act, continue to hold office as Vice-Chancellor for the remainder of the term for which he was originally appointed.*

(p) *The members of the Syndicate holding office at the commencement of this Act shall continue to conduct the executive business of the University until the publication of the said declaration; and, upon such publication, the Senate shall, in such manner as the Chancellor may direct, appoint a provisional Syndicate to conduct the executive business of the University until the Syndicate has been constituted under this Act.*

(q) *The Senate as constituted under this Act may give orders for the provisional constitution of Faculties, Boards of Studies and of any Board or Committee of the Senate, pending the constitution of such Faculties, Boards and Committees in conformity with the regulations.*

(r) *University Examiners and all officers and servants of the University shall continue to hold office and to act, subject to the conditions governing their tenure of office or employment except in so far as such conditions may be altered by competent authority.*

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(Honorary Fellows.—Section 13. Faculties and Syndicate.—Sections 14-15 Degrees.—Sections 16-18. Affiliated Colleges.—Section 19.)

(5) *The statutes, regulations and by-laws of the University in force at the commencement of this Act shall continue to be in force, except in so far as the said statutes, regulations and by-laws shall be altered or repealed by competent authority.*

Honorary Fellows

Honorary Fellows.

13. (1) (a) *A Fellow holding office at the commencement of this Act shall cease to be a Fellow*

(b) *Where a Fellow included in clause (a) does not become a Fellow under this Act, he shall be an Honorary Fellow for life.*

(c) *Where a Fellow included in clause (a) becomes a Fellow under this Act, he shall, whenever and so often as he ceases to be a Fellow under this Act, become an Honorary Fellow as provided in clause (b).*

(2) The Chancellor may nominate any person to be an Honorary Fellow for life, *who is eminent for his attainments in any branch of learning, or is an eminent benefactor of the University, or is distinguished for services rendered to the cause of education generally.*

Faculties and Syndicate

Faculties

14. (1) Nothing contained in the Act of Incorporation shall be deemed to prohibit the constitution of a new Faculty or the abolition or reconstitution of any existing Faculty *by the Senate under regulations made in accordance with the provisions of this Act.*

(2) *Regulations made under sub-section (1) may—*

(a) *provide for the assignment of Fellows to the several Faculties by order of the Senate, and*

(b) *empower the Fellows so assigned to add to their number, in such manner and for such period as may be prescribed, Graduates in the Faculty and other persons possessing special knowledge of the subjects of study represented by the Faculty:*

Provided that the number of persons so to be added to the Faculty shall not exceed half the number of Fellows assigned to the Faculty.

(3) *A person added to a Faculty under sub-section 2, clause (b), shall have the right to take part in the ordinary business of the Faculty, and in any election of an Ordinary Fellow by the Faculty, but shall not be entitled to take part in the election of the Syndicate.*

Syndicate.

15. (1) The executive government of the University shall be vested in the Syndicate, which shall consist of—

(a) the Vice-Chancellor as Chairman;

(b) the Director of Public Instruction for the *Province in which the head-quarters of the University are situated*; *and, in the case of the University of Allahabad, also the Director of Public Instruction in the Central Provinces*; and

(c) not less than *seven* or more than fifteen *ex-officio* or Ordinary Fellows elected by *the Senate or by the Faculties in such manner as may be provided by the regulations,* to hold office for *such period as may be prescribed by the regulations.*

(2) *The regulations referred to in sub-section (1) shall be so framed as to secure that a number not falling short by more than one of a majority of the elected members of the Syndicate shall be Heads of, or Professors in, Colleges affiliated to the University.*

(3) *If in the case of any election the question is raised whether any person is or is not a Professor within the meaning of sub-section (2), the question shall be decided by the Senate.*

Degrees.

Degrees, diplomas licenses, titles and marks of honour

16. The Senate may *institute and* confer such degrees, and grant such diplomas, licenses, titles and marks of honour in respect of degrees and examinations as may be prescribed by regulation.

Honorary degrees

17. Where the Vice-Chancellor and not less than two-thirds of the other members of the Syndicate recommend that an honorary degree be conferred on any person *on the ground that he is, in their opinion, by reason of eminent position and attainments, a fit and proper person to receive such a degree* and *where* their recommendation is supported by *not less than two-thirds* of the Fellows present at a meeting of the Senate and is confirmed by the Chancellor, the Senate may confer on such person the honorary degree so recommended without requiring him to undergo any examination.

Cancellation of degrees and the like

18. Where evidence is laid before the Syndicate showing that any person on whom a degree, diploma, license, title or mark of honour conferred or granted by the Senate has been convicted of what is, in their opinion, a serious offence, the Syndicate may propose to the Senate that the degree, diploma, license, title or mark of honour be cancelled, and, if the proposal *is accepted by not less than two-thirds of the Fellows present at a meeting of the Senate and is confirmed by the Chancellor,* the degree, *diploma, license, title or mark of honour* shall be cancelled accordingly

Affiliated Colleges.

Certificate required of candidates for examination.

19. Save *on the recommendation of the Syndicate,* by special order of the Senate, *and subject to any regulations made in this behalf,* no person shall be admitted as a candi-

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(Affiliated Colleges.—Sections 20-24.)

date at any University examination, other than *an examination for matriculation*, unless he produces a certificate from a College affiliated to the University, to the effect that he has completed the course of instruction prescribed by regulation

Existing Colleges.

20. Any College affiliated to the University before the passing of this Act may continue to exercise the rights conferred upon it by such affiliation, save in so far as such rights may be withdrawn or restricted in the exercise of any power conferred by the Act of Incorporation or by this Act.

Affiliation

21. (1) A College applying for affiliation to the University shall send a letter of application to the Registrar, and shall satisfy the Syndicate—

(a) that the College is to be under the management of a *regularly* constituted governing body,

(b) that the qualifications of the teaching staff and the *conditions governing their tenure of office* are such as to make due provision for the courses of instruction to be undertaken by the College,

(c) that the buildings in which the College is to be located are suitable, and that provision will be made, *in conformity with the regulations*, for the residence, *in the College or in lodgings approved by the College, of students not residing with their parents or guardians, and for the* supervision and physical welfare of students,

(d) *that due provision has been or will be made for a library,*

(e) *where affiliation is sought in any branch of experimental science, that arrangements have been or will be made in conformity with the regulations for imparting instruction in that branch of science in a properly equipped laboratory or museum;*

(f) that due provision will, so far as circumstances may permit, be made for the residence of the Head of the College and *some* members of the teaching staff in or near the College *or the place provided for the residence of students*,

(g) that the financial resources of the College are such as to make due provision for its *continued* maintenance,

(h) that the affiliation of the College, having regard to the provision made for students by other Colleges in the same neighbourhood, will not be injurious to the interests of education or discipline, and

(i) that the *College rules fixing the fees (if any) to be* paid by the students have not been so *framed* as to involve such competition with any existing College *in the same neighbourhood as would* be injurious to the interests of education.

The application shall further contain an assurance that after the College is affiliated any transference of management and all changes in the teaching staff shall be forthwith reported to the Syndicate.

(2) On receipt of a letter of application under sub-section (1), the Syndicate shall—

(a) *direct a local inquiry to be made by a* competent person authorized by the Syndicate in this behalf;

(b) make such further inquiry as may appear to them to be necessary, and

(c) report to the Senate on the question whether the application should be granted or refused, *either in whole or in part*, embodying in such report the results of *any inquiry* under clauses (a) and (b)

And the Senate shall, after such further inquiry (if any) as may appear to them to be necessary, record their opinion on the matter.

(3) The *Registrar* shall submit the application and all proceedings *of the Syndicate and Senate* relating thereto to the Government, who, after such further inquiry as may appear to them to be necessary, shall grant or refuse the application or any part thereof

(4) Where the application or any part thereof is granted, the order of the Government shall specify the courses of instruction in respect of which the College is affiliated, and, where the application or any part thereof is refused, the grounds of such refusal shall be stated.

(5) An application under sub-section (1) may be withdrawn at any time before an order is made under sub-section (3).

Extension of affiliation

22. Where a College desires to add to the courses of instruction in respect of which it is affiliated, the procedure prescribed by section 21 shall, so far as may be, be followed

Inspection and reports.

23. (1) Every College affiliated to the University, *whether before or after the commencement of this Act*, shall furnish such reports, returns and other information as the Syndicate may require *to enable it to judge of the efficiency of the College*

(2) The Syndicate *shall* cause *every* such College to be inspected *from time to time* by *one or more* competent persons authorized by the Syndicate in this behalf.

(3) The Syndicate may call upon any College so inspected to take, within a specified period, such action as may appear to them to be necessary in respect of any of the matters referred to in section 21, sub-section (1)

Disaffiliation

24. (1) *A member of the Syndicate who intends to move that the rights conferred on any College by affiliation be withdrawn, in whole or in part, shall give notice of his motion and shall state in writing the grounds on which the motion is made*

(2) *Before taking the said motion into consideration, the Syndicate shall send a copy of the notice and written statement mentioned in sub section (1) to the Head of the College concerned*, together with an intimation that any *representation* in writing submitted *within a*

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(Regulations.—Sections 25-26.)

period specified in such intimation on behalf of the College will be considered by the Syndicate:

Provided that the period so specified may, if necessary, be extended by the Syndicate.

(3) On receipt of the representation or on expiration of the period referred to in sub-section (2), the Syndicate, after considering the *notice of motion*, statement and representation and after such inspection by any competent person authorized by the Syndicate in this behalf, and such further inquiry as may appear to them to be necessary, shall make a report to the Senate.

(4) *On receipt of the report under sub-section (3), the Senate shall, after such further inquiry (if any) as may appear to them to be necessary, record their opinion on the matter.*

(5) The *Registrar* shall submit the proposal and all proceedings *of the Syndicate and Senate* relating thereto to the Government, who, after such further inquiry (*if any*) as may appear to them to be necessary, shall make such order as the circumstances may, in their opinion, require.

(6) Where by an order made under sub-section (3) the rights conferred by affiliation are withdrawn, in whole or in part, the grounds for such withdrawal shall be stated in the order

Regulations.

25. (1) The Senate, with the sanction of the Government, may *from time to time make* regulations consistent with the Act of Incorporation as amended by this Act and with this Act *to* provide for all matters relating to the University.

Regulations.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such regulations may provide for—

(*a*) the procedure to be followed in holding any election *of Ordinary Fellows*;

(*b*) the constitution, reconstitution or abolition of Faculties, the proportion in which the members, other than the *ex officio* members, of the Syndicate shall be elected *to represent* the various Faculties, and the mode in which such election shall be conducted,

(*c*) the procedure at meetings of the Senate, Syndicate and Faculties *and the quorum of members to be required for the transaction of business*,

(*d*) *the appointment of Fellows and others to be members of Boards of Studies, and the procedure of such Boards and the quorum of members to be required for the transaction of business*;

(*e*) the appointment and duties of the Registrar and of officers and servants of the University, and of Professors and Lecturers appointed by the University;

(*f*) the appointment of Examiners, and the duties and powers of Examiners in relation to the examinations of the University;

(*g*) the form of the certificate to be produced by a candidate for examination under section 19 and the *conditions* on which any such certificate may be granted;

(*h*) the registers of Graduates and students to be kept by the University and the fee (if any) to be paid for the entry or retention of a name on any such register;

(*i*) *the inspection of Colleges and* the reports, returns and other information to be furnished by Colleges;

(*j*) *the registers of students to be kept by Colleges affiliated to the University.*

(*k*) the rules to be observed and enforced by Colleges affiliated to the University in respect of the transfer of students,

(*l*) the fees to be paid in respect of the courses of instruction given by Professors or Lecturers appointed by the University,

(*m*) the residence and conduct of students;

(*n*) the courses of study to be followed and the conditions to be complied with by candidates *for any University examination, other than an examination for matriculation, and* for degrees, diplomas, licenses, titles, marks of honour, scholarships and prizes conferred or granted by the University;

(*o*) the conditions to be complied with by schools desiring recognition for the purpose of sending up pupils as candidates for *the* matriculation *examination and the conditions to be complied with by candidates for matriculation, whether sent up by recognised schools or not*,

(*p*) the conditions to be complied with by candidates, not being students of any College affiliated to the University, for degrees, diplomas, licenses, titles, marks of honour, scholarships and prizes conferred or granted by the University, and

(*q*) the alteration or cancellation of any rule, regulation, statute or by-law of the University in force at the commencement of this Act

26. (1) *Within one year after the commencement of this Act, or within such further period as the Government may fix in this behalf,—*

New body of regulations.

(*a*) *the Senate as constituted under this Act shall cause a revised body of regulations to be prepared and submitted for the sanction of the Government;*

(*b*) *if any additions to, or alterations in, the draft submitted appear to the Government to be necessary, the Government, after consulting the Senate, may sanction the proposed body of regulations, with such additions and alterations as appear to the Government to be necessary.*

(2) Where a draft body of regulations is not submitted by the Senate within *the period of* one year after the commencement of this Act, *or within such further period as may be fixed under sub-section* (1), the Government may,

The Indian Universities Bill.

(Miscellaneous—Sections 27-29. The First Schedule.—Ex officio Fellows of the University The Second Schedule.—Enactments repealed.)

within one year after the expiry of such period or of such further period, make regulations which shall have the same force as if they had been prepared *and sanctioned* under sub-section (*1*)

Miscellaneous.

Territorial exercise of powers.

27. The Governor General in Council may, by general or special order, define the territorial limits within which, and specify the Colleges in respect of which, any powers conferred by or under the Act of Incorporation or this Act shall be exercised.

Rector.

28. (*1*) The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the time being shall be the Rector of the University of Calcutta and shall have precedence in any Convocation of the said University next after the Chancellor and before the Vice-Chancellor.

(*2*) The Chancellor may delegate any power conferred upon him by the Act of Incorporation or this Act to the Rector.

Repeals

29 The Acts mentioned in the second schedule are hereby repealed to the extent specified in the *fourth* column thereof.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE

(*Section 5*)

EX OFFICIO FELLOWS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

The University of Calcutta

The Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

The Lord Bishop of Calcutta.

The Civil Ordinary Members of the Council of the Governor General.

The Directors of Public Instruction *in* Bengal, *Burma and Assam*

The University of Bombay.

The Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay

The Bishop of Bombay.

The Ordinary Members of the Council of the Governor of Bombay.

The Director of Public Instruction, in Bombay.

The University of Madras.

The Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Madras

The Bishop of Madras

The Ordinary Members of the Council of the Governor of Madras.

The Director of Public Instruction, in Madras

The University of the Punjab

The Chief Judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab.

The Bishop of Lahore.

The Director of Public Instruction, in the Punjab

The Representatives of such Chiefs (if any) of territories not comprised in British India as the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, specify in this behalf.

The University of Allahabad

The Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature for the North Western Provinces

The Bishop of Lucknow.

The Directors of Public Instruction *in the* United Provinces of Agra and Oudh *and in the Central Provinces*

THE SECOND SCHEDULE

(*Section 29.*)

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

Year.	No	Short title	Extent of repeal
1857	II	*The Calcutta University Act, 1857*	*In section 2, the word 'said', wherever it occurs* *In section 3, the first sentence and the words "provided that"* *In section 5, the words "in the Calcutta Gazette".* *Section 6* Section 8, except the first sentence Sections 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14
"	XXII	*The Bombay University Act, 1857*	*In section 2, the word "said", wherever it occurs.* *In section 3, the first sentence and the words "Provided that".* *Section 6.* Section 8, except the first sentence Sections 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14
"	XXVII	*The Madras University Act, 1857*	*In section 2, the word "said", wherever it occurs.* *In section 3, the first sentence and the words "Provided that".* *Section 6.* Section 8, except the first sentence. Sections 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14

The Indian Universities Bill.

(The Second Schedule.—Enactments repealed.)

THE SECOND SCHEDULE—*contd.*

Year.	No.	Short title.	Extent of repeal
1860	XLVII	*The Indian Universities (Degrees) Act, 1860.*	The whole Act.
1882	XIX	*The Punjab University Act, 1882*	*Section 6* *In section 7, sub-section (1).* *In section 8, in sub-section (1), the words after the word "Fellow" to the end of the sub-section and in sub-section (2), the words from the word "appointed" to the words 'this Act"* *In section 9, the words "under this Act".* *Sections 10 and 11.* *Section 12, except the last paragraph.* Sections 13, 14, 15, 10 and 18 *In section 20, the words "made or", "section six, clauses (b) and (c) and" and "under sections fourteen, fifteen and sixteen"* *In the Schedule, Part I.*
1884	I	*The Indian Universities (Honorary Degrees) Act, 1884.*	The whole Act
1887	XVIII	*The Allahabad University Act, 1887.*	*Section 5.* *In section 6, sub-section (1)* *In section 7, sub-section (1) and in sub-section (2), the words after the word "Fellow" to the end of the sub-section* Sections *10, 11* 12, 13, 14, 15 and 17. *In section 20, the words and figures "appointments made and", "under section 5, sub-section (1), clauses (b) and (c)", "under sections 14 and 15" and "under section 17".* *In the Schedule, Part I.*

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1904.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACTS, 1861 AND 1892 (24 & 25 VICT., CAP. 67, AND 55 & 56 VICT, CAP. 14).

The Council met at Government House, Calcutta, on Friday, the 19th February, 1904.

PRESENT:

The Hon'ble Mr. T. Raleigh, C.S.I., *presiding*.
The Hon'ble Sir E. FG. Law, K.C.M.G., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Major-General Sir E. R. Elles, K.C.B., K.C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir A. T. Arundel, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir Denzil Ibbetson, K.C S.I.
The Hon'ble Rai Sri Ram Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. W. Cruickshank, C.S.I.
His Highness Raja Sir Surindar Bikram Prakash Bahadur, K.C.S.I., of Sirmur.
The Hon'ble Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. E. Cable.
The Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Muhammad Sahib Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mr. F. S. P. Lely, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. Adamson, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. Pedler, C.I.E., F.R.S.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. Morison.
The Hon'ble Dr. Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. B. Bilderbeck.
The Hon'ble Mr. D. M. Hamilton.
The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur B. K. Bose, C.I.E.

QUESTION AND ANSWER.

The Hon'ble RAI BAHADUR B. K. BOSE, in the absence of the Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA, asked:—

"Will the Government be pleased to state why the Report of the Police Commission has not yet been published, whether it is intended to publish it, and if so when?"

The Hon'ble SIR DENZIL IBBETSON replied :—

"The publication of the Report of the Police Commission is deferred, under the orders of the Secretary of State for India, until the consideration of the issues involved is further advanced. The date of publication will depend upon his orders."

ANCIENT MONUMENTS PRESERVATION BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR DENZIL IBBETSON said :—"His Highness the Agha Khan has unfortunately been obliged to leave Calcutta for a while, and as we propose to proceed at once with the Ancient Monuments Bill, his services will not be available on the Select Committee. I therefore move that the Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Muhammad be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the preservation of Ancient Monuments and of objects of archæological, historical or artistic interest."

The motion was put and agreed to.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES LOAN BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR EDWARD LAW moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to make further provision regarding the borrowing powers of certain local authorities be taken into consideration.

The motion was put and agreed to

The Hon'ble SIR EDWARD LAW moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed

The motion was put and agreed to

INDIAN UNIVERSITIES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. RALEIGH presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to the Universities of British India He said :—"It is desirable to allow time for the expression of public opinion on the Bill as reported This day four weeks, or possibly on some later day, I propose to move that the Report be taken into consideration by the Council."

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 4th March, 1904.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

CALCUTTA
The 19th February, 1904



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 8 } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1904

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 a.m. on Thursday, the 18th February 1904, based on the India Daily Weather Reports of the period.

During the first five days of the week under review, *viz.*, from the 12th to the 16th, the weather was very quiet and settled over the Indian land area. On the 12th the only rainfall reported was 0·07" at Kodaikanal and on the 13th 0·02" at Tinnevelly and 0·01" at Kodaikanal. On the 14th there was no rain anywhere, on the 15th only 0·05" at Gauhati, and on the 16th again no rain in any part of the area. On the 16th conditions were changing somewhat. The barometer was falling almost everywhere and shallow depressions had formed over Gujarat and the Central Provinces. On the 17th these two depressions continued to be shown and a third had appeared over Orissa, while the reports of the 18th showed that the barometer continued to fall and that the three depressions were drifting eastward. These depressions were very shallow but they occasioned disturbed weather, so that, on the 17th Dibrugarh reported 0·12" of rain, Pendra 0·27", Sambalpur 0·38" and Cuttack 0·15", and on the 18th Silchar 0·80", Mymensingh 0·27", Dibrugarh 0·45", Sibsagar 0·18", Tezpur 0·56", Gauhati 1·00", Dhubri 2·36", Shillong 1·32", Cherra Poonjee 1·44", Darjeeling 1·38", Jalpaiguri 0·31", Chaibassa 1·63", Ranchi 0·32" and Hazaribagh 0·31".

The rainfall table shows that during the week under review efficient rain fell in the Narayanganj sub-division, the Brahmaputra division, the Dinajpur and Ranchi sub-divisions and the East Coast (South) division, while in other parts of the country the week has been actually or practically rainless.

The seasonal rainfall has been normal in the following divisions and sub-divisions, *viz.*, Narayanganj, Brahmaputra Valley, North-West Dry Area, Baluchistan, Calicut and Bellary, and excessive in South India and the East Coast (South).

RAINFALL DIVISION WITH REPRESENTATIVE STATION.	Rainfall sub-division named after representative station.	Rainfall data for week ending on 18th February 1904.			Rainfall data from 4th December 1903 to 18th February 1904.			Seasonal percentage variation.	
		Average actual rainfall	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	This week.	Last week.
		Inches.	Inch.	Inch.	Inches.	Inches.			
1. Burma Coast (Rangoon) .	...	0	0·08	—0·08	0·25	0·85	— 0·60	— 71	— 68
2. Burma Wet (Bhamo) . .	...	0·02	0·05	—0·03	0·13	0·78	— 0·65	— 83	— 85
3. Burma Dry (Mandalay) . .	..	0	0·06	—0·06	0	0·51	— 0·51	—100	—100
4. Delta of Bengal . .	Narayanganj .	0·21	0·38	—0·17	1·63	1·60	+ 0·03	+ 2	+ 16
	Calcutta .	0	0·31	—0·31	0·34	1·14	— 0·80	— 70	— 59
5. Brahmaputra Valley (Sibsagar) .	...	1·08	0·43	+0·65	2·24	2·06	+ 0·18	+ 9	— 29
6. Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya, East. .	Dinajpur .	0·43	0·16	+0·27	0·88	1·05	— 0·17	— 16	— 49
	Darbhanga .	0	0·17	—0·17	0·13	1·21	— 1·08	— 89	— 88
	Bahraich .	0	0·23	—0·23	0·48	2·06	— 1·58	— 77	— 74
7. Indo-Gangetic Plain, East .	Burdwan .	0·04	0·34	—0·30	0·04	0·91	— 0·87	— 96	—100
	Patna .	0·02	0·21	—0·19	0·59	1·17	— 0·58	— 50	— 41
8. Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya, West	Simla .	0·02	0·95	—0·93	5·14	6·84	— 1·70	— 25	— 13
	Ludhiana	0	0·58	—0·58	2·74	4·12	— 1·38	— 33	— 23
9. Indo-Gangetic Plain, West .	Cawnpore .	0	0·17	—0·17	0·22	1·62	— 1·40	— 86	— 85
	Lahore .	0	0·26	—0·26	0·93	2·26	— 1·33	— 59	— 54
10. N.-W. Dry Area (Bikaner)	...	0	0·24	—0·24	1·59	1·58	+ 0·01	+ 1	+ 19
11. Baluchistan (Quetta) . .	..	0	0·43	—0·43	3·75	3·83	— 0·08	— 2	+ 10
12. East Coast, North . .	Waltair .	0	0·12	—0·12	0·09	1·17	— 1·08	— 92	— 91
	Cuttack .	0·06	0·40	—0·34	0·54	1·24	— 0·70	— 56	— 43
13. East Satpuras . .	Ranchi .	0·66	0·38	+0·28	0·69	1·06	— 0·37	— 35	— 90
	Raipur .	0	0·16	—0·16	0	0·87	— 0·87	—100	—100
	Jubbulpore .	0	0·17	—0·17	0·10	1·40	— 1·30	— 93	— 92
14. Central India Plateau . .	Jhansi .	0	0·15	—0·15	0·31	1·58	— 1·27	— 80	— 78
	Jaipur . .	0	0·04	—0·04	0·17	0·85	— 0·68	— 80	— 79
	Indore .	0	0·04	—0·04	0·19	0·55	— 0·36	— 65	— 63
15. West Coast	Calicut .	0·07	0·16	—0·09	2·62	3·02	— 0·40	— 13	— 11
	Bombay .	0	0·01	—0·01	0	0·19	— 0·19	—100	—100
16. Gujarat	Ahmedabad .	0	0·03	—0·03	0	0·21	— 0·21	—100	—100
	Rajkot .	0	0	0	0·11	0·20	— 0·09	— 45	— 45
17. West Satpuras (Akola) . .	...	0	0·05	—0·05	0·05	0·90	— 0·85	— 94	— 94
18. Deccan	Bellary .	0	0·01	—0·01	0·47	0·48	— 0·01	— 2	0
	Bijapur .	0	0·08	—0·08	0·02	0·43	— 0·41	— 95	— 94
	Hyderabad .	0	0·03	—0·03	0·04	0·19	— 0·15	— 79	— 75
19. South India	Mysore .	0	0·05	—0·05	0·48	0·20	+ 0·22	+ 85	+129
	Madura .	0	0·39	—0·39	5·27	3·19	+ 2·08	+ 65	+ 88
20. East Coast South (Madras)	...	0·10	0·30	—0·20	17·70	10·18	+ 7·52	+ 74	+ 78

W. L. DALLAS,
for Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India and Director General of Indian Observatories.

J. WILSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA:
The 18th February 1904.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 13th February 1904.

Madras.—There was no rain during the week. Irrigation supplies are generally sufficient. Ploughing, sowing, and transplanting are in progress in parts. The standing crops are generally good. Harvests continue with fair outturn. Pasture is generally sufficient and fodder is procurable. The condition of cattle is good. Prices are almost stationary.

Bombay.—There was no rain during the week. The rainfall has been generally sufficient except in parts of Larkana, Khandesh, Nasik, and Poona. The standing crops have been damaged by locusts in parts of Ratnagiri and Satara, by rats in parts of Panch Mahals, Khandesh, Nasik, Sholapur, Satara and Bijapur; by frost in parts of Karachi and Ahmedabad; by blight in parts of Dharwar, they are suffering for want of sufficient moisture in parts of Poona and Sholapur and are generally in good condition elsewhere. Harvesting of autumn crops continues in parts of Surat, Khandesh, Sholapur, and Dharwar. Threshing is completed in Colaba and continues in parts of Surat, Nasik, Poona, and Canara. The harvesting of spring crops is in progress in parts of Broach, Poona, Satara, and Bijapur and has commenced in parts of Khandesh and Nasik. Threshing is in progress in parts of the Panch Mahals and Satara. Cotton is slightly damaged by rats or blight in parts of Bijapur and Dharwar, by frost in parts of Ahmedabad; is in fair condition in the Panch Mahals and Surat, and generally in good condition in Larkana and Broach Picking is completed in Khandesh and continues in parts of Ahmedabad, Broach, Surat, Poona, Rajkot, and Baroda The fodder supply is sufficient. Agricultural stock is generally sufficient and in good condition. The water-supply is generally sufficient. Prices have fallen in three districts, risen in one district, and are stationary elsewhere.

Bengal.—No rain is reported for the week. The standing crops require rain in Burdwan, Murshidabad, Champaran, and Palamau. Some damage to crops has been caused by insects in Burdwan. Prospects are otherwise good. Threshing of winter rice, pressing of sugarcane and harvesting of early spring crops continue. The outturn of wheat and oil-seed crops is estimated at 94 per cent. of a normal crop. Preparation of land for early rice and jute is proceeding. Fodder and water are generally sufficient The price of common rice has risen in seven districts, has fallen in nine, and is stationary in the remainder.

United Provinces.—There was no rain during the week Rain is now wanted in Dehra Dun, Almora, Bijnor, Moradabad, Bareilly, Budaun, Pilibhit, Bahraich, and Lucknow for unirrigated land. Land is being prepared in places for autumn crops. In Agra, Shahjahanpur, Fatehpur, and Lucknow the crops have been slightly damaged by frost, but are generally in good condition. The poppy crop promises well. The pressing of sugarcane and the irrigation of spring crops continue. The food and fodder supply is sufficient and prices are stationary.

Punjab.—There was no rain during the week. The price of wheat is rising in Hissar and Shahpur and falling in Umballa. The prices of other food grains are fluctuating. Pressing of sugarcane continues in Jullundur, Lahore, and Amritsar. Sowing of extra spring crops in certain districts, and of sugarcane in Ferozepore has commenced The condition of the standing irrigated crops is reported good to fair in all districts, and that of unirrigated crops is unfavourable in Hissar, Delhi, Umballa, and Ferozepore where rain is urgently required. The unirrigated crops in Hissar are withering. The outturn of sugarcane is average in Shahpur. The condition of cattle is generally good in all districts. Fodder is said to be sufficient in all districts, except in parts of Rawalpindi and Delhi.

North-West Frontier Province.—There was no rain during the week. The condition of two standing crops is good. Stocks of food-grains and fodder are ample. Water in canals is sufficient. Prices are falling in Dera Ismail Khan, but are stationary in Peshawar

Burma.—There was no rain during the week. In Lower Burma threshing and winnowing have been completed in six districts and are progressing in Tharrawaddy and Myaungmya. In Upper Burma reaping of wet weather paddy is practically over. Sowing of dry weather paddy is progressing almost everywhere. Plucking of tobacco leaves in Momeik in the Ruby Mines District and ploughing for sessamum in the Kyaukse township

have commenced. The standing crops are fair to good. The price of paddy has risen in Akyab and Myaungmya and slightly in four other districts and has fallen in Bassein and Bhamo.

Central Provinces.—The weather has been occasionally cloudy but rainless. The picking of cotton still continues in parts of the Nimar, Akola, and Basim districts. The reaping of wheat, gram, and linseed has commenced. The outturns promise to be about the normal. The spring crops are generally in good condition, but owing to the dryness of the soil wheat has suffered somewhat in the Basim taluk. The preparation of land is in progress in Berar. Prices of wheat and rice show a tendency to fall.

Assam.—There was slight rain in Kamrup during the week. Tea pruning, sugarcane-pressing, ploughing for rice, and jute, and gathering of mustard are in progress. Outturn of mustard and sugarcane is fair to good. Fodder is insufficient in parts of Sylhet and in the hills. The water-supply is insufficient in the hills. Prices—common rice—Silchar 19, Sylhet 18, Dhubri, Gauhati, and Nowgong 16, Tezpur and Sibsagar 14, and Dibrugarh 12 seers per rupee.

Mysore.—Prices are generally steady. The standing crops are in good condition and the prospects of the season are good. Cattle are healthy except in parts of Mysore, Shimoga, and Chitaldroog. Water and fodder are available.

Coorg.—Threshing of rice and picking of coffee continue. Prices of food-grains are normal. The water and fodder supply is sufficient.

Hyderabad.—There was no rain during the week. The standing spring crops are in good condition and being harvested. Late rice sowings are nearly completed and the crop is being weeded. Prospects are good. Prices—wheat 11, rice 11, and jowar $31\frac{3}{4}$ seers per hali rupee.

Rajputana.—Agricultural operations are satisfactory. The condition of the standing crops is generally good. Agricultural stock is in good condition. Fodder is ample. Prices are favourable.

Central India.—There was no rain during the week. Agricultural operations are in progress. Crops are in good condition everywhere, but have been slightly damaged by rats in parts of Bhopawar. Agricultural stock and pasturage are generally good. Prices are normal in Gwalior, Indore, Bhopal, and Baghelkhand and steady in Bundelkhand, Malwa, and Bhopawar. The opium crop is good in Gwalior, Indore, Bhopal, Bhopawar, and in parts of Malwa.

Kashmir.—The weather is comparatively less cold and snowy. Prices are stationary.

Jammu.—There was no rain during the week. Prices are fluctuating. Wheat sells from 16 to 26 seers and maize 32 to 38 seers per rupee. The condtion of the standing crops on unirrigated lands is good. Fodder is generally sufficient.

Nepal.—There was no rain during the week. The weather has been foggy and cold. The price of rice is 6¼ seers for the rupee.

J. WILSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

FORESTS.

EXTENSION TO MADRAS AND BOMBAY OF THE RULES FOR ADJUSTMENT OF EXPENDITURE ON FOREST SURVEYS APPLICABLE TO THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY AND AMALGAMATION OF THE FOREST SURVEY BRANCH WITH THE SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT

Circular No. 3 213-5 F., dated Calcutta, the 11th February 1904.

RESOLUTION.

The Governments of Madras and Bombay having accepted the suggestion of the Government of India that in future the Forest Surveys in those Presidencies shall come under the supervision and professional control of the Superintendent of Forest Surveys, who is an officer of the Survey of India, it has become necessary to make arrangements for the control and regulation of what will in future be the Forest Survey Branch of the Survey of India.

This Branch will no longer consist of one Imperial Survey party and a few Forest Survey detachments, but will constitute a considerable integral portion of the Survey of India, and the Governor General in Council is pleased therefore to direct that the following arrangements shall be made for the conduct of all Forest Surveys executed in future in India and Burma, in supersession of those promulgated in Resolutions No. 6 of the 6th March 1899 and No 7 of the 25th April 1901. The arrangements will come into force from the 1st April 1904

1 All Forest Survey operations in India and Burma, other than those undertaken by local Forest officials, will be carried out under the superintendence of an officer of the Survey of India, who will be nominated by the Surveyor General and designated Superintendent, Forest Surveys. He will be in charge of the Forest Survey Branch of the Survey of India, and his position and powers will be in all respects similar to those of the Superintendent, Trigonometrical Surveys.

2 All officers of the Survey of India, both Imperial and Provincial, at present on deputation to the Forest Department for survey purposes, as well as No 20 party in its entirety, will revert to the Survey of India.

3. The permanent native subordinate establishment of the old Forest Survey Branch of the Forest Department will be transferred to the Survey of India.

4. All members of the new Forest Survey Branch will be subject to the rules and regulations laid down for the Survey of India.

5. All accounts of the Forest Survey Branch will be kept in accordance with the rules applicable to the Survey of India and be submitted through the Superintendent, Forest Surveys, to the Comptroller, India Treasuries, for audit.

Abstracts of the monthly expense statements will be furnished by the Superintendent, Forest Surveys, to the Conservators of Forests concerned, in order to enable them to adjust the expenditure of their Circles accordingly.

6. The cost of all Forest Surveys on scales of not less than four inches to the mile, executed by the Forest Survey Branch, will be distributed as follows —

To Topographical Survey	30 per cent
To Forest "	70 " "

Provided that when special work is done at the instance of the Local Government, such as a boundary survey, the survey of a plantation on a particularly large scale, or of a river with exceptional detail, made with a view to the improvement of the waterway, the cost of it will be charged entirely to " Forests."

7. The charges for maps will be debited as follows:—

(a) The cost of the preparation and publication of the first editions of all forest maps drawn in connection with current field surveys, will form part of the general charges for such surveys, and will be distributed in the same way as the cost of the actual field survey. Copies of such maps will be issued free of charge on requisitions signed by Conservators.

(b) The cost of second and subsequent editions will be borne by the Presidency, Province or Administration concerned

(c) The cost of preparation and publication of special maps required for and prepared at the instance of the Inspector-General of Forests, will be debited against the Head-Quarters budget

(d) The cost of all special maps prepared and published for Provincial Governments, with the sanction of the Inspector-General of Forests, will be charged to the Government or Administration concerned.

8 The cost of all surveys executed by Local Forest officials will be debited entirely to "Forests"

9 All expenditure on surveys charged to "Forests," in Provinces to which the Provincial Service arrangements apply, will be divided between Imperial and Provincial as heretofore, in the same way as all other Forest expenditure.

10 The annual programme of Forest Surveys for the Bengal Presidency and for Burma will be drawn up by the Superintendent, Forest Surveys, in consultation with Local Governments, and be submitted for approval to the Inspector-General of Forests

The programmes for Bombay and Madras will be prepared similarly and be submitted for approval to the Governments of those Presidencies. The combined programme will then be submitted by the Superintendent, Forest Surveys, to the Surveyor General, who, after consultation with the Inspector-General of Forests, will include it in the general programme of the Survey of India, which he submits annually to the Government of India for approval.

It is essential that the programme for the year should be settled not later than the 1st July in that year to allow of the probable cost of the operations being intimated by the Superintendent, Forest Surveys, to the various Conservators concened with a view to suitable provision being made in the Revised Estimate of the Forest Department When the annual programme of Forest Surveys is settled, the Superintendent of Forest Surveys will furnish to each Conservator concerned a forecast (as accurate as possible) of the operations to be undertaken in the following year and their cost, to serve as a basis in the preparation of the Budget Estimate

11. The Superintendent, Forest Surveys, will, as heretofore, keep up the map records of the Forest Department, and will prepare such index and working-plan maps, and such other special maps and tracings as may be sanctioned by the Inspector-General of Forests. He will also be responsible for the safe custody and distribution of all forest maps

12. The following rules will govern the procedure to be adopted in the Estimates and Accounts —

(1) All revenue and expenditure controlled by the Superintendent of Forest Surveys will, in the first instance, be shown in the India Accounts as Imperial "Survey of India."

(2) The Annual Estimates will, however, be prepared separately from those of the Survey of India, and the Superintendent of Forest Surveys will append to them a detailed statement showing the amounts debitable respectively, against Survey of India, against Forest Imperial (India) in respect of the fixed proportion (70 per cent) of Head-Quarters charges, and against Forests Provincial in respect of the proper share of charges for Provincial Survey operations and the preparation and publication of Forest maps These estimates will be submitted by the Superintendent of Forest Surveys to the Government of India through the Surveyor General.

(3) The amounts included in the annual estimates which appertain to the Survey of India and to the several Local Governments will be passed on to the Survey of India Estimate and to the estimates of the Governments concerned. The portion appertaining to the Survey of India Estimate will be included by the Surveyor General therein on receipt of the Resolution passed by the Department of Revenue and Agriculture upon the Forest Survey Estimates previously submitted.

(4) In order to admit of the above procedure being properly carried out, it is essential that the separate Forest Survey Estimates should reach the Government of India not later than the 1st November annually

(5) The actual adjustment of expenditure in the Accounts will be made by the Comptroller, India Treasuries. For this purpose, the Superintendent of Forest Surveys will furnish with his monthly accounts to that officer a detailed distribution statement similar to that appended to his annual estimates A copy of this statement should be furnished also to the Surveyor General and the Inspector-General of Forests.

(6) Whenever it is foreseen that the expenditure during the year will exceed or fall short of the sanctioned Budget Estimates, the Superintendent of Forest Surveys will advise the Conservator concerned so that he may apply for additional provision, if necessary, or apply the saving to other purposes.

13. Minor Forest Surveys which are within the competence of the Provincial Forest Staff will be conducted by the local officers of the Circle concerned, but whenever such a work, not of a petty nature, is so undertaken, the advice of the Superintendent, Forest Surveys, regarding it should be first obtained through the Inspector-General of Forests, or in the case of Bombay through the officer in charge of the Working-Plans Branch. This is necessary in order to prevent an undue expenditure of public money on over-elaborate or completely inadequate schemes of survey.

14 In Madras correspondence on Forest Survey matters will, except in regard to minor details, be carried on between the Forest Survey Department and the Board of Revenue as the head of the Forest Department

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Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded, for information and guidance, to all Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin, to the Comptroller and Auditor General and to the Comptroller, India Treasuries, also to the Inspector-General of Forests, for information and for communication to the Superintendent of Forest Surveys, and to the Department of Finance and Commerce, and the Surveyor General of India, for information

Madras
Bombay
Bengal
United Provinces
Punjab
Burma

Central Provinces
Assam
Coorg
Ajmer
North-West Frontier Province
Andamans
Baluchistan

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the *Supplement to the Gazette of India.*

J WILSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible

Gauge	Railway	Average earnings per mile per week. During 1st-half of 1903.	Average earnings per mile per week. During official year 1902-03.	Results of working during 1st half of year. Mean mileage worked. 1903.	Mean mileage worked. 1904	Total earnings for week ending 7th February 1903.	Total earnings for week ending 6th February 1904.	Earnings per mile open for week. 1903	Earnings per mile open for week. 1904.	Total earnings from 1st January to 7th February 1903	Total earnings from 1st January to 6th February 1904	Increase	Decrease	Results of working for official year. Total earnings from 1st April to 7th February 1903.	Total earnings from 1st April to 6th February 1904	Increase.	Decrease.
		R	R	Miles.	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
	State and Guaranteed Railways.																
Standard gauge.	East Indian	709	671	1,962	1,972	13,40,352	15,13,000	683	767	76,48,923	76,64,000	15,077		5,71,24,919	5,91,14,000	19,89,081	...
	Bengal Central	172	183	139	139	22,090	29,600	163	213	1,28,093	1,43,000	14,907	..	11,37,050	13,38,000	2,00,940	...
	Bengal-Nagpur (incldg. Raipur-Dhamtari 2′ 6″)	184	169	1,724	1,819	3,31,173	3,70,000	192	207	17,58,834	18,71,000	1,12,166		1,18,06,168	1,30,42,000	12,35,832	...
	Great Indian Peninsula system	691	534	1,569	1,569	12,59,758	10,70,000	803	682	64,67,615	53,96,000	.	10,71,615	3,53,19,969	3,73,29,000	20,09,031	
	Indian Midland (incldg. Bhopal-Itársi)	227	217	916	924	2,22,836	1,70,000	243	190	12,97,783	9,72,000		3,27,783	84,06,590	72,44,000	...	12,52,590
	Bezwada extn. (East Coast State)	320	283	21	21	7,470	6,000	350	286	36,815	29,500	.	7,315	2,52,830	2,39,000	..	13,830
	North Western (incldg. Nowshera-Dargai 2′ 6″)	283	255	3,158	3,267	8,37,963	9,80,000	265	303	43,03,537	47,89,000	4,85,403	.	3,56,03,795	4,37,63,000	81,59,205	...
	Oudh and Rohilkhand (incldg. m. g.)	265	229	1,115	1,211	2,72,894	2,73,000	245	225	15,53,537	14,55,000	...	1,03,537	1,12,98,149	1,17,28,000	4,29,851	..
	Eastern Bengal (incldg. metre and 2′ 6″)	312	380	898	897	3,42,161	3,23,000	351	360	16,44,300	18,53,000	2,08,700		1,52,13,398	1,60,21,000	8,07,602	..
	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	809	657	461	505	3,39,926	3,30,000	737	653	17,71,587	16,45,000	..	1,26,587	1,32,27,735	1,41,27,000	8,99,265	...
	Madras	280	259	888	900	2,19,425	2,36,000	247	262	11,88,122	12,57,000	68,878		1,01,02,714	1,08,73,000	7,70,286	..
	" North-East line	192	173	499	495	89,153	1,03,000	179	203	4,49,297	4,87,000	37,703		37,00,055	37,65,000	64,945	..
	Hardwar-Dehra	171	152	32	32	4,342	4,600	135	144	20,992	21,100	108		2,11,474	2,21,000	9,526	...
Metre gauge.	Rajputana-Malwa (incldg. Godhra-Rutlam-Nágdá 5′ 6″)	276	268	1,784	1,784	5,33,591	4,51,000	299	253	27,34,714	23,16,000		4,18,714	2,11,27,315	1,84,07,000	..	27,20,315
	Pálanpur-Deesa	39	36	17	17	742	500	44	29	3,207	2,600	.	607	26,824	24,030	..	2,824
	South Indian	209	191	1,124	1,124	2,28,060	2,18,000	233	194	11,57,631	10,70,000	.	87,631	92,11,075	1,03,51,000	11,39,925	...
	Tinnevelly-Quilon (British section)	96	82	19	50	1,763	4,,00	93	98	9,201	22,600	13,399	..	(a)56,411	1,65,000	1,08,589	...
	Tanjore District Board	108	103	71	99	7,560	7,800	106	79	35,726	37,200	1,474	..	2,78,243	3,34,000	55,757	...
	Southern Mahratta (incldg. Gl.-M. Fron. sec.)	128	115	1,165	1,165	1,23,919	1,35,000	106	116	6,39,159	6,62,000	22,841	..	59,75,463	61,65,000	1,89,537	...
	Mysore section (Southern Mahrattá)	106	107	296	296	29,360	33,500	99	113	1,56,024	1,55,000	..	1,024	14,15,092	13,09,000	...	1,06,092
	Bengal and N.-W. (incldg. Tirhoot sec.)	93	158	1,265	1,330	2,28,083	2,48,000	180	186	11,68,434	12,44,000	75,566	..	86,42,992	1,00,65,000	14,22,008	...
	Lucknow-Bareilly	138	127	231	231	28,894	30,400	125	132	1,49,529	1,66,000	16,471	..	11,92,179	12,08,000	15,821	..
	Assam-Bengal	66	68	601	644	42,751	55,700	71	86	2,21,830	2,67,000	45,170	..	17,84,585	20,89,000	3,04,415	..
	Burma	220	202	1,260	1,337	3,42,475	3,75,000	272	280	16,94,250	18,04,000	1,09,750	...	1,02,05,842	1,12,43,000	10,37,158	...
	Brahmaputra-Sultanpur	64	79	59	59	3,646	4,800	62	82	21,212	26,900	5,688	...	2,11,116	2,27,000	15,884	...
	Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British section)	94	78	124	124	9,733	12,900	78	104	56,062	71,300	15,238	..	4,20,958	5,04,000	83,042	...
	Nilgiri	349	337	17	17	5,555	3,600	327	212	15,781	18,200	2,419	...	2,55,894	2,30,000	...	25,89
Special gauge.	Jorhát	52	57	30	30	1,997	1,200	67	40	6,682	6,300	...	382	76,252	77,000	748	...

All other Railways.																
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	221	231	162	162	29,180	29,100	180	180	2,29,097	1,52,000	...	77,097	16,93,260	14,94,000		1,99,260
Tarkessur	327	292	22	22	6,572	8,400	312	382	33,194	33,700	506	...	2,75,518	2,76,000	482	
South Behar	135	123	79	79	10,019	11,100	127	141	49,081	48,900	..	181	4,12,180	4,28,000	15,823	..
Southern Punjab (Delhi Samasata)	103	85	425	425	44,829	32,800	106	77	2,53,943	1,62,000	...	91,943	16,13,574	16,98,000	84,426	..
Rájpura-Bhátinda	182	149	107	107	16,490	13,800	154	129	89,800	77,500	...	13,303	7,37,503	8,19,000	81,492	
Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal	73	89	79	79	5,960	4,700	75	60	31,787	28,600	...	3,187	3,22,972	2,79,000	...	43,972
The Nizam's Guaranteed State	286	261	334	334	99,738	70,200	299	210	4,88,594	3,60,000	...	1,28,594	37,56,022	33,76,000	..	3,80,022
Tapti Valley	134	103	155	155	29,000	15,000	187	103	1,57,584	98,800	...	58,784	6,65,692	6,19,000	...	46,692
Petlád Cambay	80	71	32	33	1,594	2,700	50	82	10,845	11,400	555	..	1,04,940	1,11,000	6,060	
Nágdá-Ujjain	86	82	34	34	3,437	3,100	101	91	13,372	11,600	...	1,772	1,23,426	95,300	...	23,126
Bina-Goona-Bárán	46	35	148	148	7,614	6,900	51	47	43,346	42,800	...	546	2,20,258	2,71,000	50,742	
Bhopal Ujjain	89	92	114	114	12,168	10,100	107	89	60,690	51,000	...	9,690	4,71,259	3,62,000	...	1,09,259
Kolar Gold-fields	392	404	10	10	3,544	5,300	354	530	18,798	23,000	4,202	...	1,80,769	1,81,000	231	...
Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	165	143	66	66	7,699	6,800	117	103	36,390	33,200	...	3,190	4,54,628	4,57,000	2,372	...
Segowli-Raxaul	54	45	18	18	1,130	1,500	63	83	6,034	7,200	1,165	..	34,683	36,100	1,411	...
Noakhali (Bengal)	30		..	35	...	1,000	...	29	..	5,800	5,800	...	...	(b)35,800	25,800	..
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	66	74	53	53	4,581	3,600	86	68	20,001	22,200	2,199	..	1,75,307	1,94,000	18,693	...
Bengal-Dooars	122	143	36	36	3,005	4,100	83	114	21,658	21,300	..	3,8	2,28,530	2,77,000	48,500	...
Bengal-Dooars Extensions	53	64	94	117	2,950	7,000	31	60	22,251	32,300	10,019		2,44,798	2,90,000	45,203	...
Dibru-Sadiya	214	208	78	78	17,646	15,900	226	204	75,844	87,500	11,656	...	7,14,663	8,44,000	1,29,337	...
Shoranur-Cochin	105	76	65	65	6,365	7,500	98	115	30,936	38,700	7,764	...	(c)1,65,781	3,12,000	1,46,219	...
Ahmedabad-Parantij	58	58	55	55	1,738	2,700	32	49	15,902	15,300	...	602	1,44,031	1,28,000	.	16,031
Ahmedabad-Dholka	36	..	.	34	..	2,000	...	59	..	8,800	8,803	...	.	67,200	67,200	..
The Gaekwar's Railway	69	63	122	135	8,136	7,000	67	52	42,007	37,000	...	5,007	3,30,300	3,45,000	14,700	.
Kolhápur	80	83	29	29	2,353	2,900	81	100	11,729	13,200	1,471	...	1,10,810	1,09,000	..	1,810
Yesvantpur-Mysore Fron. sec. (including M Nanjangúd)	77	72	67	67	4,155	5,400	62	81	21,520	25,100	3,580	...	2,14,732	2,34,000	19,268	...
Birur-Shimoga	33	32	38	38	1,144	1,600	30	42	6,578	6,800	222	...	54,852	52,500	...	2,352
Hyderabad-Gódávari Valley	131	108	392	392	43,042	36,800	110	94	2,03,753	1,92,000	.	11,753	18,85,815	18,29,000	...	56,815
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar	110	82	334	334	33,566	42,300	100	127	1,62,119	1,87,000	24,881	.	11,44,735	13,46,000	2,01,265	...
Jetalsar-Rajkot	73	60	46	46	3,230	3,700	70	80	14,923	20,400	5,477	...	1,18,856	1,48,000	29,144	...
Jamnagar	51	45	54	54	2,184	2,800	40	52	9,401	12,900	3,499		1,09,781	1,35,000	15,219	...
Dhrángadrá	48	33	21	21	965	1,000	46	48	4,205	4,000	..	205	30,502	37,800	7,298	...
Jodhpur-Bikaner	64	59	700	700	47,755	51,500	68	74	2,60,842	2,66,000	5,158	.	16,59,533	17,38,000	78,467	..
Udaipur Chitor	56	58	67	67	4,951	3,500	74	52	21,042	18,700	...	2,342	1,74,131	1,45,000	.	29,131
Special gauges.																
Darjeeling-Himalayan	377	326	51	51	11,797	12,000	231	235	69,530	70,000	470	...	7,41,456	8,08,000	66,544	..
Kalka-Simla	...		...	59	...	4,000	...	68	..	22,000	22,000		.	(d)51,000	53,903	.
Cooch Behar	92	69	34	34	2,300	2,200	68	65	13,979	11,700	.	2,279	1,01,367	1,08,000	6,633	..
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	77	52	79	88	5,204	4,300	66	49	20,227	18,400	...	1,827	4,73,588	2,17,000	43,412	.
Rajpipla	28	21	37	37	1,030	600	28	16	4,732	2,800	...	1,932	33,965	35,800	1,835	
Morvi	63	58	94	94	6,016	6,500	64	69	28,859	28,700	..	159	2,50,563	2,62,000	11,437	
Bársi	125	101	22	22	794	3,800	36	173	4,605	18,900	14,294	..	95,628	1,22,000	26,372	..
TOTAL	119	106	4,353	4,527	4,94,241	4,53,200	114	101	26,09,199	23,29,200	..	2,79,999	1,99,70,383	2,03,65,500	3,05,111	
GRAND TOTAL	281	256	25,798	26,585	73,72,591	74,59,700	286	281	3,89,35,185	3,77,80,900	..	11,74,286	28,43,43,485	30,15,67,500	1,72,22,014	...

(a) From 1st June 1902 to 7th February 1903.
(b) From 15th May 1903 to 6th February 1904.
(c) From 2nd June 1902 to 7th February 1903.
(d) From 9th November 1903 to 6th February 1904.

A. R. JACOBSON
Offg. Under Secretary to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA, the 18th February 1904.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
HOME DEPARTMENT.

SANITARY.
PLAGUE.

Calcutta, the 18th February, 1904.

The following statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 13th Februar 1904 is published for general information —

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants	Traversed by what railways	Plague seizures	Plague deaths
Bombay Presidency and Sind	Northern.	Bombay City	B, B & C I & G I. P	500	444
		Dholera Port		.	
		Ahmedabad City	B, B & C. I	23	13
		Gogha Port		7	6
		Ahmedabad District	" " & B G J P	13	11
		Broach Port	B, B & C I	4	4
		Broach District	" "	94	53
		Panch Mahals District	" "	182	133
		Mahikantha State	" "	47	44
		Kaira District	" "	1006	731
		Palanpur State	" "	19	10
		Rewakantha State	" "	104	53
		Bulsar Port	"	10	7
		Surat Town and Port	" "	1	1
		Surat District	" "	82	61
		Jhara Port			...
		Bandra Port	B., B. & C I.	.	...
		Utan "		.	...
		Vesava Port		...	...
		Kelva "			..
		Trombay "		.	...
		Tarapur "	B., B. & C I.	...	...
		Manori "		..	..
		Mahim "	B. B & C I		...
		Dhanu "			..
		Bhiwndi "			...
		Agashi "	B, B & C I	...	..
		Shirgaon "	"	...	..
		Bassein "	" "	7	5
		Kalyan "	G I. P.	..	..
		Thana "	"	8	7
		Umbergaon Port			.
		Kon "		18	17
		Thana District	G I. P & B., B. & C. I.	..	..
	Central	Ahmednagar District	Dhond and Manmad (G I P.)	548	427
		Khandesh "	B, B & C I & G I. P	783	593
		Nasik "	G I. P & N. G.	296	197
		Poona City	S M. & G I. P	168	138
		Poona District	" "	116	98
		Satara "	S M	375	291
		Sholapur Town	G I P	198	198
		Sholapur District	" S M. & Barsi	614	429
	Southern.	Alibag Port		..	
		Panvel "		3	2
		Eshoi "		..	
		Roha "			
		Revdanda "		3	3
		Kolaba District	G I. P.	39	36
		Ratnagiri Port		..	
		Vizedrug "			.
		Harnai "		10	8
		Rajapur "		...	...
		Vengurla "		..	
		Jaitapur "		...	..
		Dabhal "		...	
		Joigad "		..	
		Deogad "		.	...
		Ratnagiri District		1	
		Belgaum "	S. M	506	378
		Hubli Town	"	10	10
		Dharwar District	"	588	436
		Karwar Port		...	...
		Akola Port		..	..
		Kumta Port		...	...
		Kanara District	S. M.	16	8
		Savantvadi State		..	...
		Bijapur District	S. M. & G. I. P.	639	529
	Sind	Karachi Town and Port	N. W	77	69
		Karachi District	"	3	3
		Hyderabad Town	N. W. & J. B.	28	24
		Hyderabad District	" "	18	10
		Thar and Parkar District	J. B.	...	
		Larkhana "	N. W.	(a)1	(a)1
		Sukkar District	"	...	...
		Khairpur State		...	...
	Political charges.	Akalkot State		18	17
		Aundh "		51	41
		Tuna Port		...	...
		Mandvi "		3	3
		Mundra "		7	7

(a) Imported

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Political charges.	Cutch State		111	81
		Cambay State	B B. & C. I.	11	8
		Savanur „		44	34
		Bhor „		...	...
		Porbandar Port	B. G. J. P.	...	
		Bhavnagar Town and Port	B. G. J. P.	...	...
		Mongrol Port		...	..
		Jodia „		...	
		Jafrabad „		..	..
		Vawania „			.
		Kathiawar State	B., B. & C. I., Morvi & B. G. J. P.	520	352
		Kolhapur Town	S. M.	...	.
		Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country	„	...	...
		Sachin State	B., B. & C. I.		...
		Dharampur State			...
		Srivardhan Port		..	...
		Murud „		...	...
		Barimandla „		..	.
		Nandgaon „		...	...
		Janjira „		...	..
		Janjira State		..	...
		Velan Port		...	...
		Billimora „	B., B. & C. I.	..	..
		Baroda City	„ „	25	23
		Baroda State	„ „	508	404
		Jath „		..	
		Bijapur „		3	...
		Surat „		3	3
		Aden		...	...
			Total	8,529	6,461
Madras Presidency.		Salem Town	Madras	(f)1	..
		Salem District	„	(g)44	(g)27
		Bellary Cantonment	S. M.	..	.
		Bellary Town	„	105	135
		Bellary District	S. M. & Madras	(b)411	(b)323
		Coimbatore Town	Madras	(i)55	79
		Coimbatore District	Madras, S. I. & Nilgiri	(c)222	(c)140
		Nilgiris „	Madras	4	3
		North Arcot „	S. I. & Madras	(e)115	(e)90
		South Arcot District	S. I. & Madras	..	
		Cuddalore Port	„		.
		Tinnevelly District	S. I.		..
		Malabar „	Madras		
		Cuddapah „	S. I. & Madras	(d)76	(d)59
		Mangalore Port		10	7
		Ermala „			...
		South Canara District		(f)1	(f)1
		Madras City	Madras & S. I.	.	...
		Chingleput District	S. I. & Madras	(f)1	
		Kurnool „	S. M. & Madras	9	6
		Godaveri „	Morvi & Madras	...	.
		Tanjore „	S. I.		..
		Anantapur „	Madras & S. M.	(a)101	(a)79
		Madura „		.	
			Total	1,215	949
Bengal	Presidency	Calcutta	E. I., E. B. S. & B. N.	(h)49	45
		Nadia District	E. B. S. & B. C. & R. K.		...
		24-Parganas District		(j)8	8
	Burdwan	Howrah District	„ B. N. & H. A.	.	...
		Birbhum District		...	.
	Patna	Champaran District		...	...
		Chapra Town	B. & N. W.	.	
		Saran District	„	377	340
		Gaya Town	E. I.	112	112
		Gaya District	„	224	246
		Muzaffarpur District	B. & N. W.	144	142
		Darbhanga Town	„	73	54
		Darbhanga District	E. I.	43	35
		Shahabad „	„	577	629
		Patna City	„	7	7
		Patna District	„	1,010	984
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr Town	„	19	16
		Monghyr District	„	102	96
		Bhagalpur Town	„	51	72
		Bhagalpur District	„	...	...
		Sonthal Parganas District	„	1	1
	Chota Nagpur.	Palamau District	„	...	..
		Hazaribagh „	„	..	
			Total	2,797	2,787

(a) Including 9 imported seizures and 5 deaths.
(b) „ 34 „ „ „ 27 „
(c) „ 10 „ „ „ 6 „
(d) „ 8 „ „ „ 6 „
(e) „ 11 „ „ „ 10 „

(f) Imported.
(g) Including 10 imported seizures and 5 deaths.
(h) Including 2 imported seizures.
(i) Including 1 imported seizure.
(j) Including cases of previous week.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
United Provinces	Allahabad	Allahabad City	E. I.	239	239
		Allahabad District	"	120	120
		Cawnpore City	E. I., O. & R., B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	29	28
		Cawnpore District	" " " "	129	98
		Fatehpur "	E. I.	74	68
		Banda "	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	...	...
		Jhansi City	G. I. P.	...	...
		Jhansi District	"	73	78
		Hamirpur "	"	...	...
		Jalaun "		42	34
	Benares	Benares Cantonment	B. & N. W. & O. & R.	..	...
		Benares City	"	3	4
		Benares District	B. & N. W. & E. I.	2	2
		Ballia "	B. & N. W.	775	742
		Jaunpur City	O. & R.	.	...
		Jaunpur District	"	160	160
		Ghazipur "	E. I. & B. & N. W.	94	76
		Mirzapur City	E. I.	(a)1	...
		Mirzapur District	"	50	33
	Fyzabad	Bahraich District	"	86	62
		Gonda "	B. & N. W.	144	148
		Partabgarh "	O. & R.	63	59
		Sultanpur "	"	18	12
		Ajodhia	O. & R.		...
		Fyzabad City	"	10	10
		Fyzabad District	"	186	184
		Bara Banki Town	B. & N. W. & O. & R.	..	...
		Bara Banki District	" "	674	662
	Gorakhpur	Azamgarh City	B. & N. W. & O. & R.	.	...
		Azamgarh District	" "	1,058	987
		Gorakhpur City	B. & N. W.	141	129
		Gorakhpur District	"	296	285
		Basti "	"	71	62
	Meerut	Meerut City	N. W.	25	17
		Meerut Cantonment	"	...	...
		Meerut District	" O. & R. & E. I.	26	25
		Muzaffarnagar City	"		
		Muzaffarnagar District	"	92	92
		Aligarh "	E. I.	...	...
		Saharanpur "	O. & R. & N. W.	103	68
		Hardwar Union	O. & R.	..	...
		Roorkee Town	"	..	...
		Bulandshahr District		...	...
	Lucknow	Unao District	O. & R.	204	197
		Lucknow City	O. & R., B. & N. W. & R. K.	90	79
		Lucknow District	" "	91	91
		Hardoi "	O. & R.	56	52
		Rae Bareli "	"	22	20
		Sitapur "	R. K.	244	221
		Kheri "		12	10
	Agra	Etawah City	E. I.	..	...
		Etawah District	"	101	101
		Fatehgarh	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Farrukhabad Town	" "	143	142
		Farrukhabad District	" "	94	89
		Mainpuri "		30	31
		Agra City	B., B. & C. I., G. I. P. & E. I.	.	...
		Agra District	" " "	...	...
		Etah "		...	...
	Rohilkhand	Bareilly City	R. & K.	...	...
		Bareilly District	R. & K.	...	...
		Shahjahanpur "	" & O. & R.	..	...
		Shahjahanpur City		...	...
		Bijnor District		...	...
	Kumaun	Naini Tal	R. & K.	.	...
		Garhwal District		...	...
			Total	5,871	5,517
Punjab	Jullundur	Jullundur District	N. W.	279	190
		Hoshiarpur "		238	150
		Ferozepur "	N. W. & B., B. & C. I.	214	161
		Kangra "		...	...
	Lahore	Amritsar City	N. W.	...	...
		Amritsar District	"	77	66
		Gurdaspur "	"	702	573
		Lahore "	"	114	109

(a) Imported occurred in previous week.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Punjab	Rawalpindi	Rawalpindi District	N. W.	43	42
		Gujrat "	"	227	187
		Gujranwala "	"	129	128
		Sialkot "	"	426	200
		Shahpur "	"	336	221
		Jhelum "	"	5	4
	Multan	Jhang "	"	12	12
		Multan "	"	...	...
		Montgomery "	"	8	...
		Mianwali "	"	...	...
	Delhi	Gurgaon "	B., B. & C. I.	28	15
		Delhi "	E. I., O. & R., B., B. & C. I., N. W. & S. P.	...	...
		Hissar "	B., B. & C. I.	34	24
		Karnal "	E. I.	44	35
		Simla "		...	...
		Ludhiana "	N. W	903	825
		Umballa "	N. W. & E I.	(1)560	(1)334
		Rohtak "	S. P.	80	60
	..	Patiala City	Rajpura-Bhatinda (N. W. Ry)	...	..
		Patiala State	N. W, E. I., B., B. & C. I. & J. B.	231	176
		Kapurthala State	N. W.	249	199
		Kalsia "	E I.	37	19
		Maler Kotla "	N. W	192	151
		Jind "	N. W. & B B., & C. I.	21	22
			Total	5,189	3,903
Central Provinces (including Berar).	Nerbudda	Nimar District	G I. P. & B, B. & C. I	30	26
		Hoshangabad Town		.	...
		Hoshangabad District	G. I. P.	(f)119	(f)109
		Narsingpur Town	"	12	10
		Narsingpur District	"	103	187
		Chhindwara "		(a)2	(a)2
		Khandwa Town	B. B. & C. I & G. I. P.	71	58
	Nagpur	Betul District		..	.
		Nagpur City	B. N. & G. I. P.	357	334
		Nagpur District	"	393	317
		Wardha Town		8	7
		Wardha District	G I P	(h)84	61
		Chanda "		3	3
		Bhandara Town		44	41
		Bhandara District	B. N	(b)56	(b)47
		Balaghat "		..	...
		Balaghat Town	E. I. & G. I. P.	11	8
	Jubbulpur	Jubbulpore Town		5	3
		Jubbulpore District	E. I. & G. I. P.	120	100
		Damoh Town		...	...
		Damoh "	" "	...	..
		Saugor Cantonment		...	...
		Saugor Town	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	76	73
		Saugor District	" "	(g)99	(g)88
		Seoni "		...	...
		Mandla "			...
	Chhattisgarh.	Bilaspur "	B. N.	20	19
		Raipur "	B. N.	.	...
		Sambalpur "		.	..
	...	Akola "	G. I. P.	(d)203	(d)158
		Buldana "	"	64	57
		Wun "		4	4
		Basim "		47	36
		Amraoti "	G. I. P.	(f)308	(f,241
		Ellichpur "		(g)152	(g)131
		Yeotmal "		.	...
			Total	2,481	2,120
Assam	Assam Valley	Dibrugarh Town (Lakhimpur District)	D S.	...	...
			Total	...	...
Coorg	..				
			Total		
Mysore State.	...	Bangalore City	S. M. & Madras	94	70
		Bangalore Civil and Military Station	" "	116	83
		Bangalore District	" "	158	131
		Mysore City	S. M.	5	1
		Mysore District	" "	89	72
		Kolar "	Madras & S. M.	59	47
		Kolar Gold Fields	"	31	25
		Tumkur District	S. M.	20	18
		Shimoga "	"	33	25
		Chitaldrug "	"	26	18
		Kadur "	"	52	43
		Hassan "	"	16	13
			Total	699	546

(a) Imported.
(b) Including 4 imported seizures and 4 deaths.
(d) " 3 " seizures and 3 "

(f) Including 1 imported seizure and 1 death.
(g) Including 2 imported seizures and 2 deaths.
(h) " 1 imported seizure.
(1) For week ending 6th February 1904.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Hyderabad State.		Aurangabad District	N. G. S.	(a) 309	(a) 330
		Bir „	G. I. P. & Barsi	618	500
		Hyderabad „	N. G. S.	...	...
		Indur „	„	...	...
		Usmanabad „	G. I. P. & Barsi	50	32
		Lingsagur „	S. M.	194	166
		Parbhani „	G. I. P.	101	90
		Raichur „		31	21
		Gulburga „	G. I. P. & N. G. S.	137	120
		Nander „	N. G. S.		...
			Total	1,440	1,259
Central India.		Indore City	B., B. & C. I.	(b) 3	(b) 3
		Indore State	„	388	295
		Ujjain City	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	68	68
		Gwalior City		6	5
		Gwalior State		191	165
		Dhar State		4	1
		Bhopal City	G. I. P.	140	140
		Pathari State			.
		Bhopal State	„	554	556
		Mhow Cantonment	B., B. & C. I. (Rajputana Malwa)	..	...
		Nimach „			.
		Indore Residency		...	..
		Rutlam City	B., B. & C. I.	(b) 3	(b) 2
		Rutlam State	„	4	3
		Dewas Town			.
		Dewas State		32	15
		Narsingarh State		(b)17	(b)11
		Sehore „	G. I. P.	(b)2	...
		Sailana „			..
		Bagh „		..	.
		Jhabua „	B., B. & C. I.	(b) 2	(b) 1
		Jaora „	„	164	105
		Jaora Town	„	1	1
		Agar Military Station			..
		Manpur		.	...
			Total	1,579	1,352
Rajputana	.	Ajmer District	B., B. & C. I.	.	...
		Mewar State		458	431
		Chitor (Udaipur State)			...
		Tonk State	B., B. & C. I.	2	1
		Marwar „	„	.	...
		Jaipur „	„	31	22
		Kishengarh Town			...
		Bikanir State	J. B. „	...	..
		Jhalawar „		6	4
		Sirohi „		.	...
		Shahpura „		2	2
		Alwar „		64	33
		Partabgarh „		3	3
		Banswara „		.	...
			Total	566	496
Kashmir	...	Hamirpur-Sidhan (Akhnur Tahsil)			...
		Jammu City			...
		Jammu Province	N. W.	149	77
		Srinagar District		172	162
		Srinagar City		...	...
			Total	321	239
N.-W. F. Province.	...	Abbottabad Town		...	...
		Hazara District		...	...
			Total	...	...
Baluchistan.	...	Sonmiani			
		Hirok	N. W.		
		Sibi		..	..
			Total	...	...
			GRAND TOTAL	30,687	25,629

(a) Figures from 2nd to 8th February 1904.
(b) Figures for week ending 6th February 1904.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES IN THE FIRST HALF OF JANUARY 1904 OF

RICE	MAIZE	TURMERIC
WHEAT AND FLOUR	GRAM AND PULSE	GRASS AND STRAW
BARLEY	GHI	JAWAR STALKS
JAWAR AND BAJRA	SUGAR	BHUSA
RAGI	SALT	SHEEP, GOATS, AND BULLOCKS
KANGNI	TOBACCO	

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JANUARY

Districts	Rice, unhusked 1904	Rice, unhusked 1903	Rice, husked 1904	Rice, husked 1903	Wheat 1904	Wheat 1903	Flour (wheat) 1904	Flour (wheat) 1903	Barley 1904	Barley 1903	Jawar 1904	Jawar 1903
Burma—*												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui				32 16								
Tavoy			29·23	28 41								
Moulmein and Amherst			35 55	28 32	55 65	55 65					...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon			21 93	23 02	27·12	32·65	...	...		...		
Thôngwa			31 68	29 63	...			...				
Bassein			41 29	27 95			...	...		...		
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada			27 ?9	28 57								
Toungoo			26 89	34 97			...					
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay			33 49	35 96	37 21	33 65						12·96
Bamo					...					...		
Pakôkku		...	38 1	33 17							...	...
Arakan—												
Kyaukpyu			...		...							
Akyab			33 33	30 77	...		...					
Assam—												
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	12 5	13·75	25	30								
Gauhati			23 75	27 5								
Bengal—*												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	...	27 5	28 75				...				...
Dacca	...	...	25	30	22 5	25	...	...	22 5	20 62		...
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	...			28 12 to 28 75	...		...			...	...	
Calcutta			40	37 5	30	30			25	22 5	23 75	23 75
Central—												
Bardwan		...	30	30	...		...					...
Pabna	...		22 81	29 22	21 22	23 19				...		...
Northern—												
Rangpur			21 37	27·5	33·33	32 5				...		
Orissa—												
Cuttack		...	21 87	21 37	26 25	26 25				...	...	...
Bihár, south—												
Patna	...	...	26 25	21 37	25 62	25			13 12	15 62	16 25	16 56
Bihár, north—												
Bhágalpur			28 75	26 25	26 25	26 25			20	20		
Muzaffarpur			25	27 5	25	26·56	...		14 53	15 31		
United Provinces												
(a) Agra—												
Eastern—												
Benares	15 99	17 92	27 13	28 44	25 78	26 09	31 04	32 97	17 5	17 92	17 92	16 2
Central—												
Cawnpore	17 4	17·4	30·78	29·63	25	26 25	29 11	29·63	16·67	18·59	15 99	16 67
Jhánsi	20	20	13 23	30	28 9	28 59	...		14 81	15·99	15 36	15 36
Western—												
Meerut			36 46 to 50	36 46	24 22	24 58	29 58	32 5	17 03	17 76	15·90	16 67
Agra	23·59	19 06	17 03	47 03	25	26 67	28 54	31 35	15·68	18 59	15 1	17 76
Submontane, east—												
Shahjahanpur		15 94	...	34 37	24·53	24·53		...	14 22	16·56		16 56
(b) Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	18 12	18 18	33 33	30 73	24 58	25	20 73	29 63	16 3	16 67	17·19	17 19
Northern—												
Fyzabad	18 13	16 87	38 75	37 5	?5	25 42	...	...	25 36	17 5	16·87	...

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of common rice

(*The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds*)

Bajra		Ragi		Maize		Gram		Arhar dal		Ghi		Districts
1904	1903	1904	1903	1904	1903	1904	1903	1904	1903	1904	1903	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
..	...		..	.						...	..	Mergui
												Tavoy
..				..		40 76	40 76	50	50		..	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
..			.			23 88	25 4	25 4	30 48		..	Rangoon
.			...					.			.	Thôngwa
.		..				37 65	28 19					Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
		.						45 71	48 12	...		Henzada
		..				36 90	38 1					Toungoo
												Upper Burma—
.	.				18 55	31 53	25	45 39	47 76			Mandalay
		.							...			Bamo
..			.			30 05	20	41 29	41 29			Pakôkku
												Arakan—
	.				.		..					Kyaukpyu
				..		40	40	50	57 14			Akyab
												Assam—
												Brahmaputra—
							..			..		Goálpára
								.				Gauhati
												Bengal—
												Eastern—
		.	...			31 25	33 5	42 5	42 5	360	300	Chittagong
..	..	.		.		25	30	29 37	30	400	400	Dacca
												Deltaic—
				...	..	26 25 to 30	22 5 to 25	40	37 5 to 40	380	285	Midnapur
26 25	23 75			23 75	21 25	25	25	42 5	42 5	390	390	Calcutta
												Central—
.		..		...		23 75 and 25	23 75	35 62	31 25	320	300	Bardwan
		.				26 56	24 69	40 78	43 75	530	540	Pabna
												Northern—
				20	22 5	24 37	27 5	37 81	37·5	329 06	360	Rangpur
												Orissa—
	..	...				20 94	20 94	25	17 5	318 75	318 75	Cuttack
												Bihár, south—
..		13 12		15	13 75	17 19	16 56	21 87	13 12	290	250	Patna
												Bihar, north—
			.	18 75	15	20	22 5	33 12	40	316 87	360	Bhágalpur
		13 91	15 31	13 91	14 53	19 06	20	29 53	26 56	27[illegible] 1[illegible]	25[illegible] 91	Muzaffarpur
												United Provinces
												(a) Agra—
												Eastern—
17·08	16·46	.	..	15·62	15·88	17 71	16 46	34·27	29 74	317 13	300 94	Benares
												Central—
15 05	16 3			15 05	14 53	18 59	18 18			290 88	266 67	Cawnpore
18·18	16·72	...	..	12 5		16·98	18·23		..	301 15	251 87	Jhánsi
												Western—
17 81	18 19	...	.	15 99	17·18	18·18	22 97	26 67	29 07	304·74	266 67	Meerut
15 68	19 48		..	17 08		19·37	20	38 07	38 07	290·88	241 51	Agra
												Submontane, west—
..	17·19		..		15 94	20·94	21·56		20	320	280	Shahjahánpur
												(b) Oudh—
												Southern—
17 19	17·19	...	...	15 36	15·99	20	19·06	...	20·31	310	280	Lucknow
												Northern—
20	...	.		15		18·12	...	.	..	340	300	Fyzabad

E 2

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JANUARY—*continued*

Districts	Sugar raw (Gur) 1904	Sugar raw (Gur) 1903	Salt 1904	Salt 1903	Tobacco leaf 1904	Tobacco leaf 1903	Turmeric 1904	Turmeric 1903	Grass 1904	Grass 1903	Straw 1904	Straw 1903
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui		...	13 56	17 53			..		..			
Tavoy		..	22 54	22 54		...			..	...	..	
Moulmein and Amherst			18 77	18 77			..		...	.	...	
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon			19 05	19 05				..	...		..	
Thôngwa			22 46	20 10						.	...	.
Bassein			22·61	22 61				..	..	.	...	..
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada			24 71	25 1				..	.	...	.	
Toungoo			24 24	24 81					..	..		
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay		...	24 24	23 1		...			...		...	
Bhamo				..	...		.		...			...
Pakôkku			24 71	24 71					.	.	..	
Arakan—												
Kyaukpyu	..					.				..	...	
Akyab			26 67	40	.		..		.	..		...
Assam—												
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	60	50			.			..	..	.	.	...
Gauhati	..				...			.	...			
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	65	45	26 25	35	122 5	100						
Dacca	70	50	32 5	37 5	75	72 5			3 12	3 12		
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	44 37	40 to 15	29 37	34 37	86 25 and 120	62 5 and 77·5					6 25	12 5
Calcutta	42 5	40	26 25	33 12	80	85			10	10·62	10	7·5
Central—												
Bardwan	40	42 5	28 75	32 5			..	.	.		4 37	5
Pabna	47 5	40	32 60	36 87	112 5	80				.	10	10
Northern—												
Rangpur	18 75	50	33 33	38 75	62 19	100			1·87	1 56	7·5	4 37
Orissa—												
Cuttack	41 25	42 5	25	30	42 5	42 5	..		4 37	5	4 87	5
Bihár, south—												
Patna	32 5	25	30	36 87	40	40			3 12	2 5	4 37	2 81
Bihár, north—												
Bhágalpur	32 81	37 5	31 56	35 62	50	60		.		...		
Muzaffarpur	26 56	20 94	31 87	40	50	50						.
United Provinces												
(a) Agra—												
Eastern—												
Benares	37 97	37 08	.	...	.		...	..	..			
Central—												
Cawnpore	36 35	31 98	...	...	57 5	65	55	65	...	.	...	...
Jhánsi	44 69	42 86		.			57 13	57 19	..			
Western—												
Meerut								.	.	.	..	.
Agra	38 07	36·35			60	122 5	45	67 5	5	3 75	5	4·01
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	38 12	33 12				...	60 and 65	55 and 60			.	..
(b) Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	32 5	32·5		...	60	60			3·33	3 96	...	.
Northern—												
Fyzabad	36 87	30		...							.	

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Jawar stalks 1904	Jawar stalks 1903	Bhusa 1904	Bhusa 1903	Sheep, per score 1904	Sheep, per score 1903	Goats, per score 1904	Goats, per score 1903	Plough bullocks, per pair 1904	Plough bullocks, per pair 1903	Districts
										Burma—
										Tenasserim—
										Mergui
										Tavoy
										Moulmein and Amherst
										Pegu (deltaic)—
										Rangoon
										Thôngwa
										Bassein
										Pegu (inland)—
										Henzada
										Toungoo
										Upper Burma—
										Mandalay
										Bhamo
										Pakokku
										Arakan—
										Kyaukpyu
										Akyab
										Assam—
										Brahmaputra
										Goálpára
										Gauhati
										Bengal—
										Eastern—
										Chittagong
										Dacca
										Deltaic—
										Midnapur
										Calcutta
										Central—
										Bardwan
										Pabna
										Northern—
										Rangpur
										Orissa—
										Cuttack
										Bihár, south—
										Patna
										Bihár, north—
										Bhágalpur
										Muzaffarpur
										United Provinces
										(a) Agra—
										Eastern—
										Benares
										Central—
				70	70					Cawnpore
										Jhánsi
										Western—
				60	60					Meerut
				50 and 60	40 and 60			30	26 25	Agra
				50 and 55	50 and 60			40 and 60	40 and 60	*Submontane, west* Shahjahánpur
										(b) Oudh—
										Southern—
	2·81			40	40					Lucknow
										Northern—
								30	30	Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JANUARY—*continued*

Districts	Rice unhusked		Rice, husked		Wheat		Flour (wheat)		Barley		Jawar	
	1904	1903	1904	1903	1904	1903	1904	1903	1904	1903	1904	1903
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Ajmer	12 5	12 5			32 03	33 33		..	20	24 06	16 67	21·04
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Ferozpur	15 31	16 72	44 37	44 37	22 19	23 50	29 37	28 59	15 31	15 94	13 75	15 94
Central—												
Lahore	21 09	2[illegible] 02	41 04	42 71	25 91	27 45	27 34	31 72	14 53	16 46	16 3	17 81
South eastern—												
Delhi		19 06	38 12	33 33	25 78	24 22	30 78	31 25	15 42	18 18	14 74	15 36
Submontane—												
Amritsar	21 04	23 54	38 07	38 07	21 [illegible]	25	25	29 11			15 09	
Northern—												
Ráwalpindi	20	12 19	42 08	52 97	25	29 37	28 12	30 78	18 18	20	17 34	15 31
Western—												
Multan	17 34	17 4	30 73	30 73	28 02	27 6	34 01	33 33	17 34	19 69	17 34	16 67
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	.		36 87	38 12	2[illegible] 41						.	...
Shikárpur			35 12		26 [illegible]	27 81				20	.	..
Quetta					30 to 34 06	34 06 to 35 12	57 5	57 5	22 5 to 23 75	28 75	18 75	21 25
Bombay—												
Deccan and Karnatak—												
Dharwar												...
Sholapur								...			10 62	15 62
Poona												.
Khandesh and N E Deccan—												
Ahmednagar				28 8								..
Dhulia												...
Gujarat—												
Surat											15 63	18 75
Ahmadabad			.							...		.
Central Provinces— (a)												
Western—												
Nagpur			31	34	26	30	33 25	40			18 5	21
Central—												
Jubbulpore			29 62	33 25	25 75	26 62	30 75	32			14 25	14 25
Eastern—												
Raipur			35	30	22 5	24	28	31			15	
Berar—												
Básim					32 12	[illegible] 06		.			17 25	1[illegible] 19
Akola			75	75	38 5	50	50	50			19 12	22 87
Ellichpur			61 5	66 62	34 75	47	44 44	57 12			19	23 5
Amraoti			40	42 5	32 5	37 5	38	43			16 87	23 12
Madras—												
South, central—												
Coimbatore			..	..					.			19 2
Salem									.		..	
Central—												
Bellary			..					.		...	14 9	15 5
Cuddapah	20 5	21 8			.			...		.	15 3	16·8
Karnul											..	.
East Coast, central—												
Nellore								.	..		.	...
East Coast, south—												
Madras	20 3	21 7	35 8	41 3		.	.	..		..	..	...
Tanjore	25	20 3	35 4	28 4	.			.		...	...	...
Trichinopoly	.		.	.		.			...		...	
Southern—												
Madura	..	.		..	.	..	.	..	.	..	15·1	16
Mysore—												
Mysore	24 2	21·18	31·07	32 94	39 19	48·76	48	48	...	...	10 98	14·59
Bangalore	18 81	20·44	39 75	35 87	35 02	42 44	56 95	56 95	...	..	.	29·29

(a) The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of cleaned rice or *chanwal*

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Districts	Bajra 1904	Bajra 1903	Ragi 1904	Ragi 1903	Maize 1904	Maize 1903	Gram 1904	Gram 1903	Arhar dál 1904	Arhar dál 1903	Ghi 1904	Ghi 1903
Rajputana—												
Eastern— Ajmer	22 19	22 19	.	..	17 34	20	21 06	21 0[illegible]	.		320	266 67
Panjab—												
Southern— Ferozpur	17 31	15·94	...		14 22	15 31	15 31	16 72	40	40	315	28[illegible]
Central— Lahore	16 8	19 37	.	...	15 73	18 75	16 82	19 9	36 35	37 24	336 87	298 02
South-eastern— Delhi	17 4	18 26		..	14 70	14 79	17 81	20	33 83	29 69	340	285
Submontane— Amritsar	..			..	15 36	18 18	15 68	20 26	...	...		
Northern— Ráwalpindi	20 47	20 47		...	17 5	20	17 6	22 5	34 70	30	290 88	266 25
Western— Multan	21 04	20	...	.	17 34	16 67	20	23 85			336·82	290 88
Sind and Baluchistan												
Karáchi	16 25		...	.			23 12	25 94				
Shikárpur	..	...					19 06		.		327 5	303 75
Quetta	..	...	...	..	21 25	23 75 to 26 25		...	10	37 5	345 to 385	295 to 31[illegible]
Bombay—												
Deccan and Karnátak— Dharwar	...	...			...				.	.		
Sholapur	12 45	..	.	...	.		.	..	..	.		
Poona	18 44	21 3		..	...					.	.	
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan— Ahmednagar	.				.	...			.		250	
Dhulia			...	..		...				..	..	
Gujarat— Surat	19·43	20·16		...								
Ahmadabad	17 81							.	.	.		
Central Provinces—												
Western— Nagpur	...		...			...	24	24	14	40	366 62	[illegible]
Central— Jubbulpore	...	...				...	18	21	34 75	30 75	275	250
Eastern— Raipur			...	..		.	22 5	22 5	32	32	27[illegible]	250
Berar—												
Basim	...	.		.		.	...			.		
Akola	20 81	28·31	...	.	.		22 87	29 13	45 81	41 62	323 75	285 62
Ellichpur	23 5	26 62	...			..	23 5	32	44 44	47	290	290 87
Amraoti	18 75	22 5	...	...	...	.	21 25	27 5	37 5	37 5	320	300
Madras—												
South, central— Coimbatore	...	14 4			.			39 2		.	.	32[illegible]
Salem	...	..	15	15 3	..			...			282 5	32[illegible]
Central— Bellary					...	.	28 4	28 4	..	17 7	317 4	285 7
Cuddapah	13 2	13 8	...					...			279 6	263 2
Karnul		...	...	..	...	.				..	.	
East Coast, central— Nellore		..	15 6	15 3	.				29 7	22 1	.	...
East Coast, south— Madras	...			...	..		28 5	27 3			329 2	3[illegible]9 2
Tanjore	...	...	..	...					.	...		
Trichinopoly	.	...	14·5	18 6		...			.			
Southern— Madura	21 6	19·9	..	...					32	25·6		
Mysore—												
Mysore	..	..	14 87	15 67		.	12 59	12 17	76 8	57 75	309 75	398 48
Bangalore	...	..	12 86	14 69	..	.	15 67	13 16	71 55	43 31	342·85	360 06

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JANUARY—*concluded*

Districts	Sugar, raw (Gúr)		Salt		Tobacco leaf		Turmeric		Grass		Straw	
	1904	1903	1904	1903	1904	1903	1904	1903	1904	1903	1904	1903
Rajputana—												
Eastern— Ajmer	50	50				.		..	5	5	3 33	3·33
Punjab—												
Southern— Ferozpur	40	40		...	80	80	57 19	100	3 28	3 28	5	4 06
Central— Lahore	41 04	41 04		..	53 33	53·33	66 67	77 71	8 02	12 5	6 67	8·91
South-eastern Delhi	34 79	30 78		.	61 56	80	66 67	80	6 67	10	5 31	5
Submontane— Amritsar	36 35	36 35		.			66 67	..	..		5 31	8 49
Northern— Rawalpindi	40	40				30	61 56	61 56	13 33	10	10	5 62
Western— Multan	46 44	43 23		.	80	80	66 67	50	4 01	5 73	5·31	7 97
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	65	71 56	..		...		.		.	...		
Shikárpur		39 37		..	...		.		..		...	..
Quetta		..							...		..	...
Bombay—												
Deccan and Karnátak— Dharwar	51 98	..		.						.	.	
Sholapur				..			..	.		...	.	..
Poona	53 06					..	..			.	..	
Khandesh and N. E. Deccan— Ahmadnagar		..			.					...	..	
Dhulia		.		.							..	
Gujarat— Surat				.	...						...	.
Ahmadabad	..				..					.	.	
Central Provinces												
Western— Nagpur		.			.	..	..			.	..	...
Central— Jubbulpore			[illegible] 25	39	66 62	60 75	57	50			.	..
Eastern— Raipur			30	38	130	150	...	60		..	..	...
Berar—												
Básim		..	...	.		.				...	...	
Akola	57 12	[illegible]	..		142 81	123 75	57 12	66 62		2 08		..
Ellichpur	61 5	48 87			133 31	200	61 5	100	10	10		...
Amraoti	55	40			160	140	46	55	...	10 29	...	
Madras—												
South, central— Coimbatore		41 6			...			.	...		...	1 9
Salem					115 6	111 8	27 4	23 4	..		6·9	6 9
Central— Bellary	39 7	35 7		...	...			...	...		...	.
Cuddapah	...		.				28	21 6	.	...	...	
Kurnul	.	.	...		49·4	49 4	32 9	25 1		...	...	..
East Coast, central— Nellore	..	.	..	...	.	..	.	...	.	...	2·9	4 4
East Coast, south— Madras		11 1			123 4	123 4	32 1	31 3		..	...	...
Tanjore		...			...	.	.	...	...	...	...	.
Trichinopoly					72 1	118·1	...	.	...	.	..	..
Southern— Madura		..	..		106 8	106·8	.	..	...	...	4·3	4 3
Mysore—												
Mysore	40 48	56 74			260 28	274 28	68 57	68 57	5	5	4	4
Bangalore	51 43	42 86	...	.	308 57	308 57	34 29	49 3	7 61	9 1	6 86	7·81

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Jawar stalks 1904	Jawar stalks 1903	Bhusa 1904	Bhusa 1903	Sheep, per score 1904	Sheep, per score 1903	Goats, per score 1904	Goats, per score 1903	Plough bullocks, per pair 1904	Plough bullocks, per pair 1903	Districts
										Rajputana—
										Eastern—
2·5	2 5	...	...	140	140	...		80	80	Ajmer
										Panjab—
										Southern—
3·28	3·28	...	...	50	50		...	75	75	Ferozpur
										Central—
...	...	...	...	100	100	...	...	87 5	112 5	Lahore
										South-eastern—
5·62	6·67	...	...	80	80	...	...	120	125	Delhi
										Submontane—
...	...	...	...	...		...	...		...	Amritsar
										Northern—
10	6·67	...	...	70	70	...	...	80	80	Rawalpindi
										Western—
4·01	7·97	...	...	50	50	...	...	70	70	Multan
										Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karáchi
...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	Shikárpur
...	...	8·28	14·06	40 to 140	40 to 140	...	...		...	Quetta
										Bombay—
										Deccan—
...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...		Dharwar
...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	Sholapur
...	...	...	...		...		...	...	...	Poona
										Khandesh—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadnagar
...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...	Dhulia
										Gujarat—
...	...	...	...			...	...	...		Surat
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadabad
										Central Provinces
										Western—
...	...	...		60	60	...	...	100	100	Nagpur
										Central—
...	...	...	...	55	55		...	35	37 5	Jubbulpore
										Eastern—
...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	Raipur
										Berar—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Básim
...	4·4	...	...	65	65	...		90	80	Akola
4	4	...	...	50	50	...		150	150	Ellichpur
...	...	...	...	65	65	...	...	75	75	Amráoti
										Madras—
										South, central—
...	1·9		...	...	...		...		50	Coimbatore
...	...	...	...	75	75	75	75	...	...	Salem
										Central—
...	2·5	...	...	80	80	80	80	100	100	Bellary
...	...	...	...	...		...		...	...	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...		...	...		...		Karnul
										East Coast, central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nellore
										East Coast, south—
...	...	...	...	57 5	67·5	57 5	67·5	...	...	Madras
...	...	...	...	80	70	80	70	...	...	Tanjore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Trichinopoly
										Southern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	40	Madura
										Mysore—
3·75	3·5	...	...	100	100	...	...	70	70	Mysore
5·71	4·27	...	...	160	140	...	...	120 to 150	120 to 150	Bangalore

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Offg. Director-General of Statistics

E. N. BAKER
Secretary to the Government of India

Calcutta, February 19, 1904

F

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JANUARY 1904 (*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui		...		.			10 6	10 6				..
Tavoy	...	...	.	.	12 8	12 8	13 6	13 6	..	..	.	...
Moulmein and Amherst	6 13	6 13	...	.	8 7	8 7	9 —	9 —				...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu	.	...			9 3	9 3	10 4	10 4				
Rangoon	13 12	13 10	..		15 8	15 —	16 12	16 12				.
Thôngwa			.	..	10 11	10 11	11 9	11 9				..
Bassein	.				8 9	8 5	9 6	9 6				.
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi					10 —	9 6	10 12	10 —				
Henzada			..		8 8	8 8	13 8	13 8				...
Prome	.	...			11 3	10 5	13 15	12 10	...			
Toungoo					10 6	9 11	13 8	11 7	.		.	.
Thayetmyo					10 6	10 6	13 12	14 8	...	..		.
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	10 8	10 5			10 9	10 9	12 1	11 13				
Bamo					8 —	8 —	9 12	9 12			..	..
Pakôkku		.		.	9 2	9 2	9 13	9 13				.
Meiktila					12 12	12 12	14 —	14 —	25 —	25 —		.
Arakan—												
Sandoway					16 2	13 2	20 —	18 4				..
Kyaukpyu	...	...			12 3	12 7	13 3	13 7		..		
Akyab	..	...	.		10 —	9 —	11 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Surma—												
Sylhet	...	...	...	.	9 —	9 —	19 —	19 —		.	...	...
Cachar	9 12	9 12	..		13 8	11 4	17 —	19 2		..	...	.
Hill tracts—												
Khási and Jáintiá Hills	7 6	7 6			5 8	5 8	11 8	11 —	.		.	...
Gáro Hills	..	...	.		4 —	4 —	14 —	14 —				...
Manipur		...	.		23 —	27 —	26 —	30 —				...
Nágá Hills		...	...		15 —	14 —	16 —	16 —			..	.
Lushai Hills			.	.	4 4	4 4	6 8	6 8		.	...	
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	16 —	16 —	.		5 8	5 8	16 —	12 —	...		...	...
Kámrúp	9 —	9 —	.		10 —	9 —	16 —	14 8				
Darrang	8 —	8 —			9 —	9 —	16 —	16 —	..	...	...	...
Nowgong		...	...		8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —				
Sibságar		...			6 —	5 8	13 —	12 —			.	..
Lakhimpur	8 —	8 —			6 —	6 —	11 8	11 —				..
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Backerganj	.	...					12 — and 16 —	12 8 and 15 —		..	...	.
Noakhali	...	...	..			.	17 8	17 —		.		.
Chittagong	...	...	..		...		14 —	13 8	.	..	.	...
Tippera		.	.	...	..	...	16 4	16 4	..		...	...
Dacca	16 —	16 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	16 —	14 —	..	..	...	.
Maimensingh	11 14	12 8	11 —	12 —	.	.	16 —	16 —	..		.	...
Deltaic—												
Khulna	..		...	.	.	...	16 —	16 13	..	..	..	...
24-Parganas	...		.	...	.	...	12 —	12 —	...	..	...	..
Midnapur	11 8	11 4	..	..		..	16 —	16 —	..	...	...	...
Howrah	12 6	12 —	19 —	18 —	.	.	11 —	10 12	.	.	16 —	16 —
Calcutta	12 4	12 4	14 8	14 8	...		9 6	9 10	16 —	16 —	14 —	14 —
Hooghly	12 10	12 10	...	...		...	10 —	11 8	...	...	...	...
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	12 4	12 4	...	...	..	...	11 6	11 6	...	...	...	...
Jessore	11 4	10 —	10 4	11 8	.	...	15 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	16 —	16 —	22 —	22 —	..	...	15 8	16 —	...	...	...	...

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	18 14	18 14	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 15	15 15	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	...	...	7 9	7 9	16 4	16 4	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5			8 8	8 8	17 —	17 —	Pegu
...	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	...	...	14 10	14 8	15 12	15 12	Rangoon
...		...			...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	Thôngwa
...	...	...	...	9 13	9 13	...	...	...	...	15 1	15 1	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	Tharawadi
...	...	...	...	...		...	...	8 2	7 2	14 3	14 3	Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	10 5	...	...	8 2	8 2	16 2	16 2	Prome
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8				...	10 15	10 15	Toungoo
...	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	...	...	10	8 10	11 10	11 10	Thayetmyo
												Upper Burma—
...		...	...	12 6	12 6			8 10	8 3	14 8	14 13	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	6 3	6 3	...	...	7 1	7 1	12 6	10 10	Bamo
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	7 9	7 9	14 3	14 3	Pakôkku
...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	32 —	32 —	8 14	8 14	14 4	14 4	Meiktila
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 10	16 12	Sandoway
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	18 —	18 —	Kyaukpyu
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	14 —	14 —	Akyab
												Assam—
												Surma—
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 4	...	...	10 —	9 4	12 4	12 —	Sylhet
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 2		...	9 8	9 4	12 —	12 —	Cachar
												Hill tracts—
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	18 —	18 —	7 8	6 8	8 8	8 —	Khási and Jáintiá Hills
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 —	Gáro Hills
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 —	7 8	Manipur
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	Nágá Hills
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	5 4	5 4	6 8	6 8	Lushai Hills
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	10 8	10 —	12 —	12 —	Goálpára
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	Kámrúp
...	...			13 —	13 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	Darrang
				11 —	10 —			8 8	9 —	10 —	10 —	Nowgong
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	11 —	10 8	Sibságar
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	Lakhimpur
												Bengal—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	Backerganj
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	Noakhali
...	...	...	...	12 14	13 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	14 —	14 —	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	Tippera
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	12 —	11 —	Dacca
...	...	...	...	13 4	13 —	...	...	0 8	8 8	12 12	12 8	Maimensingh
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	12 11	11 10	...	...	9 12	9 13	13 5	13 5	Khulna
...	...	...	...	14 —	15 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	12 5	12 5	24-Parganas
...	...	...	...	12 — to 14 —	12 — to 14 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	11 8	11 8	Midnapur
...	...	...	...	16 8	16 —	21 —	20 —	11 ,4	11 —	13 —	12 12	Howrah
...	...	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	16 —	16 —	9 6	9 6	11 —	11 —	Calcutta
...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	10 —	11 —	13 —	13 —	Hooghly
...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	Nadia (Krishnagarh)
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	12 —	12 —	Jessore
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	Faridpur

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JANUARY 1904—*continued* (*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice: Best sort		Rice: Common		Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Bengal—*continued*												
Central—												
Bankura	11 —	13 —	...	...	...	...	15 —	10 — and 15 —	...	...	...	...
Bardwan	13 —	13 —	...		...	...	13 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	12 —	12 —	...	..	..		13 8	12 12	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	13 8	13 8	20 —	20 —	...		13 —	14 —	...		...	...
Santhal Parganas	11 8	11 8	16 —	16 —	..	...	12 8	13 4	...	...	...	...
Pabna	16 8	15 12	26 —	26 —		...	17 4	17 4	...	...	...	...
Bogra	14 1	13 8		..	...	..	17 4	17 4	...	..	...	...
Rajshahi	15 12	16 8	20 4	20 4	...	...	12 12 and 14 4	13 8 and 15 —	...	...	...	...
Malda	14 —	16 —	...	...	.		15 —	14 8	...	..	20 —	...
Northern—												
Rangpur	11 4	11 2			...	..	14 10	14 8	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	13 —	14 —		.	...	..	15 8	15 8	...	..	...	...
Jalpaiguri	10 8	10 8	...		...		13 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Hills—												
Darjeeling	...		...	...	.	...	12 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Puri	11 2	12 7	.		.	...	15 12	17 1	...	...	...	..
Cuttack	14 7	12 7		.		..	18 6	18 6	...	..	...	..
Balasore	11 6	11 6				..	19 —	19 —	...	..	..	...
Chota Nagpur—												
Singhbhum	12 —	12 —			..		16 —	16 —	..	...	..	...
Mánbhum	13 —	13 4	18 —	16 —	.		13 —	14 —	.	...	20 —	22 —
Ránchi	8 12 to 13 8	8 12 to 13 —	11 —	11 —		.	13 —	15 —	...	...	.	...
Palámau	14 1	13 8	21 15	20 4			14 1	14 10	...	...	...	..
Hazáribágh	13 —	13 8	18 —	18 —	.		12 4	13 4	..	..	.	...
Bihár, south—												
Monghyr	16 —	16 14	32 —	26 8		.	12 —	18 8		...	.	...
Gaya	15 —	15 —	2[illegible] —	2[illegible] 8		.	12 13	13 5	23 1	23 4	.	...
Patna	15 8	17 —	30 —	28 —	..		15 8	16 —	24 —	25 — to 40 —	...	...
Shahabad	15 8	16 —	26 —	24 —	...	...	14 —	14 8	.	...	...	...
Bihar, north—												
Purnea	14 —	14 8			.	.	16 —	12 — and 15 —	..	...	...	...
Bhágalpur	15 2	15 2	20 —	20 —	...	..	13 14	13 14	...	...	..	...
Darbhanga	19 12	18 11	34 —	33 —	..	..	16 8	16 8	...	...	...	.
Muzaffarpur	15 —	15 —	27 —	27 —	..		15 —	15 —		...	..	...
Sáran	16 —	16 —	23 —	24 —		...	16 —	17 —	...	...	...	...
Champáran	15 — to 16 —	16 8	30 —	29 8	...		17 —	18 —	..	...	...	...
United Provinces												
(*a*) AGRA—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	15 —	15 —	21 —	21 —	6 —	6 —	12 —	12 —	22 —	22 —	23 —	23 —
Benares	14 10	14 10	21 11	21 11	7 13	7 13	14 1½	14 1½	21 11	22 4	22 12	22 4
Ghazipur	15 4	15 13	21 8	25 8	7 10	7 12	12 7	13 7	20 8	20 8	24 8	24 8
Jaunpur	17 —	17 —	23 —	22 8	6 —	6 —	13 —	14 —	...	.	...	.
Allahabad	14 —	14 —	22 —	22 —	6 —	6 —	11 —	8 —	25 8	27 —	26 —	26 —
Central—												
Bánda	16 —	16 —	18 —	18 —	5 4	5 4	10 8	10 8	28 —	28 —	24 —	24 —
Fatehpur	15 8	16 —	21 —	21 —	10 —	10 —	12 —	13 —	25 —	25 —	25 —	25 —
Hamirpur	15 8	15 8	18 6	18 6	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	25 4	25 4	25 4	25 4
Jalaun	15 —	15 —	[illegible]6 —	20 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	25 —	25 —	22 —	22 —
Cawnpore	15 8	16 —	23 8	33 —			11 12	12 8	24 —	25 —	26 —	28 —
Jhansi	14 4	14 12	27 4	31 —	7 12	7 12	9 4	9 12	25 —	32 —	21 4	23 —
Etáwah	16 4	16 4	22 8	22 4	5 —	5 —	11 —	12 —	24 12	25 8	24 8	23 8
Farukhabad	16 11	17 1	21 13	24 8	5 7	5 7	10 15	10 15	23 3	24 8	23 8	
Mainpuri	16 12	17 8	23 8	22 8			11 8	12 —	23 8	25 8	23 8	25 8
Etah	16 8	16 8	23 —	22 —	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	24 —	24 —	24 —	25 —
Western—												
Meerut	16 —	16 —	22 8	21 —	4 —	4 —	11 —	11 —	24 —	23 —	22 —	22 —
Agra	15 —	15 —	25 —	25 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	26 —	28 —	25 —	25 —
Muttra	16 4	16 4	25 8	25 —	7 —	7 8	10 —	10 8	24 12	27 8	25 —	24 8
Aligarh	18 —	16 8	24 —	21 —	5 —	4 8	...	...	25 —	25 —	25 —	25 —
Bulandshahr	17 —	17 —	24 —	24 —	6 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	26 —	26 —	25 —	24 —
Submontane, east—												
Ballia	15 —	15 —	25 8	27 —	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	21 —	23 —	20 8	23 —
Azamgarh	14 12	15 —	22 12	23 4	8 8	8 8	12 8	12 10	...	...	...	...
Gorakhpur	17 1	17 8	24 5	26 2	12 9	12 10	15 12	15 12	.	...	16 4	16 4
Basti	16 4	16 4	25 4	25 —	8 8	8 8	15 —	15 —	25 —	25 —	...	...

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Bengal—*continued*
												Central—
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —			11 8	12 —	13 —	13 —	Bankura
.	.		..	16 —	16 —			10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	Bardwan
...	...			15 —	15 —		.	16 —	15 12	12 —	12 —	Birbhum
..	...	...	...	16 —	16 —			12 —	12 —	12 8	12 8	Murshidabad
...			...	16 —	16 —	24 —	24 —	19 —	20 —	12 —	10 12	Santhal Parganas
...	.		.	15 —	15 —	.		9 12	9 6	12 —	12 —	Pabna
..				15 —	13 8	.	...	15 12	15 12	12 12	12 12	Bogra
...	...		..	18 12	19 8			10 14	10 14	12 12	12 —	Rajshahi
...	...	.	...	16 —	16 —		...	12 —	12 —	10 — and 12 —	10 — and 11 —	Malda
												Northern—
.	...	.	.	14 10	13 —	18 —	18 —	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 1½	Rangpur
...				16 —	16 —		.	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	Dinajpur
	..	.	.	14 —	14 —		..	9 4	9 4	12 —	12 —	Jalpaiguri
												Hills—
13 —	13 —	..	...	12 —	13 —	20 —	18 —	7 —	6 8	10 —	10 —	Darjeeling
												Orissa—
	.	...	.	15 1	16 6	..	...	9 13	9 13	16 —	16 —	Puri
...		...		17 11*	17 —*	...	.	14 7	15 1	15 —	15 —	Cuttack
.	...	...	...	14 —	14 — to 15 —	.	..	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	Balasore
												Chota Nagpur—
	..	.	.	13 —	13 —	25 —	30 —	10 8	10 8	11 —	11 —	Singhbhum
...		..	. .	15 —	16 —	25 —	24 —	11 —	11 —	12 4	12 —	Mánbhum
32 —	32 —	...	...	16 — to 17 —	17 — to 18 —	24 —	26 —	7 4 to 8 —	7 8 to 8 —	11 —	11 8	Ránchi
.	27 —		...	21 15	20 4	27 9	25 5	13 8	11 4	12 12	12 6	Palámau
25 8	25 —	...	...	18 —	19 —	22 8	22 8	10 —	10 8	10 —	11 —	Hazáribágh
												Bihár, south—
...	..	...	..	20 —	21 —	27 —	29 4	12 —	12 12	12 4	12 10	Monghyr
..		.	..	22 8	22 8	24 1	25 4	12 5	12 5	13 2	13 2	Gaya
...	30 —	22 —	22 —	23 8	22 —	26 8	27 —	18 —	18 —	12 —	12 —	Patna
...	.		..	22 —	23 —	24 —	25 —	13 —	13 —	12 —	13 —	Shahabad
												Bihar, north—
.				16 —	15 —	32 —	28 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	Purnea
...	...			20 —	20 —	29 —	29 —	12 —	12 —	12 10	12 10	Bhágalpur
33 12	33 —			20 12	24 3	29 —	33 —	13 4	13 8	13 4	13 4	Darbhanga
28 —	28 —	...		20 —	20 —	28 —	28 —	13 —	13 8	12 8	12 8	Muzaffarpur
30 —	28 —		.	22 —	21 8	27 —	27 —	14 8	14 8	12 12	13 —	Sáran
34 —	34 —	.	...	25 —	26 —	28 8	31 —	13 —	20 —	12 6	12 8	Champáran
												United Provinces
												(*a*) AGRA—
												Eastern—
	.	16 8	16 8	19 —	20 —	23 —	25 —	11 —†	11 —†	12 —	12 —	Mirzapur
..		19 —	19 8	21 11	21 2	25 —	25 8	10 12†	10 12†	11 9½	11 9½	Benares
		15 8	15 8	21 —	21 —	.	..	17 8†	13 3†	11 2	11 2	Ghazipur
.	13 —	.	22 8	19 —	19 —	22 —	24 —	12 —†	12 —†	12 11	22 11	Jaunpur
.	..	19 —	19 —	21 —	21 —	17 —	17 —	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	Allahabad
												Central—
..	.			22 —	22 —	...	.	11 —	10 8	12 —	12 —	Bánda
..	..	..	..	19 —	20 —			10 —†	10 —†	12 —	12 —	Fatehpur
...	..	..	..	22 8	22 8	...	.	10 —†	10 —†	11 8	11 8	Hamirpur
.	...	..	.	22 —	22 —	10 —	...	10 —†	10 —†	10 —	10 8	Jalaun
..	25 —	19 —	20 —	21 —	21 —	26 —	28 —	11 —†	11 —†	14 —	13 8	Cawnpore
...	...			24 12	24 —	.	...		.	13 —	13 —	Jhansi
28 —	30 —	20 —	20 —	21 8	21 8	25 8	25 8	12 —†	14 —†	13 4	13 4	Etáwah
...			.	19 1	19 1	24 8	27 4	10 15†	10 15†	13 10	13 10	Farukhabad
...	...	...	..	20 8	21 8	24 8	26 8	11 8†	11 8	12 8	12 8	Mainpuri
...	.		...	18 8	18 8	26 —	23 —	10 8†	11 —†	13 6	13 8	Etah
												Western—
...	...	...		21 —	21 —	24 —	24 —	13 —†	12 —†	13 8	13 8	Meerut
...	...	..	...	20 —	20 —	23 —	23 —	10 —†	9 8†	14 —	14 —	Agra
...	..	...	...	20 —	20 —	...	..	12 —†	11 8†	14 —	14 —	Muttra
...	...	15 —	15 —	21 —	18 —	30 —	29 —	12 —	11 8	13 8	14 —	Aligarh
..	..	20 —	20 —	19 8	20 —	25 —	25 —	12 —†	12 —†	13 —	13 —	Bulandshahr
												Submontane, east—
.		13 —	14 —	20 5	20 —	25 —	25 8	13 —†	12 8†	11 —	11 —	Ballia
.		12 8	12 8	17 2	17 2	24 2	23 8	12 8†	12 8†	11 10	11 12	Azamgarh
.	...	...	...	22 —	23 —	24 5	26 2	14 6†	13 4†	11 9	11 10	Gorakhpur
25 —	25 —	14 8	14 8	21 8	21 8	28 —	28 —	12 —	12 8	11 8	11 8	Basti

* Kalai † Husked.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JANUARY 1904—*continued* (*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice — Best sort		Rice — Common		Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
United Provinces—*continued*												
(a) Agra—*continued*												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	16 —	16 4	27 8	26 8	9 —	9 —	10 8	10 8	25 —	24 —	25 —	24 —
Budaun	16 6	17 2	21 4	21 12	5 —	5 —	11 —	11 4	22 —	26 —	22 —	27 —
Pilibit	15 —	16 —	23 4	23 4	5 —	5 4	14 4	14 4	26 4	25 4	25 —	25 —
Bareli	16 9	16 9	25 10	26 4	7 3	5 10	11 14	11 14	27 8	30 —	26 4	26 14
Moradabad	17 —	17 12	25 —	25 2	5 2	5 2	11 2	11 2	32 8	30 4	27 12	26 4
Bijnor	15 8	15 6	24 —	24 8	4 8	4 8	12 —	11 6	..	20 —	22 —	23 —
Muzaffarnagar	16 8	16 12	27 8	24 12	9 14	9 14	11 —	11 —	24 12	24 12	25 —	24 3
Sahéranpur	16 10	16 14	24 11	25 3	4 5	4 5	9 15	10 3	23 10	28 10	27 11	26 14
Dehra-Dún	15 —	15 8	21 —	21 —	5 8	5 8	9 —	9 —	23 —	25 —	25 —	25 —
Hills—												
Naini Tal	11 —	12 —	16 —	16 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	.	..	14 —	16 —
Almora	15 —	14 8	17 —	17 —	4 —	4 —	11 —	11 —		.	...	...
Garhwál	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —			..	..
(b) Oudh—												
Southern—												
Partábgarh	16 —	16 —	22 —	22 —	8 —	8 —	13 8	13 —	23 —		22 —	20 —
Sultanpur	17 4	17 4	22 8	23 —	8 —	8 —	14 —	12 8		...		...
Rae-Bareli	16 8	17 —	24 —	24 —	5 8	5 8	14 8	14 8	23 —	23 —	24 —	24 —
Unao	16 —	15 12	22 —	21 —		6 —	12 —	12 —	22 —	22 —	25 —	25 —
Lucknow	16 —	16 8	24 —	25 8	4 12	5 —	12 —	12 —	22 —	22 —	22 —	22 —
Hardoi	16 8	16 12	27 —	27 8	.		10 —	10 —	23 —	23 —	25 —	25 —
Northern—												
Fyzabad	16 —	16 4	26 —	26 —			10 —	9 8	23 —	23 —	21 —	20 —
Barabanki	15 8	16 —	20 —	20 —	6 —	6 —	11 —	11 —	19 8	20 —	20 —	22 —
Gonda	16 8	17 4	25 —	24 4	..		12 8	12 8	28 —	26 —	22 —	22 —
Bahraich	18 —	17 8	33 —	35 —	7 —	7 —	13 8	14 —	33 —	33 —	25 —	25 —
Sitapur	16 8	16 —	25 —	22 —	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	23 —	22 —	22 —	20 —
Kheri	16 12	16 12	29 —	29 —	6 —	6 —	12 —	12 —	32 —	32 —	26 —	26 —
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Partábgarh	11 —	11 13	37 10	35 9	4 4	4 10	7 14	7 4	55 10	53 1	...	
Bánswára	21 —	20 —	24 —	24 —	7 —	8 —	12 —	12 —				
Mewar (Udaipur)	12 6	12 6	28 1	26 13	7 3	6 6	7 9	7 8	32 2	34 7	19 4	18 7
Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur)	18 12	18 —	34 —	36 —	7 5	6 14	14 4	15 —	..	...	...	.
Sirohi	13 4	12 12 and 13 4	20 —	18 —	5 4	5 4	7 8	7 8	16 —	16 —	16 —	18 —
Erinpura	14 6	14 5	21 —	21 —	6 4	6 4	8 —	8 —	22 —	22 —	19 —	19 —
Ajmer	13 2¼	13 3	21 —	21 —	5 13¼	6 —	8 —	8 —	28 —	28 —	19 —	18 1½
Abu	13 8 and 13 15	13 1 and 13 11	19 —	19 —	5 14	5 12	8 2	8 2	20 11	20 11	15 5	15 6
Kishangarh	14 8	14 4	25 —	25 —	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	27 8 to 32 —	28 — to 30 —	23 —	2 —
Bundi	16 8	17 14	47 —	45 10	8 —	8 —	11 4	11 6	64 —	55 —	21 —	22 13
Kotah	18 2	18 2	40 —	40 —	7 8	7 4	9 —	9 —	48 —	49 4	19 —	19 —
Jhalawar	14 —	14 4	28 —	28 —	6 10	6 10	8 14	8 14	30 —	33 4	17 —	17 —
Tonk	12 7	13 4	28 5	29 10	5 —	4 14	6 4	6 4	33 13	33 10	31 5	29 9
Jaipur	14 1	14 5	23 11	24 9	5 15	6 —	6 12	6 14	29 6	29 12	22 9	22 14
Karauli	16 9	16 9	28 2	28 7	10 —	9 11½	11 4	10 5	29 6	28 2	25 —	24 1
Dholpur	15 8	15 11	25 14½	27 8	7 8	7 8	9 —	9 8	30 8	31 11½	29 —	29 1½
Bharatpur	17 11	17 11	27 11	29 4	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	30 4	30 4	27 5	28 8
Alwar		14 1	.	22 —		8 —	.	8 7		25 —	...	21 —
Deoli	14 12	15 —	29 12	28 12	4 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	36 8	34 —	29 —	27 —
Nasirabad	13 8	14 —	..	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	30 —	30 —	21 —	21 —
Bálmer	13 6	13 8	.		6 —	6 —	8 8	8 8	19 8	19 8	17 5	17 5
Anádra	14 8 and 15 —	14 2 and 14 10	..	.	6 6	6 1	8 8	8 2	..	...	16 4	16 1
Shahpura	12 4	12 8	30 6	27 8	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	36 8	35 4	23 8	2 4
Western—												
Jodhpur	13 — and 13 8	13 1 and 13 8	19 11	19 13	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	21 15	21 9	14 15	14 12
Jaisalmer	11 5	11 10		...	6 14	6 11	9 10	9 12	17 6	17 8	16 6	16
Bikaner	12 —	12 —	21 —	21 —	3 8	3 4	7 4	7 —	...	...	18 1	17 8
Central India—												
Indore	12 —	13 1	20 —	20 —	7 —	7 —	7 8	7 8	22 —	22 —	19 —	19 —
Nimach	13 8	12 12	...	...	8 —	7 8	8 8	8 —	35 —	40 —	19 —	17 —
Gwalior	13 —	13 5½	31 6½	30 8	6 14	8 —½	8 —	8 —	25 14	30 8	25 4	26 10
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	16 —	16 —	32 —	32 —	..	...	12 —	12 —	32 —	33 —	26 —	26 —
Ferozpur	17 —	17 —	25 —	25 —	..	..	8 —	8 —	28 —	28 —	22 —	22 —
Central—												
Lahore	15 9	16 1	26 8	26 8	...	.	9 —	9 —	23 8	24 8	23 8	23 8
Gujranwála	18 6	18 8	27 —	27 —	...	...	10 8	10 8	24 —	24 —	23 —	21 8
Gujrát	18 —	18 —	25 —	24 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	23 —	23 —	22 —	22 8
Jhelam	16 8	16 —	24 —	24 —	.	...	9 —	9 —	24 —	19 —	20 —	21 —

state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*) Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*) Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*) Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Maize (*Zea Mays*) Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Arhar or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*) Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Salt Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Districts
												United Provinces—*continued*
												(a) AGRA—*continued*
												Submontane, west—
...	...	18 —	18 —	18 8	18 8	27 —	26 —	9 8*	9 8*	11 12	12 —	Shahjahánpur
...	...	16 —	17 —	18 —	18 4	25 —	27 —	11 —*	11 —*	12 —	12 —	Budaun
...	.		.	28 8		...	28 8	10 8*	10 8	12 8	12 8	Pilibit
...	...	22 8	22 8	20 10	20 —	30 —	30 10	11 4	11 4	13 2	13 2	Bareli
. .	...	15 2	15 2	19 12	19 12	31 —	30 4	10 8	10 8	13 2	13 2	Moradabad
...	17 —	.	...	20 8	21 —	.		10 6*	10 8*	12 6	12 14	Bijnor
..	.		...	21 7	21 7	25 9	24 12	8 13	8 13	13 8	13 10	Muzaffarnagar
27 11	27 11	24 11	23 10	22 8	22 —	29 —	27 11	9 11*	9 15*	13 6	13 7	Sahάranpur
25 —	25 —	...	...	19 8	19 8	25 —	25 —	.		12 —	12 —	Dehra-Dún
												Hills—
..	16 —	...	.	14 8	14 8	16 —	16 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	Naini Tal
18 —	18 —	...	.	12 8	12 12		..	9 —*	9 —*	9 12	9 12	Almora
15 —	15 —	15 —	15 —	8 —	8 —			6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	Garhwal
												(b) OUDH—
												Southern—
.	...		...	21 —	19 —	21 —	...	10 —*	10 —*	13 —	12 —	Partábgarh
.	.	...	...	21 8	21 —	23 —		11 8*	11 —*	13 —	12 —	Sultanpur
26 —	26 —	22 —	22 —	19 —	19 —	22 —	21 —	10 —*	10 —*	13 —	13 —	Rae-Bareli
.	...	16 —	16 —	19 —	18 8	26 —	29 —	10 —*	10 —*	...	12 —	Unao
	.	16 —	17 —	20 —	20 —	25 —	26 —	11 —*	10 8*	12 8	12 8	Lucknow
28 —	28 —	27 —	27 —	20 —	20 8	30 —	30 —	11 —	11 —	12 —	12 —	Hardoi
												Northern—
.	. .	19 —	19 —	22 —	22 —	26 —	26 —	11 —*	11 —*	12 —	12 —	Fyzabad
	.	...	13 8	18 —	19 —	24 —	24 —	10 8	10 8	13 —	13 —	Barabanki
22 —	20 —	15 —	14 8	23 —	23 8	29 8	32 —	10 8*	10 12*	12 —	11 8	Gonda
...		17 —	17 —	25 —	25 —	32 —	32 —	12 —	12 —	12 8	12 8	Bahraich
25 —	25 —	21 —	18 —	20 —	19 —	25 —	24 —	9 —	9 —	11 8	11 8	Sitapur
32 —	32 —	10 —	10 —	22 —	22 —	33 —	33 —	12 —*	12 —*	12 12	12 12	Kheri
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
...	.	...	.	23 13	27 6	43 9 and 56 4	45 13	8 13	9 2	12 3	12 11	Partábgarh
...	.	...	...	30 —	30 —	68 —	68 —	...	...	12 —	12 8	Bánswára
...	..	16 14	16 13	17 10	17 10	32 2	35 4	8 6	8 6	12 6	12 5	Mewar (Udaipur)
. .	...	. .	35 8	32 4	55 —	49 2	.		...	10 4	10 4	Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur)
...	...	18 —	13 —	14 —	13 8	20 —	20 —	12 8	12 8	14 —	14 —	Sirohi
...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	...	.	.	...	15 —	15 —	Erinpura
...	...	15 —	15 —	18 —	18 —	25 10½	25 10	.	.	15 —	15 —	Ajmer
...			..	15 —	15 —	21 2	21 2	8 5	8 5	13 9	13 10	Abu
...	...	...	..	20 —	21 —	27 — to 32 —	28 — to 34 —		...	16 —	16 —	Kishangarh
...	. .		...	29 8	30 —	64 —	55 —			12 8	12 13	Bundi
...	...	..	...	28 —	29 —		.	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	Kotah
...	. .	...	...	23 8	26 —	37 —	37 —	6 —	6 10	11 —	11 —	Jhalawar
...	..	...		17 7	20 6	36 3	39 —	.		11 4	13 12	Tonk
...	. .	11 14	12 —	20 1 and 26 9	19 12 and 26 5	26 13	27 7	17 8	17 12	14 15	15 3	Jaipur
...	.	23 12	29 6	26 12	26 14	..		20 5	20 5	13 2	12 15½	Karauli
...	...	16 —	14 —	21 10½	21 13½	...	..	11 5	11 12	13 12	13 12	Dholpur
.	.	15 10	13 10	21 8	21 8	25 —	25 8	11 4	11 4	14 4	14 4	Bharatpur
...	...	...	18 —	...	21 8	...	23 11	.	18 —	.	15 4	Alwar
...	...	...	..	20 4	21 4	34 4	34 4	8 —	8 —	14 4	14 4	Deoli
..	...	...	...	19 8	19 —	...	...	10 —	10 8	15 8	15 8	Nasirabad
...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	18 —	. .	. .	...	16 —	16 —	Bálmer
...	...	...	...	14 8	14 2	19 —	19 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	Anádra
...	.	.	...	17 8	16 4	34 —	33 4	. .	. .	14 —	16 6	Shahpura
												Western—
...	...	...	..	18 2	18 2	22 4	25 —	7 8	7 8	16 8	16 8	Jodhpur
...	...	. .	..	11 15	12 1	...	..	..	...	21 —	21 —	Jaisalmer
...	...	...	..	18 —	18 —	...	..	9 —	8 8	13 4	13 4	Bikaner
												Central India—
...	...	...	...	21 5	20 8	35 —	38 —	8 8	8 —	12 —	12 —	Indore
...	...	...	.	19 —	17 8	...	.	9 —	9 —	13 8	13 8	Nimach
...	..	20 —	18 12	21 —	22 14	34 7	35 —	10 11½	10 11	13 —	12 14	Gwalior
												Panjab—
												Southern—
...	...	...	..	23 —	27 —	...	. .	...	...	12 8	12 8	Hissar
...	...	10 —	10 —	25 —	25 —	27 —	27 —	10 —	10 —	14 —	14 —	Ferozpur
												Central—
...	...	22 8	21 12	23 4	23 8	24 8	25 —	10 —	10 4	13 12	15 4	Lahore
...	...	23 —	24 —	26 8	24 12	23 8	25 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	Gujranwála
...	...	...	...	23 —	23 —	23 —	22 8	...	..	16 —	16 —	Gujrat
...	...	..	...	22 —	22 —	23 —	22 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	Jhelam

* Husked.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JANUARY 1904—*continued (The figures*

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR CHOLUM (*Andropogon sorghum*)		BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Panjab—*continued*												
South-eastern—												
Gurgáon	15 4	15 4	24 8	24 8			8 —	8 —	27 8	27 8	23 8	24 8
Delhi	15 —	15 8	25 —	25 —	.	...	10 —	10 —	26 —	26 —	22 —	22 —
Rohtak	16 —	15 8	24 —	24 —		..	10 —	11 —	28 —	29 —	24 —	24 —
Karnál	17 8	17 4	25 —	24 —	...		9 —	10 —	31 —	30 —	23 —	21 —
Submontane—												
Ambala	18 —	18 —	20 8	20 8			11 12	11 12	27 8	25 8	24 8	17 12
Ludhiána	19 —	19 —	24 —	25 —		..	10 —	10 —	27 8	28 8	21 8	21 8
Jalandhar	19 —	19 —	23 —	23 —			10 —	10 —	24 —	24 —	20 —	20 8
Hoshiárpur	18 12	19 4	24 —	24 —	..		10 —	10 —	24 —	24 —	20 —	20 —
Gurdáspur	18 —	18 —	25 —	25 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	25 —	23 —		
Amritsar	18 —	17 —	22 —	23 —			10 —	10 —	24 —	24 —	20 —	20 —
Siálkot	17 8	17 8	24 —	24 —	...	.	12 —	12 —	26 —	26 —	25 —	24 —
Hills—												
Simla	13 10	12 7	18 12	18 —	...	..	8 —	8 —	15 —	15 —	14 —	14 —
Kángra	19 —	19 —	26 —	26 —		.	12 —	12 —	...	.	...	...
Northern—												
Ráwalpindi	16 —	15 —	22 —	21 —			9 8	9 8	20 —	23 —	23 —	15 8
Western—												
Sháhpur	18 8	18 8	26 —	26 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	23 —	23 —	23 —	23 —
Jhang	16 —	16 —	22 —	22 —	...	..	12 —	12 —	26 —	26 —	19 —	20 —
Multan	14 —	13 12	22 8	22 4			12 8	12 8	22 —	23 —	18 8	19 —
Montgomery	15 12	15 8				...	8 5	8 5			20 —	21 4
Muzaffargarh	16 8	16 8	22 —	22 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	21 —	21 —	20 —	20 —
Dera Ghazi Khan	15 —	15 —	23 12	25 —	.		11 4	11 14	23 12	27 8	20 10	20 —
N.-W. Frontier Province—												
Hazára	14 2	14 2	20 4	20 4	5 —	5 —	9 12	10 8	19 —	19 —	16 —	16 —
Peshávar	16 —	16 —	25 —	26 —	6 3	6 3	9 12	9 12	26 —	26 —	18 —	17 —
Kohát	15 —	14 10	22 5	22 5	5 7	5 7	11 5	11 5	.	.	21 5	21 —
Bannu	21 7	22 10	31 4	31 14	14 1	13 2	15 —	14 1	32 8	33 2	23 12	23 2
Dera Ismail Khan	17 5	17 8	22 2	22 —	5 —	5 —	7 13	7 12	33 14	33 12	26 14	27 8
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	12 —	12 8	..	..	10 —	9 —	13 —	11 —	19 —	20 —	18 —	19 —
Hyderabad	13 —	13 —		..	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	19 —	19 —	19 —	19 —
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	13 —	13 —		...	12 —	12 —	13 —	13 —	...		15 8	15 8
Shikárpur	14 8	14 8	...		10 —	9 —	13 —	12 —	23 —	21 —	24 —	23 —
Upper Sind Frontier	12 8	12 8	..	..	9 8	9 —	10 8	10 —	24 —	23 —	27 —	26 —
Quetta	11 12 to 12 12	11 12 to 12 12	16 —	16 —	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	20 —	20 —	19 —	19 —
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	10 12	8 5	...	..	10 2	10 10	11 2	12 2	.	15 3	...	13 10
Ratnagiri	9 7	8 12	.	.	8 —	7 4	10 11	10 11	.		18 9	17 4
Alibág	9 4	9 4	.		9 14	9 14	10 13	10 13	...	...	15 12	15 12
Bombay	8 7	8 7			6 6	6 6	8 7	8 7	14 11	13 8	14 9	14 9
Tanna	10 15	10 15	..	.	9 4	9 4	10 3	10 3		..	18 —	18 —
Deccan and Karnátak—												
Dharwar	13 13	13 6		.	12 7	12 7	13 8	13 8	27 3	27 3	28 6	28 6
Belgaum	16 3	16 3	..	.	12 10	12 10	13 10	13 2	24 14	27 —	27 5	27 5
Satara	10 11	10 11			8 2	8 9	9 10	10 5	21 14	21 14	20 2	19 7
Sholapur	16 12	18 10		.	11 —	11 —	11 11	11 11	32 3	33 15	32 3	33 15
Bijapur	16 3	16 3	...	...	10 7	10 7	11 1	11 4	40 2	40 2	41 4	41 4
Poona	9 3	9 3		.	8 2	8 2	9 8	9 3	25 5	25 5	21 2	21 2
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—												
Ahmadnagar	13 —	13 —	...	.	8 14	8 14	9 13	9 13	33 —	33 —	22 2	22 2
Násik	13 5	13 5	...	.	8 12	8 12	10 8	10 8	...	...	22 6	25 8
Dhulia	11 15	11 15	.	...	7 8	7 8	9 8	9 8	24 8	24 8	21 12	21 12
Gujarat—												
Surat	12 —	12 —	.	...	8 1	8 1	9 4	9 4	22 10	23 2	19 15	20 6
Broach	12 —	12 —	.	.	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	25 —	25 —	20 —	20 —
Kaira	16 —	16 —	...	.	7 8	7 8	11 —	11 —	27 8	25 —	21 —	21 —
Baroda	18 —	18 —	...	...	9 —	8 8	10 —	9 8	21 —	20 —	18 —	18 —
Ahmadabad	16 —	16 —	...	..	8 —	8 —	10 8	10 8	27 —	27 8	21 —	22 —
Godhra	12 —	12 —	..	...	9 —	9 —	9 8	9 8	.	.	28 —	23 —
Disa	16 —	16 —	...	...	6 12	6 12	8 —	8 —	24 10	24 10	20 —	20 —
Káthiawár—												
Rajkot	18 —	17 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 8	8 8	25 —	22 8	20 —	20 —
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	13 1	13 1	...	..	5 13	5 13	9 12	9 12	26 7	26 7	...	...
Asirgarh Cantonment	...		...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...
Hoshangabad	14 11	13 13	..	...	6 4	6 4	9 7	9 7	22 6	25 3	...	...
Betul	16 3	16 3	...	...	.	..	10 15	10 15	30 7	30 7	..	..
Chhindwára	19 —	19 —	...	..	10 —	10 —	13 6	13 6	28 1	23 13	...	...
Nagpur	15 —	15 —	...	...	8 12	8 12	12 8	12 8	20 11	20 11	...	...
Wardha	12 13	10 11	...	...	7 1	7 2	9 2	8 —	25 —	25 10	...	...

State the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Panjab—*continued*
												South eastern—
...	...			20 4	20 4	24 —	24 —	11 —	11 —	13 —	13 —	Gurgáon
...	..	12 —	12 —	21 8	21 8	26 —	26 —	11 8	11 8	13 8	13 8	Delhi
...		16 —	16 —	23	23 —	26 —	24 —	12 —	12 —	13 8	13 8	Rohtak
32 —	32 —	19 —	17 —	21 12	21 —	29 —	28 —	13 —	13 —	12 8	12 8	Karnál
												Submontane—
	...	..	.	22 4	22 4	27 8	27 8	9 12	9 12	14 —	14 8	Ambala
..	...	19 —	20 —	26 —	26 8	31 —	31 —	9 —	8 8	14 8	14 8	Ludhiana
..	..	16 —	15 8	24 8	25 —	28 —	27 8			15 8	15 8	Jalandhar
...	...	12 —	12 —	22 12	23 —	26 8	25 —	6 —	6 —	14 8	14 8	Hoshiárpur
...	...		.	24 —	24 —	26 —	26 —	.	...	15 —	15 —	Gurdáspur
...	...	21 —	23 —	25 —	25 —	25 —	24 —	9 12	9 12	16 —	16 —	Amritsar
.			..	23 —	21 8	23 —	23 —	.	..	15 8	16 —	Siálkot
												Hills—
14 —	14 —	12 —	12 —	15 8	15 8	18 12	16 14	9 —	9 —	10 5	10 5	Simla
	..		.	18 —	18 —	24 —	24 —	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	Kangra
												Northern—
..	...	16 —	16 —	22 12	21 8	22 12	21 8	...	...	16 —	16 8	Rawalpindi
												Western—
24 —	24 —	17 —	17 —	25 —	25 —	20 —	20 —	8 —	8 —	15 —	15 —	Shahpur
33 —	34 —	33 —	34 —	20 —	20 —	23 —	24 —	13 —	13 —	14 —	14 —	Jhang
	...	20 —	21 —	19 12	19 12	22 —	23 —	.		15 —	15 —	Multan
.	...	.	28 —	22 8	22 10	21 8	26 8			14 —	14 —	Montgomery
...		.		20 —	19 8	...		7 —	7 —	14 —	14 —	Muzaffargarh
...	.	...	.	20 —	20 —	...	..	10 —	9 11	13 12	14 11	Dera Ghazi Khan
												N.-W. Frontier Province—
...	.	12 —	12 —	17 8	17 8	19 —	19 —	10 —	10 —	12 —	13 —	Hazára
	..	17 —	17 —	21 —	21 —	22 —	22 —	13 —	13 —	18 —	18 —	Peshawar
...	...		...	22 1	21 8	21 —	20 6	.	.	20 6	19 12	Kohat
...	.		6 —	29 1	30 15	30 —	30 10	12 8	12 8	21 14	21 4	Bannu
	...	...		25 5¼	25 12	20 —	20 —	11 8	11 8	14 8	14 8	Dera Ismail Khan
												Sind and Baluchistan—
.	..	.	...	17 —	17 —	..	...	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	Karachi
	..	.	.	15 —	15 —	...		9 —	9 —	15 —	15 —	Hyderabad
...		.	..	9 8	9 8	..	.	...	.	14 —	14 —	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)
.	.	...	...	21 —	20 —	...	...	10 —	9 8	14 —	14 —	Shikárpur
..	...	.	..	18 8	18 —	...	..	8 8	8 8	13 —	13 —	Upper Sind Frontier
...		..	.	14 8	14 8	18 —	18 —	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	Quetta
												Bombay—
												Konkan—
22 13	20 11	...	.	12 8	11 9	...	..	10 —	10 —	11 9	11 9	Karwar
15 4	15 4	..	...	13 12	13 12	..	..	9 7	8 12	13 —	13 —	Ratnagiri
...		...	...	11 14	11 14	...	...	7 14	7 14	11 8	11 8	Alibag
7 14	7 14	..	.	13 2	11 4		...	8 5	8 5	8 6	8 6	Bombay
...	.	...	...	13 5	13 5	..	...	9 2	9 2	14 4	12 4	Tanna
												Deccan and Karnátak—
...	..	...	..	12 14	12 14	...	...	6 12	6 12	12 —	10 8	Dharwar
26 —	..	...	...	18 —	18 —	.	..	9 —	9 —	11 9	12 6	Belgaum
...	...	...	...	13 9	13 1	..	.	10 2	10 2	11 —	11 —	Satara
.	...	...	.	18 —	18 —	...	...	11 6	11 6	11 4	11 4	Sholapur
...	..	...	...	16 3	16 3	...		9 1	9 1	11 7	11 7	Bijapur
...	...	...	...	13 15	13 15	...	...	8 8	8 8	10 10	10 10	Poona
												Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—
...	..	..	...	16 10	15 4	...		9 13	9 13	11 11	11 11	Ahmadnagar
...	..	...	.	17 4	17 4	.	...	9 4	8 9	11 15	11 15	Nasik
...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	8 12	8 12	11 —	9 7	Dhulia
												Gujarat—
...	..	...	...	13 10	13 7	...	...	8 15	8 15	14 13	14 13	Surat
..	.	..	...	12 —	12 —	...	..	9 8	9 8	16 —	16 —	Broach
24 —	24 —	..	...	16 —	16 —	.	...	10 —	10 —	16 —	16	Kaira
21 —	20 —	...	.	14 —	14 —	.		9 8	9 8	14 —	14 —	Baroda
			...	17 8	18 —	...	...	11 8	11 8	16 8	16 8	Ahmadabad
27 —	27 —	...	.	20 —	20 —	...		9 8	9 8	15 8	15 8	Godhra
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 2	..	..	8 —	8 —	15 —	15 —	Disa
												Kathiawar—
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	85 —	85 —	Rajkot
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...	...	..	...	17 8	17 8	...	...	9 15	9 15	10 —	10 —	Nimar
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	...		Asirgarh Cantonment
...	...	...	...	19 11	20 8	...	...	12 11	12 11	10 11	10 11	Hoshangabad
...	...	...	...	24 14	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	9 2	9 1	Betul
...	...	...	...	21 11	21 11	...	..	7 8	7 3	10 11	10 11	Chhindwára
...	...	...	...	16 4	15 —	...	...	8 12	8 12	10 —	10 —	Nagpur
...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	...	...	10 11	10 11	10 11	10 11	Wardha

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JANUARY 1904—*concluded* (*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice — Best sort		Rice — Common		Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Central Provinces—*continued*												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	14 12	14 12	...		8 —	8 —	10 —	10 2	22 10	29 9	...	
Saugor	14 —	15 —				...	10 —	10 —	30 —	26 —	...	...
Damoh	16 —	17 7			10 11	10 11	11 5	11 5	24 —	24 —	...	...
Jubbulpore	15 —	15 —		...	8 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	27 —	27 —	...	...
Mandla	18 —	20 —		...	11 —	12 —	16 —	17 —	...		...	...
Seoni	18 —	19 —	...		10 —	8 —	10 —	17 —	...	32 —	...	...
Bálághát	16 4	16 4	...		8 —	8 —	13 13	17 8	...		...	...
Bhandára	12 8	12 8	...		10 —	10 —	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	
Chánda	13 11	13 12		...	12 —	12 —	14 —	14 —	27 3	27 3	...	...
Eastern—												
Biláspur	18 4	16 —			10 11	10 11	18 5	21 5	...	...	...	...
Raipur	17 —	17 —	...		11 —	11 —	17 8	16 —	...			...
Sambalpur	15 —	14 8		...	11 8	11 —	19 —	13 —			...	...
Berar—												
Buldána	11 —	11 —	...		6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	23 —	23 —	18 —	18 —
Básim	12 7	12 6	...		7 —	7 —	9 5	9 5	22 11	25 —		
Akola	9 —	11 —		...	5 —	5 —	9 —	10 —	21 8	18 —	18 —	17 —
Ellichpur	9 8	9 8		...	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	20 —	20 —	16 —	16 —
Amraoti	13 13	13 13		...	6 6	6 6	11 11	11 11	27 —	26 —	19 —	22 —
Wun	12 —	11 8			7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	26 —	33 —	20 —	20 —
Nizam's Territories—												
Secunderabad	8 1	8 6	11 12	11 11	5 12	5 13	12 10	12 1	22 4	24 15	26 12	27 8
Bolárum	8 —	7 8			5 14	5 14	10 9	10 8	24 8	24 8		
Chadarghát	7 8	7 7			5 6	5 13½	8 10	8 8	26 —	21 4	26 —	25 8
Madras—												
Malabar Coast—												
Malabar	...			...		...	11 8	11 11	...	...	...	
S Canara		...					12 2	12 2	...	...	...	
South, central—												
Coimbatore						...	9 14	9 14	21 6	21 6	19 6	19 6
Nilgiris							9 14	9 2				
Salem							12 6	12 6	25 2	24 8	21 3	19 14
Central—												
Bellary					...		10 13	10 13	25 8	29 2	...	...
Anantapur							14 —	14 —	35 3	35 11		
Cuddapah					...		12 13	12 13	25 2	25 2	31 5	31 5
Karnul			...	...		...	10 11	10 11	36 —	36 —		
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam		...		...			13 10	13 10	...			
Vizagapatam			...				12 5	12 5	...		31 10	31 10
Godavari						...	13 —	13 —	26 8	26 8		
East Coast, central—												
Kistna							13 3	13 3	20 5	20 5		
Nellore					...	...	15 14	15 14	23 —	23 —	22 13	23 13
East Coast, south—												
Madras						...	10 8	10 8	...		...	
Chingleput			...			...	12 6	12 6	...	...	...	
N. Arcot						...	16 —	16 —	...			...
S Arcot		...	...				11 6	12 3	...	...	23 3	23 3
Tanjore			...	...	...	...	12 —	13 3	...		21 14	24 —
Trichinopoly		...	...	...	...		11 10	12 —	31 6	30 2	24 11	24 11
Southern—												
Tinnevelly	...	...	...			...	11 10	11 10	22 —			
Madura		...			...	...	12 6	12 6	25 2	25 2	17 2	17 2
Mysore—												
Mysore	10 8	10 8		...	9 12	9 12	13 12	13 12	37 4	37 4		...
Bangalore	11 2	11 2	10 9	10 9	9 3	9 3	10 5	10 5	...		...	...
Kolar	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	...		...	...
Tumkur	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	8 8	10 —	9 8	20 —	20 —	...	...
Hassan	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Kadur	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	30 —	30 —	...	...
Shimoga	12 10	12 10	13 10	12 10	8 15	8 15	13 10	13 10				
Chitaldrug	12 —	12 —	14 —	14 —	12 —	12 —	14 —	14 —	34 —	34 —	16 —	16 —
Coorg—												
Coorg	6 —	6 8	6 8	6 8	9 —	9 —	11 8	12 —	...	...	...	...
Aden	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 9	6 9	7 7	7 7	12 7	12 7	11 3	11 3

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Central Provinces—*continued*
												Central—
...	...	.		22 10	22 10	...	...	13 11	12 13	10 11	10 11	Narsinghpur
...	..			22 —	23 —		...	10 —	10 —	12 8	12 8	Saugor
.	.			24 —	24 —	..	...	9 2	9 2	10 11	11 5	Damoh
.	...	...	.	21 8	21 8	...	..	11 —	11 —	11 8	11 8	Jubbulpore
...	.	.	.	25 —	24 —		...	10 —	10 8	10 8	10 8	Mandla
...		.	.	20 —	22 —	...	.	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	Seoni
..	...	..	...	14 8	14 8	.	.	7 8	7 8	9 —	9 —	Bálaghát
...	...	.		15 —	15 —	..	.	8 12	8 12	8 —	8 —	Bhandara
...	...	.		13 1	13 10	...	.	10 —	10 —	9 —	9 —	Chánda
												Eastern—
..	..	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	.	10 11	10 11	10 11	10 11	Bilaspur
...	..			16 —	16 —	..	...	12 —	12 —	12 —	11 —	Raipur
...	...	...	...	15 —	14 —	...	...	8 —	9 8	11 8	10 8	Sambalpur
												Berar—
			...	17 —	17 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	Buldána
...	...	...	..	18 1	18 —	...	...	9 14	9 14	10 —	10 —	Básim
.	.	.		16 —	16 —		..	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	Akola
...	...			16 —	16 —	20 —	18 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Ellichpur
...	..	.	...	16 —	15 —	..	.	10 —	9 —	13 —	13 —	Amráoti
...	...	..	.	13 —	13 —	..	..	11 —	11 —	11 —	10 8	Wun
												Nizam's Territories—
28 14	29 7	...	.	14 —	14 6	...	...	16 4	15 14	9 1	9 3	Secunderabad
	...	..	...	14 7	12 13	...	.	..		9 9	9 10	Bolaram
...		...	...	13 8	14 5½	...	...	9 11	9 9	8 10	9 9	Chadarghát
												Madras—
												Malabar Coast—
..	..	...	..	.		...	...	.	..	12 14	12 8	Malabar
.		.	...	...		..	...	.	..	11 14	11 14	S Canara
												South, central—
22 11	22 11	...	.	..	...	..	...	...	..	10 5	10 5	Coimbatore
...		...		.	...		...		...	10 10	9 11	Nilgiris
25 3	25 3	.	...		...	.	...	.	.	12 11	12 11	Salem
												Central—
29 2	29 2	..		..	..	.	..	..	...	13 3	13 3	Bellary
31 —	32 —				.			...	..	13 13	13 13	Anantapur
31 2	31 2		..				...	...		14 —	14 —	Cuddapah
25 —	25 —		.	..	.		...	...		10 11	10 11	Karnul
												East Coast, north—
29 14	31 6		.	.	...	..	.		...	13 3	13 3	Ganjam
28 5	28 5	...		..	..	..	...		...	15 10	15 10	Vizagapatam
29 2	29 2		...	...	..	...	..	...	..	15 6	15 6	Godávari
												East Coast, central—
23 13	23 13	..	...	...			.	.	...	15 10	15 10	Kistna
24 11	24 11	.	...	...	...		.	..	.	16 3	16 3	Nellore
												East Coast, south—
22 6	22 3	..	...	...	..	...	...	.	...	15 10	15 10	Madras
21 5	21 5	...					...		..	15 10	15 10	Chingleput
28 13	28 13	.	..	..	...		...	..		14 2	14 2	N Arcot
22 —	22 —	...	...	.	.	..	...	.		13 3	15 2	S Arcot
23 11	25 14	...	..	.	...	...		...	..	15 — and 15 10	15 14	Tanjore
27 6	27 6	..		.	...	..	...	..	..	14 —	14 —	Trichinopoly
												Southern—
23 11	22 8		...	..		...	...	...	...	16 6	16 6	Tinnevelly
27 6	27 6			..			..	...	...	16 8	16 8	Madura
												Mysore—
27 5	27 5		...	8 15	8 15	.	...	5 12	5 12	11 2	11 2	Mysore
31 —	30 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	11 8	11 8	Bangalore
26 —	26 —	.		10 —	10 —	.	.	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Kolar
40 —	42 —	...	...	8 8	8 —	..	...	7 —	7 —	10 8	10 8	Tumkur
34 —	34 —	.		10 —	10 —	...	..	7 —	6 —	8 —	9 —	Hassan
37 —	37 —	.	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	Kadur
42 —	42 —			11 9	10 8	..		8 6	8 6	11 —	10 8	Shimoga
36 —	36 —	24 —	24 —	10 —	10 —	.	..	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	Chitaldrug
												Coorg—
27 8	27 8	..	..	18 8	21 8	..	...	6 —	5 12	11 —	11 —	Coorg
...	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	...	...	9 5	9 5	32 —	32 —	**Aden**

J. A. ROBERTSON
Offg. Director-General of Statistics

E. N. BAKER
Secretary to the Government of India

Calcutta, February 19, 1904

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Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Calcutta, the 17th February 1904.

No. 148.—The services of Mr. R. E. V. Arbuthnot, of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Burma, with effect from the afternoon of the 12th March 1904.

MEDICAL.

The 18th February 1904.

No. 180.—The services of Captain P. P. Atal, I.M.S, are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of Madras

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

The 18th February 1904.

No. 165—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Sriperumbudur in the Chingleput district of the Madras presidency, if persons from the Mysore and Hyderabad States are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Brahmotsavam festival of Sri Bhashyakaraswami

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (*1*), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Manur, Kadambattúr, Tiruvallúr, Sevvápet Road, Tinnanur and Avadi on the Madras Railway and Wálajábad, Singaperumálkóyil, Vandalúr and Guduváncheri on the South Indian Railway shall be sold from the 5th to the 22nd April 1904 (both days inclusive) within the Mysore and Hyderabad States to any person intending or believed to be intending to proceed to the Brahmotsavam festival of Sri Bhashyakaraswami at Sriperumbudur.

JUDICIAL

The 19th February 1904

No. 304—Mr Sarada Charan Mitra took his seat as an officiating Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on the 1st February 1904.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 18th February 1904

No. 81.—The following programme of the proposed visitation tour of the Most Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan in India and Ceylon is published for general information —

Programme of the Bishop of Calcutta's Visitation of Nadia, etc.

Stations	Arrival	Departure.
Calcutta	....	Friday, 19th February.
Shikarpur	Saturday, 20th February	Monday, 22nd „
Amjupi	Monday, 22nd „	Tuesday, 23rd „
Bollobhpur	Tuesday, 23rd „	Wednesday, 24th „
Chapra, Nadia	Wednesday, 24th „	Thursday, 25th „
Krishnagar	Friday, 26th „	Saturday, 27th „
Ranaghat	Saturday, 27th „	Sunday, 28th „
Barrackpur	Sunday, 28th „	Monday, 29th „
Calcutta	Monday, 29th „	....

Letters should be sent to those stations the names of which are printed in italics, *viz*, Shikarpur, Chapra, and Barrackpur

Matters of routine, requiring immediate attention, may be referred to the Venerable the Archdeacon (Bishop's Commissary), St Thomas' Parsonage, Free School Street, Calcutta

H T OTTLEY,
Bishop's Chaplain

H. H RISLEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

12th February 1904.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LAND SURVEYS.

Calcutta, the 17th February 1904.

No. 250—35-2.—Lieutenant F. C. Hirst, I.A., Officiating Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for five months, under Articles 233, 260 and 308 (*b*), Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st March 1904, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

CIVIL VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION.

The 17th February 1904.

No. 199—28-2.—Veterinary Captain G K Walker, M R., C V.S., Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Provincial Circle, Punjab, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for seven months, with effect from the 29th March 1904, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it

FAMINE.

The 15th February 1904.

No. 257—7-2 —With reference to Rule 3, clause (*a*), of the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No. 1616-F, dated the 25th July 1900, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J. Wilson, C S I, Secretary to the Government of India in the said Department, to be a Member of the Board of Management of the Indian People's Famine Trust, *vice* Mr J. O Miller, C.S.I, resigned

GENERAL

The 16th February 1904.

No. 545 –53-5.—The services of Mr. R E. V. Arbuthnot, I C S., who was placed on special duty with the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture in Notification No 4255—162-19, dated 31st December 1903, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the afternoon of the 12th March 1904.

J. WILSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 13th February 1904.

No. 303-*G*.—Captain S. B. A. Patterson, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, is posted as Assistant to the Resident in Kashmir.

No. 513-E.B.—The following communication addressed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to the Right Honourable St. John Brodrick, His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, is published for general information and guidance:—

"His Majesty being fully determined to observe the duties of neutrality during the existing state of war between Russia and Japan, and being, moreover, resolved to prevent, as far as possible, the use of His Majesty's harbours, ports, and coasts and the waters within His Majesty's territorial jurisdiction in aid of the warlike purposes of either belligerent, has commanded me to communicate to you, for your guidance, the following rules which are to be treated and enforced as His Majesty's orders and directions:—

"RULE I.—During the continuance of the present state of war, all ships of war of either belligerent are prohibited from making use of any port or roadstead in the United Kingdom, the Isle of Man, or the Channel Islands, or in any of His Majesty's Colonies or Foreign possessions or dependencies or of any waters, subject to the territorial jurisdiction of the British Crown as a station or place of resort for any warlike purpose or for the purpose of obtaining any facilities for warlike equipment And no ship of war of either belligerent shall hereafter be permitted to leave any such port, roadstead, or waters from which any vessel of the other belligerent (whether the same shall be a ship of war or a merchant ship) shall have previously departed until after the expiration of at least twenty four hours from the departure of such last mentioned vessel beyond the territorial jurisdiction of His Majesty

"RULE II.—If there is now in any such port, roadstead, or waters, subject to territorial jurisdiction of the British Crown, any ship of war of either belligerent, such ship of war shall leave such port, roadstead, or waters within such time, not less than twenty-four hours, as shall be reasonable, having regard to all circumstances and the conditions of such ship as to repairs, provisions, or things necessary for the subsistence of her crew And, if after the date hereof any ship of war of either belligerent shall enter any such port, roadstead, or waters, subject to the territorial jurisdiction of the British Crown, such ship shall depart and put to sea within twenty-four hours after her entrance into any such port, roadstead, or waters, except in case of stress of weather, or of her requiring provisions or things necessary for the subsistence of her crew, or repairs, in either of which cases the authorities of the port or of the nearest port (as the case may be) shall require her to put to sea as soon as possible after the expiration of such period of twenty-four hours without permitting her to take in supplies beyond what may be necessary for her immediate use and no such vessel, which may have been allowed to remain within British waters for the purpose of repair, shall continue in any such port, roadstead, or waters for a longer period than twenty-four hours after her necessary repairs shall have been completed Provided, nevertheless, that, in all cases in which there shall be any vessels (whether ships of war or merchant ships) of both the said belligerent parties in the same port, roadstead, or waters within the territorial jurisdiction of His Majesty, there shall be an interval of not less than twenty-four hours between the departure therefrom of any such vessel (whether a ship of war or merchantman) of the one belligerent and the subsequent departure therefrom of any ship of war of the other belligerent. And the time hereby limited for the departure of such ships of war respectively shall always in case of necessity be extended so far as may be requisite for giving effect to this proviso, but no further or otherwise.

"RULE III—No ship of war of either belligerent shall hereafter be permitted, while in any port, roadstead, or waters, subject to territorial jurisdiction of His Majesty, to take in any supplies except provisions and such other things as may be requisite for the subsistence of her crew and except so much coal only as may be sufficient to carry such vessel to the nearest port of her own country or to some nearer named, neutral destination; and no coal shall be again supplied to any such ship of war in the same or any other port, roadstead, or waters, subject to the territorial jurisdiction of His Majesty, without special permission until after the expiration of three months from the time when such coal may have been last supplied to her within British waters as aforesaid

"RULE IV—Armed ships of either belligerent are interdicted from carrying prizes made by them into the ports, harbours, roadsteads, or waters of the United Kingdom, the Isle of Man, the Channel Islands, or any of His Majesty's Colonies or possessions abroad

"The Governor or other chief authority of each of His Majesty's territories or possessions beyond the seas shall forthwith notify and publish the above rules."

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the Orders and Directions of His Majesty the King, Emperor of India, as contained in the above communication, are to be obeyed by all persons within the limits of His Majesty's territories and possessions in India.

The 16th February 1904.

No. 560-*E.C.*—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Henry Scott as Consular Agent for the United States of America at Madras.

The 17th February 1904.

No 320-*G*—Captain R. E. A. Hamilton, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, is granted privilege leave for two months and five days, with effect from the 20th March 1904, and is also granted furlough for nine months, under articles 233 and 308 (*b*), of the Civil Service Regulations, in continuation of the privilege leave.

The 18th February 1904.

No. 339-*G*—Mr. R. C. H. Moss King, an officiating Political Agent of the 4th class and First Assistant to the Resident in Mysore and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, held charge of the current duties of the office of Resident in Mysore and Chief Commissioner of Coorg, in addition to his own duties, from the 20th October to the 4th November 1903, both days inclusive.

No 342-*G.*—*Corrigendum*—In line 3 of Foreign Department Notification, No. 137 G, dated the 20th January 1904, *for* " the 14th April 1903 " *read* " the 13th April 1903 "

The 19th February 1904.

No 351-*G*—Captain C. H. Bowle Evans, of the Indian Medical Service, an officiating Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, and Civil Surgeon of Quetta, held charge of the current duties of the office of Administrative Medical Officer in Baluchistan, in addition to his own duties, for the period from the 10th November 1903 to the 31st January 1904, inclusive.

No 725-*I B*—Captain A. E. Panet, R.E., Military Works Department, is appointed to officiate as Inspecting Officer, Imperial Service Sappers, with effect from the date of assuming charge, during the absence of Captain P. G. Twining, or until further orders.

L. W. DANE,

Secretary to the Government of India

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 15th February 1904.

No 1061-*P.*—The following substantive reversions are made in the Enrolled List, with effect from the 30th of October 1903.—

Mr. R. C. Chapman to class II, but to continue to officiate in class I,

Mr. G. D. Pudumjee to class III, but to continue to officiate in class I,

Mr. K. L. Datta to class IV, but to continue to officiate in class III,

Mr L. J W. Worgan to class V, but to continue to officiate in class III,

Mr J. S Chakravarti to class VI, but to continue to officiate in class IV, and

Mr. C A G. Rivaz to the class of probationers, but to continue to officiate in class V, of the Enrolled List.

No. 1062-*P*—The following substantive promotions and reversions are made in the Enrolled List, with effect from the 18th of November 1903 —

Mr. T. H. Worgan to be substantive in class VI,

Mr. T. P. Srinivasa Sastri to be substantive in the class of probationers, but to continue to officiate in class V of the Enrolled List.

No. 1063-P.—The following promotions and reversions of officers of the Account Department during the months of October and November 1903, are notified —

With effect from the 16th of October 1903,

Mr W D Woollam to officiate in class IV, and

Mr N Vijayaraghavan to officiate in class V instead of in class IV, of the Enrolled List

With effect from the 30th of October 1903,

Mr L E Pritchard to officiate in class II instead of in class I,

Mr K L Datta to officiate in class III instead of in class II,

Mr C W C Carson to officiate in Class IV instead of in Class III, and

Mr O J Sykes to officiate in class V instead of in class IV, of the Enrolled List

With effect from the 2nd of November 1903,

Mr. J S Milne to officiate in class IV of the Enrolled List

With effect from the 14th of November 1903, in consequence of the grant of privilege leave to Mr L E Pritchard,

Mr K L Datta to officiate in class II, and

Mr. C. W C Carson to officiate in class III, of the Enrolled List

With effect from the 16th of November 1903,

Mr H G. Tomkins to officiate in class III,

Mr. C W C Carson to officiate in class IV instead of in class III, and

Mr C F Cowie to officiate in class V instead of in class IV, of the Enrolled List

With effect from the 18th of November 1903,

Mr T. H. Worgan to officiate in class V of the Enrolled List

With effect from the 30th of November 1903,

Mr W H. Dobbie to officiate in class II, and

Mr H G H Keene to officiate in class III instead of in class II, of Accountants General

Mr. H. Oung to officiate in class I of the Enrolled List instead of in class III of Accountants General.

Mr M N Bhattacharya to officiate in class II instead of in class I,

Mr K L Datta to officiate in class III instead of in class II,

Mr J C Mitra to officiate in class IV instead of in class III, and

Mr H Bhimasena Rau to officiate in class V instead of in class IV, of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the same date,

Mr G C Hart to officiate in class IV of the Enrolled List

SEPARATE REVENUE.

STAMPS

The 17th February 1904

No 1105 S R—In exercise of the power conferred by section 9, clause (*a*), of the India Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Governor General in Council is pleased to reduce the duties chargeable under Article No 15 of Schedule I to the said Act on a promissory note payable on demand or otherwise than on demand and not payable at more than one year after date or sight, to a certain person, and not to order or bearer, when such note is executed by an agriculturist, and is attested at the time of execution by a village-registrar, under section 57 of the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879 (XVII of 1879), to the amounts respectively chargeable under sub-heads (*a*) and (*b*) of Article No 13 of the said Schedule, on bills of exchange payable on demand or otherwise than on demand, as the case may be, which is the duty payable on a like bill of exchange.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE

ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS.

The 19th February 1904.

No. 1181-A.—*Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.*

January 1904. **Lakhs of Rupees**

[For the explanation of these heads, see *Gazette of India*, dated 22nd December, 1883, Part I, page 497.]	In January 1903-1904	In January 1902-1903	To end of January 1903-1904	To end of January 1902-1903	Whole Year Budget, 1903-1904	Whole Year Actuals, Preliminary, 1902-1903
Civil Revenue.						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to irrigation	4,98	4,41	18,74	17,55	29,93	28,91
Opium	80	52	7,00	5,60	6,57	6,76
Salt	59	84	6,42	7,64	7,43	9,25
Stamps	46	40	4,46	4,31	5,32	5,21
Excise	62	55	5,92	5,28	6,75	6,61
Provincial Rates	75	66	3,10	3,01	4,18	4,14
Customs	54	52	4,65	4,74	5,42	5,90
Assessed Taxes	17	17	1,43	1,65	1,64	1,97
Forest (Madras, Bombay and Berar only)	5	4	44	37	56	50
Registration	3	3	40	39	48	47
Tributes from Native States	26	23	61	60	90	92
Other Civil Revenue	36	33	4,75	3,81	4,93	4,68
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT GROSS	9,61	8,70	57,92	54,95	74,11	75,38
Civil Expenditure.						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works	−72	−68	−3,49	−3,41	−3,87	−3,09
Opium	−6	6	−3,22	−2,37	−2,60	−2,46
Famine Relief			−1	−17	−7	−18
Other Civil Expenditure	−2,51	−1,81	−23,50	−22,59	−32,98	−29,55
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT. GROSS	3,29	−2,55	−30,22	−28,54	−39,52	−36,12
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments.						
[The figures comprise Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance transactions]						
Post Office (Net + Receipts more, —Receipts less, than issues)	+13	+10	+74	+59	+77	+75
Forest, Marine (Net as above)	+6	+6	+10	−2	+2	+4
Military Receipts	+3	+8	+59	+65	+72	+86
Military Issues	−1,87	−1,60	−16,35	−15,07	−18 72	−18 86
Public Works Department—						
Receipts						
Ordinary Branches	+57	+47	+3 00	+2,79	+31,59 (State Railways, East Indian Railway, Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways)	+3,85
State Railways	+2,18	+2,17	+19,38	+18,20		+22,31
East Indian Railway	+55	+57	+5,20	+4,92		+6,01
Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways (Net as above)	+18	+20	+1,48	+1,30	+1,82	+1,62
Telegraph	+8	+9	+68	+64	+70	+79
TOTAL	+3,56	+3,50	+29,74	+27,85	+34,17	+34,58
Issues						
Ordinary Branches	−85	−77	−7,73	−7,64	29,02 (Ordinary Branches, State Railways, East Indian Railway)	−10,53
State Railways	−1,25	−1,14	−12,36	−12,12		−15,09
East Indian Railway	−22	−20	−2,48	−2,51		−3,12
Repayment of Guaranteed Railways surplus profits, etc.	.		−14	−12	−16	−15
Telegraph	−9	−6	−81	−69	−89	−88
TOTAL	−2,41	−2,17	−23,52	−23,08	−30,07	−29,77
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS	−50	−9	−8,70	−9,08	−13,11	−12,40
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.						
Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net + Receipts more, —Receipts less, than payments)	...	..	+1,87	+1,36	+1,86	+1,36
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	+88	+24	+1,11	−70	..	−25
Currency Transfers for Gold in England	...	..	...	..	..	...
Exchange on Remittance Accounts	+4	+1	+7	+2	...	+7
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at R15 per £	−4,95	−3,81	−26,79	−20,65	−25,60	−27,69
Other debt heads (Net as above)	+65	−29	+43	−65	+1,75	−5
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	−3,38	−3,85	−23,31	−20,62	−21,99	−26,56
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES	+2,44	+2,21	−4,31	−3,29	−51	+30
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	11,37	12,32	18,12	17,82	17,75	17,82
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	13,81	14,53	13,81	14,53	17,24	18,12

E. N. BAKER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 19th February 1904.

APPOINTMENTS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No 159 —The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Army, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenants—

Evelyn Stuart Constantine Willis, D S O., 1st Battalion, Devonshire Regiment, officiating Double Company officer, 75th Carnatic Infantry. Dated 10th December 1903.

Sherman Gordon Venn Ellis, 2nd Battalion, West India Regiment, attached as a supernumerary to the 1st Battalion, Essex Regiment, Double Company officer, 94th Russell's Infantry Dated 28th January 1904

Second-Lieutenants—

Phillip Edward Collen, R A, Double Company Officer, 30th Punjabis, attached to the 15th Sikhs Dated 22nd January 1904.

William Hayhurst Hodgson, 1st Battalion, The Royal Scots Fusiliers, Double Company officer 119th Infantry Dated 21st January 1904

Second-Lieutenants Collen and Hodgson are promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in the Indian Army, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 22nd and 21st January 1904, respectively

No. 160 —With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92, India Army Circulars, 1891, the undermentioned officers of the Unattached List are admitted to the Indian Army, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India —

Frank Harley James Dated 9th January 1904
George Henderson. Dated 8th January 1904
John Adrian Chamier Dated 11th January 1904
Hugh Glennie Bignell. Dated 20th January 1904
Francis Hyde Moody Dated 18th January 1904
Hugh Capron Strong. Dated 17th January 1904
Charles Hay Campbell Dated 21st January 1904
Walter Kingsmill Cook Dated 20th January 1904.
Arthur Harvey Russell Dodd Dated 19th January 1904
Claude Innes Shepherd Dated 19th January 1904.
Frederick Sinclair Lindesay Dated 17th January 1904.

MILITARY SECRETARIAT

No 161.—Colonel H B B Watkis, Indian Army, Assistant Adjutant General, Secunderabad District, is appointed first Deputy Secretary, *vice* Colonel M H S. Grover, Indian Army, vacated. Dated 14th February 1904

NATIVE ARMY.

18th Infantry.

No. 162.—Jemadar Ali Muhammad Khan appointed on probation in G. G. O. No. 1079 of 1901, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 23rd January 1902.

48th Pioneers.

No. 163 —Jemadar Harnam Singh appointed on probation in G. G. O No. 96 of 1902, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 26th December 1901.

COMMANDS.

No. 164.—Colonel F. Abbott, Indian Army, Colonel on the Staff, Nusseerabad, is granted the temporary rank of Brigadier-General, *vice* Brigadier-General A. A. Pearson, appointed to the command of a second class district, with effect from the 23rd January 1904.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 165.—The following extracts are published for general information —

"London Gazette," dated 22nd January 1904, page 473.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL.
22nd January 1904

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INDIAN ARMY.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Greenway is transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list. Dated 8th January 1904.

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BREVET.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles S. Wheler, Indian Army, to be Colonel. Dated 28th November 1903.

"London Gazette," dated 26th January 1904, page 546.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,
26th January 1904

* * * * * * * *

STAFF.

* * * * * * * *

The undermentioned officers of the Indian Army to be Special Service Officers on the Staff of the Somaliland Field Force —

Captain and Brevet-Major A. G. Maxwell, 6th Prince of Wales's Cavalry Dated 9th October 1903

Lieutenant E. C. W. Conway-Gordon, 3rd Skinner's Horse. Dated 13th October 1903

Captain G M. Molloy, 34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse Dated 5th October 1903.

Captain C. R. Harbord, 29th Lancers (Deccan Horse). Dated 5th January 1904.

PROMOTIONS

No 166 —The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following Royal Warrant, dated the 2nd January 1904, altering the designations of the various grades of departmental commissioned officers with honorary rank in India.

EDWARD R & I

WHEREAS it has been represented to Us that it is expedient to amend the designations and honorary rank of the various grades of Commissioned Officers of Departments in India as laid down in the Warrant of Our late Royal Mother of the 29th November 1897—

Our Will and Pleasure is that the grades shall in future be designated and shall carry honorary rank as follows :—

Grades.	*Honorary Rank.*
Commissary	Captain on promotion, and Major after 15 years' commissioned service on full pay.
Deputy Commissary	Captain.
Assistant Commissary	Lieutenant.

Given at Our Court at Sandringham this Second day of January 1904 in the third year of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command,
ST. JOHN BRODRICK.

I B

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 167.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

Major to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

12th February 1904.

John Sutton Edward Western, 22nd Cavalry (Frontier Force).

Captains to be Majors

13th February 1904.

Brevet-Major Arthur William Neufville Taylor, 2nd Battalion, 10th Gurkha Rifles.

Charles Chesney Cook, 22nd Cavalry (Frontier Force).

James Murray Home, 2nd Battalion, 2nd Prince of Wales' Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles)

Second-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

7th December 1903.

Victor Valentine Vincent Sandiford, 62nd Punjabis

14th December 1903.

Hugh Richard Augustine Whytehead, 71st Coorg Rifles

Alexander Francis Inglis, 17th Infantry (The Loyal Regiment)

23rd December 1903.

Henry St George Stewart Scott, 121st Pioneers

19th January 1904.

Francis Hewson Barton, 98th Infantry

MISCELLANEOUS LIST

Bombay

No. 168—Sub-Conductor Robert Heartley Woolward employed in the office of the Deputy Adjutant General, Bombay Command, is promoted to the grade of Conductor, with effect from the 23rd May 1902

NATIVE ARMY

No. 169.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned regiments —

25th Cavalry (Frontier Force)

Ressaidar Kundal Khan to be Risaldar, Jemadar Muhammad Zammurrad Khan to be Ressaidar, and Duffadar Muhammad Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Bostan Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st December 1903

Jemadar Sundar Singh to be Ressaidar and Kot-Dafadar Kale Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Rur Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st December 1903.

26th Light Cavalry.

Kot-Dafadar Major Usman Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Muhammad Murad, promoted; with effect from the 13th August 1903.

In Military Department Notification No 812 of 1903, under 1st Madras Lancers, after the word "Ressaidar" add "and Dafadar Amir Hussain to be Jemadar," and in Military Department Notification No 1032 of 1903, under 26th Light Cavalry, omit the words "and Dafadar Amir Hussain to be Jemadar" after the word "Ressaidar."

52nd Sikhs (Frontier Force).

Havildar Sawal Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Mangal Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 8th October 1903

54th Sikhs (Frontier Force).

Havildar Amar Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Lal Singh, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 21st November 1903

Jemadar Kaka Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Sardara Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Kapur Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th December 1903.

Jemadar Tulsi Ram to be Subadar, *vice* Sucha Singh, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st January 1904.

55th Coke's Rifles (Frontier Force).

Havildar Shah Gul, to be Jemadar, *vice* Gul Sim, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 12th January 1904.

121st Pioneers

Havildar Babaji Chalké to be Jemadar, *vice* Piraji Addole, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st January 1904

2nd Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force)

Havildar Dirgman Nagarkoti to be Jemadar, *vice* Dirg Sing Gurung, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st December 1903

Havildar Tula Ram Thapa to be Jemadar, *vice* Kharak Sing Thakur, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st January 1904

Jemadar Jasbir Thapa to be Subadar, and Havildar Ramjit Rana to be Jemadar, *vice* Amar Sing Gurung, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st January 1904.

8th Gurkha Rifles

Jemadar Dal Kessur Rana to be Subadar, and Havildar, Gunjsing Gurung to be Jemadar, *vice* Bahadur Rana, deceased, with effect from the 14th December 1903

RETIREMENTS.

No. 170 —Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) T Quin, Commandant, 35th Sikhs, has been transferred to the temporary half pay list by the Secretary of State for India, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 13th March 1904.

SPECIAL.

No. 171 —With reference to Article 280, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part I, the undermentioned officer having been absent from military duty for ten years, is transferred to the supernumerary list, with effect from the date specified —

Captain W M. Kennedy, Indian Army, Assistant Commissioner, Assam Dated 20th February 1904

VOLUNTEER CORPS

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS

No. 172.—The Christian name of Lieutenant O'Brien is "Joseph" and not as notified in Military Department Notification No. 152 of 1904

No 173 —*Rangoon Naval Volunteers*—

Honorary Commander James George Findlay resigns his commission

No. 174 —*Assam Valley Light Horse*—

Second-Lieutenant John Mucklow to be Lieutenant, *vice* Gilman, resigned, with effect from the 21st October 1903.

Second-Lieutenant Hubert Garbett to be Lieutenant, *vice* Lawes, promoted; with effect from the 4th December 1903.

No. 175.—*Madras Artillery Volunteers*—

Major Arthur Gerald Norton-Knight to be Commandant, *vice* Chambers, transferred to the supernumerary list, with effect from the 1st August 1903.

No. 176.—*Nagpur Volunteer Rifles*—

Norman Charles McLeod, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Playfair, resigned; with effect from the 20th January 1904.

East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 177—George Russell Birch, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Foreman, promoted, with effect from the 6th January 1904

No. 178—George Cecil Archer Cox, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Halliday, promoted, with effect from the 6th January 1904

No. 179.—Albert Burbidge, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Rendell, transferred to the Madras Railway Volunteers, with effect from the 6th January 1904.

Naini Tal Volunteer Rifles

No. 180—Major James Muir Crawford, M B, Indian Medical Service, medical officer, resigns his commission, with effect from the 20th January 1904.

Captain William Young, M B, Indian Medical Service, to be medical officer, *vice* Crawford, resigned, with effect from the 20th January 1904.

Burma Railway Volunteer Corps

No. 181.—Lieutenant Henry Hughes resigns his commission.

1st Battalion, Bengal-Nagpur Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps

No 182—Lieutenant-Colonel William Thomas Clifford Beckett, V D, to be Commandant, with effect from the 1st September 1903

Assam-Bengal Railway Volunteer Rifles

No 183—Arnold Caesar Wernigg, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Fraser, promoted, with effect from the 3rd June 1903

E. DEBRATH, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 19th February 1904.

Under clause 53 of the regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned and warrant officers on the dates specified were received in the Military Department between the 13th and 19th February 1904.

Corps	Rank and Names	Date of decease	Place of decease	Testate or Intestate	REMARKS
Indian Subordinate Medical Department	Assistant Surgeon William Clarke	8th February 1904.	Darjeeling	...	Was Resident Medical Officer, Eden Sanitarium, Darjeeling
Royal Engineers	Colonel George Turner Jones	13th February 1904	Secunderabad	..	Was Commanding Royal Engineer, Secunderabad District

E DEBRATH, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

RAILWAYS.

Calcutta, the 15th February 1904.

No. 61.—It is hereby notified for general information that His Majesty's Secretary of State for India has sanctioned a total outlay of Rs 11,01,449 for the construction of the extension of the Cooch Behar State Railway from Cooch Behar to Santrabari, a distance of 31½ miles, *viz*, Rs. 2,81,053 for expenditure on the section of the extension in the Cooch Behar State, and Rs 8,20,396 on the section in British territory

This revised sanction covers an excess expenditure on the line which has already been sanctioned and opened and is in supersession of that published under Notification No 428, dated the 24th October 1900.

The 16th February 1904.

No. 65.—Mr. T. Michell, Superintending Engineer, 1st class (temporary rank), whose services were lent to the South Indian Railway Company, is granted privilege leave for one month and nineteen days combined with furlough for one year ten months and eleven days, under Articles 233 (*i*) and 308 (*b*), of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 3rd February 1904.

C. W. HODSON,
Offg Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

IRRIGATION, ROADS AND BUILDINGS.

Calcutta, the 15th February 1904.

No. 62.—Mr. C H. Hutton, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, United Provinces, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, *vice* Mr. R. P. Atkinson, Superintending Engineer, on leave, with effect from the 5th February 1904, and until further orders

The 16th February 1904.

No. 63.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No 7, dated 6th January 1904, Mr. C. P. Warde, Executive Engineer, Bengal, ceased to officiate as a Superintending Engineer, with effect from the 3rd February 1904.

No. 64.—With reference to Notification No. 14, dated 5th February 1904, by the Government of Madras, the services of Mr. J. M. M Parker, Executive Engineer, Madras, Public Works Department, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Coorg.

The 18th February 1904.

No. 66.—In Public Works Department Notification No. 53, dated 9th February 1904, for the name of Mr. C. S James, Chief Superintendent, 2nd class, *substitute* that of Mr. R. O. Lees, Chief Superintendent, 2nd class.

SIDNEY PRESTON,
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1904.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 26th October 1903.

From the 21st November next till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 14th November all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August, 1901:—

" It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's Gazette, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February, 1870, the Government of India directed that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's Gazette. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next Gazette."

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

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Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

W. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Dated Calcutta, the 18th February 1904.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No 658 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 13th February 1904 —

No. 67 of 1904 —Charles Walke, inspector of steam boilers, in the town Custom house, Fort, Bombay. *Improved apparatus for preventing corrosion in steam boilers.*

No 68 of 1904 —Ernst Max Robert Raetz, manufacturer, of Coln-Merheim, Germany *Process for solidifying such liquid compounds of phenol or cresol and soap which are soluble in water and form emulsions intensifying at the same time their effect*

No. 69 of 1904.—Improved Electric Glow Lamp Company, Limited, manufacturers, of 7, Great Newport street, London, England *Improvements in fans*

No. 70 of 1904.—Edgar David Lynds, inventor, of Newman, in the county of Douglas, and state of Illinois, United States of America. *A bread making apparatus*

No. 71 of 1904 —Walter William Walker Green, beerhousekeeper and baker, of Staverton, in the county of Northampton, England. *Improvements in or connected with boxes for stable utensils, clothing and other articles.*

No. 72 of 1904.—Daniel Longworth, engineer, of Hope Hall, Mazagon, Bombay, British India. *Improvements in sluice gates or shutters for water ways.*

No 73 of 1904.—Ernest Thomas Plummer, engineer, of 41, Chowringhee road, Calcutta, in British India. *Improvements in the construction of floors and the like.*

No. 74 of 1904.—Frederick Martin Short, electrical engineer, 103, Clive street, Calcutta, India *An improved rheostat.*

No. 75 of 1904.—Duncan William MacBean, tea planter and manager, of the Clachnacuddin tea estate, Palampur, in the district of Kangra, Punjab *Improvements in or relating to road vehicles.*

No. 659 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying :—

No. 476 of 1902.—Robert Pound, merchant's assistant, Cochin, India. *A machine for making coir dholls.* (Specification filed 16 June 1903.)

No. 233 of 1903 —Sydney George Young, mechanical engineer, of No 2, Hartford's lane, Calcutta. *A new or improved blast pipe without a cap for use on locomotive or other steam engines.* (Specification filed 3 February 1904.)

No 235 of 1903 —Arthur Boyd Price, partner in the firm of Messrs. Marsland, Price & Co., engineers and contractors, of Nesbit road, Mazagon, Bombay. *An improved centring or mould for making or constructing circular, elliptical, segmental or other shaped tubes, drains, pillars and the like.* (Specification filed 6 February 1904.)

No. 245 of 1903.—Roger John Dennett, of the Locomotive department of the Bengal Nagpur Railway, Shalimar, Howrah. *Improvements in signal wire attachments.* (Specification filed 6 February 1904)

No. 323 of 1903.—Charles Matthias Coen, attorney-at-law, of Washington, in the district of Columbia, United States of America. *Improvements in apparatus for the propulsion of vessels.* (Specification filed 9 February 1904)

No. 354 of 1903.—The Regenerated Cold Air Company, manufacturers, a corporation duly organized and existing under the laws of the state of Maine, having its principal corporation office at Portland in the county of Cumberland and state of Maine, and its main business office at No 147, Milk street in the city of Boston and state of Massachusetts, United States of America. *Apparatus for treating air.* (Specification filed 10 February 1904.)

No. 420 of 1903.—John Parker, civil engineer, of 107, Bedford court mansions, Bedford square, London, W. C., England *Improvements in the jointing of drain pipes, conduits and the like.* (Specification filed 9 February 1904)

No. 434 of 1903.—Emil Passburg, engineer, of Brücken-Allee 33, Berlin, in the empire of Germany. *Method for drying tea leaves in vacuo* (Specification filed 9 February 1904)

No. 435 of 1903.—Frank Conrad, electrical engineer, of 1301, Walnut street, Edgewood park, Pennsylvania, United States of America. *Improvements in alternating current watt meter.* (Specification filed 9 February 1904.)

No. 466 of 1903.—George Nicholas Thomssen, American baptist missionary, of Bapatla, in the district of Kistna in the presidency of Madras. *The manufacture of a borassus fibre broom brush.* (Specification filed 1 February 1904)

No. 518 of 1903.—Société F. Revel Père et Fils, manufacturers, of 5, Rue Pizay, Lyon, in the republic of France *Improvements relating to umbrellas, parasols and the like.* (Specification filed 2 February 1904)

No. 660 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each.—

No. 212 of 1893.—James Watson. *Improvements in baling presses* (From 2 March 1904 to 2 March 1905)

No. 242 of 1893.—Arthur Octavius Wright *Improvements in the manufacture of metal laths for use in the formation of ceilings, roofs, partitions and other such purposes* (From 7 March 1904 to 7 March 1905)

No. 243 of 1893.—Arthur Octavius Wright *Improvements in laths and sheets for forming ceilings, floors, partitions and other such like purposes, and in the machinery for manufacturing same.* (From 7 March 1904 to 7 March 1905)

No. 40 of 1895.—Hermann Reisenegger. *Improved manufacture of dry alizarine.* (From 20 March 1904 to 20 March 1905)

No. 129 of 1896.—Otto Hoffmann. *Improvements in and relating to humidifying and spraying apparatus and appliances* (From 12 February 1904 to 12 February 1905)

No. 230 of 1896.—Bernard Morley Fletcher. *Improvements in apparatus for utilising the power of waves.* (From 12 February 1904 to 12 February 1905.)

No. 347 of 1897.—William Richard Sumption Jones and Everard Richard Calthrop. *Improvements in or in connection with buffers and draw-bars for railways or other similar vehicles.* (From 24 February 1904 to 24 February 1905.)

No. 267 of 1898.—William Stronach Lockhart. *Improvements in hydraulic upward current separators for treating metals, ores, gems or other minerals or mixed substances.* (From 8 February 1904 to 8 February 1905.)

No. 344 of 1898.—Frank Swales. *An improved hook, more especially intended for use as a curb hook.* (From 10 March 1904 to 10 March 1905.)

No. 474 of 1898.—David Carl Bendix. *Improvements in the manufacture of dry alizarine colours.* (From 2 March 1904 to 2 March 1905)

No. 248 of 1899.—The Printing Arts Company. *Improvements in multicolor printing, and in apparatus therefor.* (From 13 February 1904 to 13 February 1905.)

No. 249 of 1899.—John James Marsland. *An improved water closet for the use of natives of India, to be called "The Aryan water closet"* (From 12 February 1904 to 12 February 1905.)

No 255 of 1899.—Albert Silbermann. *Multiplex and duplex printing telegraphs.* (From 15 February 1904 to 15 February 1905.)

No. 478 of 1899.—Benjamin Garver Lamme. *Improvements in systems of electrical distribution.* (From 23 February 1904 to 23 February 1905)

No. 7 of 1900.—Benjamin Garver Lamme and John Purington Mallet. *Improvements in electrical machines.* (From 8 March 1904 to 8 March 1905.)

No. 57 of 1900.—Ewen McGregor. *An improved apparatus for excavating and dredging earth and similar operations.* (From 11 September 1904 to 11 September 1905.)

No 661 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the under-mentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2) of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased —

No. 432 of 1898.—Archibald Matheson Ross and Edward Lennon Cantwell. *Improvements in pack saddles.* (Specification filed 24 October 1899.)

No. 459 of 1898.—Cooverji Mancherji Mistry. *For ventilating the factory or the cotton or the weaving mills, buildings, etc.* (Specification filed 4 November 1899.)

No 42 of 1899.—John Douglas. *An improved railway screw coupling, to be called "Douglas" patent screw coupling.* (Specification filed 9 November 1899)

No. 48 of 1899.—Charles Kiernander *Transferring wagons, trucks, and carriages bodily from one line of railway to another.* (Specification filed 1 November 1899)

No. 57 of 1899.—Jan Mahomed *A method of lifting water from wells and reservoirs with double motes for irrigation and other purposes without the help of bullocks.* (Specification filed 24 October 1899.)

No. 95 of 1899.—Laura Moller. *An airtight lid or lock specially suitable and intended for municipal nightsoil carts and buckets.* (Specification filed 1 November 1899)

No. 107 of 1899.—Lt.-Col. H. B. Thornhill *An automatic sanitary latrine.* (Specification filed 21 October 1899)

No. 233 of 1899.—Tanjore Kadambur Amurthalinga Achary. *A contrivance for lifting and self-tilting water from wells and tanks, to be called the "Havelock water-lift."* (Specification filed 6 November 1899)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (a) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof.

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

No. 116 of 1898.—Johann. Hammerschlag. *Improvements in and relating to the treatment of plants for textile purposes or other plants requiring potassium.* (Specification filed 11 November 1898.)

No 251 of 1898.—Thomas Edwin George Cooper. *A deodoriser, to be called "Cooper's sanitary deodoriser."* (Specification filed 7 November 1898.)

No. 343 of 1898.—Peter Stuart Brown. *Improvements in and relating to wooden boxes* (Specification filed 31 October 1898.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (b) After the expiration of the fourth year and before the expiration of the fifth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

No. 234 of 1897.—George Henry Clarkson. *Improvements in and connected with electric signalling on railways.* (Specification filed 27 October 1897.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*c*) After the expiration of the fifth year and before the expiration of the sixth year from the date of the filing of the specification.

The sum of R50 for the above invention.

No. 198 of 1892.—Francis Edward and Alexander Stanley Elmore *Improvements in the manufacture of tubes by electrolysis* (Specification filed 24 October 1892.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege -

4 (*h*) After the expiration of the tenth year and before the expiration of the eleventh year from the date of the filing of the specification.

The sum of R100 for the above invention.

No. 238 of 1891.—Alexander Stanley Elmore. *Improvements in the manufacture of metallic articles by electrolysis, and apparatus for that purpose* (Specification filed 26 October 1891.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*i*) After the expiration of the eleventh year and before the expiration of the twelfth year from that date.

The sum of R100 for the above invention.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, will in future be open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Cheques and money orders will only be accepted if made payable *at Calcutta* to the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October 1895 in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications, and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitor's room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified. or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

C. R. WILSON,

Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th February 1904.

PARTICULARS.	3 PER CENT. OF 1896-97.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS							4 PER CENT LOANS							4½ PER CENT. LOANS			GRAND TOTAL
		of 1842-43.	of 1854-55	of 1865	of 1879	of 1893-94	of 1900-01	TOTAL	of 1832-33.	of 1835-36	of 1842-43	of 1854-55	Transfer of 1865	Reduced 4 per cent Loan of 1879	TOTAL	of 1870	TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, 4½ PER CENT PORTION.	TOTAL	
Balance of 31st January 1904	1,01,17,200	1,66,29,300	10,47,48,600	2,41,95,900	11,35,47,600	100	21,68,600	16,02,90,100	6,934	5,000		3,500	40,800	2,500	58,734	5,000	29,500	34,500	17,05,00,534
Add— Amount of transferred to in London		..															..		
Amount enfaced at Madras up to 31st January 1904	..	..	10 00,000	..				10,00,000											10,00,000
Amount enfaced at Bombay up to 6th February 1904	..	500	38,500	8,500	..			47,600											47,600
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th February 1904	13,500	26,200	42,100	20,000	2,000		2,000	92,300											[illegible]5,800
	1,01,30,700	1,66,56,000	10,58,33,200	2,42,24,500	1,35,49,600	100	21,70,600	16,14,30,000	6,934	5,000		3,500	40,800	2,500	58,734	5,000	29,500	34,500	17,16,53,934
Deduct— Amount written off in the London Registers		1,08,100	1,13,000	1,47,000	127,300	.		4,05,400			...	..			...				4,05,400
Balance on 15th February 1904	1,01,30,700	1,65,47,900	10,57,06,200	2,40,77,500	1,35,22,300	100	21,70,600	16,10,24,600	6,934	5,000		3,500	40,800	2,500	58,734	5,000	29,500	34,500	17,12,48,534

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 15th Dec 1903, enfaced from India 11,225 lakhs, re-transferred from London 10,858 lakhs
" 16th Dec. 1903 " 31st " " ditto 2 " ditto 10 "
" 1st Jan. 1904 " 15th Jan 1904 ditto 4 " ditto 9 "
" 16th " " " 31st " " ditto " ditto 3 "
" 1st Feb. " " 15th Feb " ditto 11 " ditto 4 "

11,242 lakhs — 10,884 lakhs.
10,884 "
Balance against India 358 lakhs

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 17th February 1904.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 16th February 1904.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	ASSETS.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	Government Securities	1,11,20,398	7	6
				Other authorised Investments	72,22,808	12	8
Reserve Fund	1,24,50,000	0	0	Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	3,52,39,436	7	6
Public Deposits at Head Office R 54,61,096 a. 5 p. 10; Public Deposits at Branches 80,59 706 13 8	1,35,20,803	3	6	Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	1,91,49,711	5	3
				Bills discounted and purchased	2,87,67,018	7	7
				Balances with other Banks	8,36,780	3	8
				Bullion	16,756	6	0
				Dead Stock	18,01,237	14	10
				Stamps	14,451	8	0
				Sundries	9,82,715	12	3
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	9,24,71,466	9	10		10,51,51,405	5	3
Bank Post Bills, etc	4,66,469	7	7	Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office* R 1,40,97,851 a. 7 p. 11; Cash and Currency Notes at Branches † 2,13,11,619 9 3	3,54,09,471	1	2
Sundries	16,52,137	1	6				
RUPEES	14,05,60,876	6	5	RUPEES	14,05,60,876	6	5

		R	a.	p.
* Includes Sovs. and ½ Sovs, value	R	1,55,940	0	0
† Do. do.	do.	1,08,390	0	0
	R	2,64,330	0	0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 18th February 1904.

H. F. FRESHWATER,
Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer

Rate for Demand Loans 7 per cent.
Percentage 32'75.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 4th December 1901.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal.—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen.
5. Press workers.
6. Photo-Mechanical workers.
7. Mechanical apprentices.
8. Metal and wood carvers.

E. ATKINSON, Major, R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

Specimens of Persian Manuscripts for the use of candidates for the degree of Honour and High Proficiency examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, under the authority of the Government of India, Price R6. Forwarded V.P P., on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 26, Mangoe Lane.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in oriental languages, the Board of Examiners will in future publish periodically a collection of specimen papers set for the examinations held by them. A collection of papers recently set is now ready for sale—price Rs. 3 per copy—and may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 26, Mangoe Lane.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 17th February 1904.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 15th February 1904.

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			RESERVE IN COIN AND BULLION.				
	In Reserve Treasuries	Elsewhere.	TOTAL	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion	Silver held as security for notes under Act VIII of 1900	Gold in transit to England.	TOTAL.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Calcutta .	1,23,60,710	12,79,36,710	14,02,97,420	2,31,64,804	8,35,03,295	...	...	10,66,68,099
Allahabad	.	1,74,57,850	1,74,57,850	1,36,40,278	15,49,560			1,51,95,838
Lahore .		2,52,16,415	2,52,16,415	76,94,011	7,15,530		..	84,09,541
Bombay	25,03,165	9,94,50,690	10,19,53,855	2 07,00,053	4,58,97,428	1,49,71,790	..	8,15,69,271
Karachi .	.	93,59,185	93,59,185	14,60,295	11,41,035		...	26,01,330
Madras .	14 90,260	3,97,83,320	4,12,73,580	1,23,22,720	1,41,99,930	...	.	2,65,22,650
Calicut .	...	13,94,790	13,94,790	3,98,140	5,20,305		...	9,18,445
Rangoon .	.	1,80,15,210	1,80,15,210	1,15,87,665	6,57,300		...	1,22,44,965
	1,63,54,135	33,86,14,170	35,49,68,305					
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			8,38,220					
TOTAL R			35,41,30,085	9 09 73 966	14,81,84,383	1,49,71,790	..	25,41,30,139
Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one circle on another								*Nil.*
NET TOTAL R .								25,41,30,139
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of R10,20,81,500 held under Section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act XX of 1882								9,99,99,946
GRAND TOTAL R								35 41,30,085

O. T. BARROW,
Offg. Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 9th February 1904.

No. 4.—First grade Civil Assistant Surgeon D. N. Sanyal, B.A., M.B., of the Bengal Provincial Establishment, Junior Medical Officer, Haddo, Port Blair, is granted privilege leave for three months and fifteen days, under Article 251 (1) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 16th January 1904.

JOHN T. W. LESLIE, M.B., *Major, I.M.S.,*
for Director General, Indian Medical Service.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

List of Government Promissory Notes in the custody of the Comptroller and Auditor General on the 31st December 1903, deposited under Article 164, Volume I, C. A. Code.

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment: 3½ per cent., 1865.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Other 3½ per cent Loans	Various 4 per cent Loans.	Debentures	Total	Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Government Promissory Notes held under Article 166 of the Civil Account Code.							
Ajmer.							
Abu Vernacular School Fund . .	4,000	..				4,000	Agent, Governor General, Rajputana, and Magistrate, Mount Abu
Abu and Anadra Dispensary Fund .	5,000	..				5,000	Agent, Governor General, and Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer, Rajputana.
Ajmer Dispensary Fund . . .	4,000	.	...			4,000	Commissioner of Ajmer.
" Government College . .	2,400	..				2,400	Commissioner of Ajmer and Principal, Government College, Ajmer
" " Scholarship Fund	1,400				...	1,400	Commissioner and Director of Public Instruction, and the Principal, Government College, Ajmer.
" " Endowment Fund	41,100	...	..	.		41,100	(as above)
Badripuri, Minor	6,000	...				6,000	Manager, Court of Wards, Ajmer
Deolia Dispensary Fund . . .	500	...	...			500	Civil Surgeon, Ajmer.
Jeypore College Fund . . .	1,000	...				1,000	Agent, Governor General, Rajputana, and the Resident at Jeypore
Kotra Dispensary Fund . . .	2,200	...	.		.	2,200	Second Assistant Resident, Meywar
Mayo College Accumulated Fund .	24,600	29,000				53,600	Agent, Governor General, Rajputana, and Principal, Mayo College
" Endowment Fund .	6,80,600	...			...	6,80,600	Agent, Governor General, Rajputana.
Police Clothing Fund . . .	5,000	...	...			5,000	Commissioner and the General Superintendent of Police, Ajmer.
Ramsar Dispensary Fund . .	2,500	...		.	..	2,500	Civil Surgeon, Ajmer.
Reserve Fund for Hospital Assistants	63,800	...	..	.	..	63,800	Agent, Governor General, and Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer, Rajputana.
Security Deposit of Treasurer, Rajputana Agency	...	...	10,000	.		10,000	First Assistant to the Agent, Governor General, Rajputana.
Todgarh Dispensary Fund . .	1,500	..	...	.	...	1,500	Commissioner of Ajmer.
Baghelkhand.							
Collector of Shahabad, Political Agent, Baghelkand, and Rai Jai Pergash Lal, Bahadur . . .	1,28,700	...	.			1,28,700	Bank of Bengal, Allahabad for credit to H. H the Maharajah of Rewah.
Security Deposit of Treasurer, Rewah State	27,000	.	.	...	.	27,000	Political Agent, Baghelkhand.
Carried over .	10,01,300	29,000	10,000	...	...	10,40,300	

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held	Amount of Investment.						Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
	3½ per cent., 1865.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Other 3½ per cent. Loans	Various 4 per cent Loans	Debentures	Total	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Government Promissory Notes held under Article 166 of the Civil Account Code—*contd*							
Brought forward .	10,01,300	29,000	10,000	.	...	10,40,300	
Baghdad.							
British Cemetery Fund . . .	500	...		.	..	500	Political Resident and Residency Surgeon, Baghdad.
Security Deposit of Treasurer, Baghdad Treasury . . .	...	..	2,000	.	...	2,000	Political Resident in Turkish Arabia
" P. DeMello, Treasury Clerk .	2,100	...	1,800	...	...	3,900	
Bhopal.							
Bani Madho Scholarship Fund . .	1,500	...		.	.	1,500	Political Agent, Bhopal
Bhopal Water-works Endowment Fund	3,37,800	...	...	.	.	3,37,800	
" Boundary Settlement Fund .	5,200	...	..	...	.	5,200	
" Excluded Local Fund . .	...	34,100	...	...	...	34,100	
Kincaid Scholarship Fund . .	2,500	..			..	2,500	
Maksudangarh State . . .	14,800	20,000	...	...	..	34,800	
Narsingarh State	55,700	32,400	..	...	...	88,100	
Sehore Boys' School . . .	23,800	.	..	...		23,800	
Security Deposit of Treasurer, Bhopal Political Agency .	20,000		..		...	20,000	
" Treasurer, Sehore Treasury .	..	..	7,500	.	...	7,500	
" " Maksudangarh State	1,000	...	...	..	...	1,000	
" " Narsingarh State .	20,000	...	..	..	..	20,000	
" " Nasirpur State .	17,900	..	.	..	.	17,900	
Sehore Leper Asylum . . .	500		...	...	..	500	
Calcutta.							
Northbrook Medal Prize Fund .	2,000	...	...	.	...	2,000	Master of the Mint, Calcutta, and the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab.
Pollock Prize Medal Fund . .	6,200	...	...	...	...	6,200	Comptroller, India Treasuries.
Security Deposit of the Currency Office Treasurer . .	99,000	1,000	.	...	...	1,00,000	Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.
" " Treasurer's subordinates	18,800	...	1,100	...	500	20,400	Assistant Comptroller General, Paper Currency.
" Mint Bullion-keeper . .	50,000	...	...	...	.	50,000	Master of the Mint, Calcutta.
" " Krishna Lal Roy, Contractor . .	...	1,000	...	...	...	1,000	
" " Senior Melter . .	300	4,500	...	...	...	4,800	
Carried over .	16,80,900	1,22,000	22,400	...	500	18,25,800	

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment. 3½ per cent., 1865	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Other 3½ per cent. Loans.	Various 4 per cent. Loans	Debentures.	Total.	Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent
	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Government Promissory Notes held under Article 166 of the Civil Account Code—*contd.*							
Brought forward .	16,80,900	1,22,000	22,400	...	500	18,25,800	
Calcutta—*contd.*							
Security Deposit of Cashier of the Office of the Private Secretary to the Viceroy . .	5,000	...	...	...	...	5,000	Private Secretary to the Viceroy.
" Medal Contractor, Military Department . . .	2,000	...	...	.	...	2,000	Secretary, Government of India, Military Department
" Head Clerk and Cashier of the Board of Examiners .	...	2,000	..	...	...	2,000	Secretary, Board of Examiners, Calcutta
" Cashier of the Government Press . . .	2,000	8,000	...	...	...	10,000	Superintendent, Government Printing, Calcutta.
" G. W. Allen & Co., Contractors for printing Government Stock Forms . .	10,000	. .	...	...	...	10,000	
" Heera Lall, Box Contractor .	...	300	...	.	..	300	
" Narain Chandra Banerjee, Stationery-keeper . .	..	...	500	..		500	
Coorg.							
Civil Dispensary Fund . . .	4,000	.	...	.	...	4,000	President, Mercara Municipal Committee, and Civil Surgeon, Mercara.
District Board, Coorg Mercara . .	10,000	...	...	...	..	10,000	Chief Commissioner of Coorg and President, District Board, Coorg
Sanawarpett Municipality . .	500	200	..	...	...	700	Commissioner of Coorg and President, Sanawarpett Municipality
Fraserpett School Endowment Fund .	500	.	...	..	.	500	Commissioner of Coorg and the Inspector of Schools, Coorg
School Endowment Plantation Fund .	7,500	...	...	...	...	7,500	Commissioner of Coorg and Inspector of Schools, Mercara
Thomson Prize Fund	1,000	...		...	...	1,000	
Verajandrapett Dispensary . .	2,000	...	...	...	...	2,000	Commissioner of Coorg and President, Verajandrapett Municipality
" Municipality . .	1,100	...	...	...	...	1,100	
Appathu Mukkatira Poovaniah and Dechama, Minors .	...	1,200	...	...	. .	1,200	Commissioner and Treasury Officer, Coorg.
Congetti Chengappa, " .	200	. .	...	...	.	200	Commissioner and District Judge, Coorg
Kambayra Oothany, " .	200	...	...	...		200	Commissione and Treasury Officer, Coorg.
Padamanabhia, " .	7,700	...	...	...	...	7,700	District Judge and Treasury Officer, Coorg.
Rangasamiangar, G A., " .	...	1,100	...	...	...	1,100	Commissioner and Treasury Officer, Coorg.
Carried over .	17,34,600	1,34,800	22,900	...	500	18,92,800	

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment. 3½ per cent, 1865.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Other 3½ per cent. Loans.	Various 4 per cent Loans.	Debentures.	Total.	Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Government Promissory Notes held under Article 166 of the Civil Account Code—*contd*							
Brought forward	17,34,600	1,34,800	22,900		500	18,92,800	
Coorg—*contd.*							
Security Deposit of Abkari Contractors, Messrs Parry, & Co .	4,000	2,000	4,000		.	10,000	Commissioner of Coorg
" Allapandra Ponappa Nagadi, Gomasta . . .	100		..		.	100	
" Ammekanda Kallappa, Revenue Inspector . .	200	...	..			200	
" Appaiya, C. Subadar		1,000	..	.	..	1,000	
" Appanaravana Iyanna, Revenue Inspector . .	200	...			.	200	
" Areyada Soobiah, Assistant Revenue Inspector . .	100		..			100	
" Avaremadanda Mudra, Assistant Revenue Inspector .	100	...			.	100	
" Bachettira Muthanna, Assistant Revenue Inspector .	100	...	...	.		100	
" Bella Chandra Appachoo, Revenue Inspector		200	..	..	...	200	
" Bella Chandra Belliappa, Subadar	1,000	...	...	.	..	1,000	
" Belliappa, K., Revenue Inspector	200	.	...	...		200	
" Biddanda Appiah Shambogue	..	500	..	..		500	Commissioner and Treasury Officer, Coorg.
" Boveriand Kalappa, Revenue Inspector . .		200	...		.	200	
" Conanda Devaiya, Parpatigarh	...	500	..	...	...	500	
" Ittira Ponnappa, "	500	.	.	...	.	500	
" Kalumadana Pooviah "	500	...	..		...	500	
" Kapanaiya, Revenue Inspector		300	...	...	..	300	
" Kiriabadagana Soobiah, Shamboogue . . .	300	...	...	..	...	300	
" Kodandera Belliappa, Parpatigarh . .		500	...	...	.	500	
" Kodandera Cootiah, Subadar	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	
" Kodandera Madappa, Parpatigarh . . .	500	...	...	...	..	500	
" Kollimada Pemmanja, Shambogue . . .	300	...	...	...	.	300	
" Madanda Mandana, Revenue Inspector . . .	200	...	...	...	...	200	
Carried over .	17,43,900	1,40,000	26,900	...	500	19,11,300	

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment						Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent
	3½ per cent., 1865	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Other 3½ per cent Loans	Various 4 per cent Loans.	Debentures.	Total.	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Government Promissory Notes held under Article 166 of the Civil Account Code—*contd.*							
Brought forward .	17,43,900	1,40,000	26,900	...	500	19,11,300	
Coorg—*concld.*							
Security Deposit of Madanda Moodia, Revenue Inspector . .	200	...			.	200	
" Madanda Somiah, Sheristadar	.	500	.			500	
" Mahomed Hussain Saib, Subadar . . .	1,000	700				1,700	
" Makatira Matchaiya, Assistant Revenue Inspector .	100	...	...		...	100	
" Monnandra Soobiah, Shambogue	200	..	...		.	200	
" Moothana, T., Revenue Inspector . . .	200	...		..	.	200	Commissioner and Treasu Officer, Coorg
" Narniengar, B , Parpatigarh	500	...	...			500	
" Nayakanda Belliappa, Revenue Inspector . .	200	...	.	...	.	200	
" Nayada Ponnappa, Revenue Inspector . . .	...	100	...	...	...	100	
" Nuchimaniandra Davaiya, Revenue Inspector . .	200	...	...	...	..	200	
" Opium Contractor . .	...	400	...	...	...	400	Commissioner of Coorg.
" Palanganda Pemmaiah, Assistant Shambogue .	..	100	..	..	.	100	
" Paley Kandea Jyemeah, Subadar	2,000	...	...	...		2,000	
" Ponappa, Revenue Inspector	...	100	.	.		100	
" Pandanda Manappa, Assistant Shambogue . . .	...	100	.	.	.	100	
" Pulianda Kuttappa, Parpatigarh . . .	500	...		.		500	
" Rama Row, Treasurer, Coorg Treasury . .		3,000	..	...		3,000	Commissioner and Treasu Officer, Coorg.
" Somayanda Assistant Revenue Inspector . .	...	100		...	...	100	
" Subraya, N., Parpatigarh .	...	500	...	...	...	500	
" Subbanna, Revenue Inspector	...	100	.	...	...	100	
" Thadiyangala Iyappa, Revenue Inspector . . .	200	...	...	...	...	200	
" Wooluvarana Somaiah, Shambogue	...	200	.	.	...	200	
Carried over .	17,49,200	1,45,900	26,900	...	500	19,22,500	

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.						Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
	3½ per cent., 1865.	3 per cent., 1896-97	Other 3½ per cent Loans.	Various 4 per cent Loans.	Debentures.	Total.	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Government Promissory Notes held under Article 166 of the Civil Account Code—*contd.*							
Brought forward .	17,49,200	1,45,900	26,900	...	500	19,22,500	
Dehra Dun.							
Brandiz Prize for Sylviculture . .	2,700	...	...	..	...	2,700	Director of Imperial Forest School, Dehra Dun.
Colonel Campbell Walker's Prize Fund	600	...	...	...	...	600	
Imperial Forest School Jubilee Prize Fund	300	...	.	...	...	300	
William Prothero Thomas Prize Fund		500	...		...	500	
FOREST DEPARTMENT.							
ASSAM							
Darrang Division.							
Security Deposit of Jogendra Mohan Lahiri, Ranger . .	500		..	.	...	500	Forest Divisional Officer, Darrang
Garo Hills Division.							
" Mamut Ram Medhi, Ranger .	500	...	..	.		500	Ditto, Garo Hills
Goalpara Division.							
" Basanto Kumar Gosiami, Ranger . . .	500	...		..	..	500	Ditto, Goalpara.
" Ram Nath Mookherjee, Extra Assistant Conservator	1,000	...	...		...	1,000	
Kamrup Division.							
" Madhab Chandra Maitra, Ranger . . .	500	..	...	...	...	500	Ditto, Kamrup.
" Krishna Chandra Sarma, Ranger	1,000	..	...	...		1,000	
Lakhimpur Division							
" Guru Charan Dass, Ranger	500	. .	...	...	...	500	Ditto, Lakhimpur.
" Satya Prasad Mookherjee, Ranger . . .	500	...	...	...	...	500	
BENGAL.							
Buxa Division.							
" Gour Krishna Sircar, Ranger.	1,000	..	.	...	.	1,000	Ditto, Buxa.
Chittagong Division.							
" Avoy Charan Bhattacharya, Head Clerk . . .	...	...	500	...	...	500	Ditto, Chittagong.
" Brojo Kumar Sen, Deputy Ranger	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	
Carried over .	17,59,800	1,46,400	27,400	...	500	19,34,100	

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.						Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent
	3½ per cent., 1865	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Other 3½ per cent. Loans	Various 4 per cent Loans	Debentures.	Total	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Government Promissory Notes held under Article 166 of the Civil Account Code—*contd.*							
Brought forward	17,59,800	1,46,400	27,400		500	19,34,100	
Forest Department—*contd.*							
BENGAL—*contd.*							
Chittagong Division—*contd.*							
Security Deposit of Gopal Chander Bhowmick, Ranger	...	500		.	..	500	
„ Kali Kumar Sen, Ranger	1,000	500				1,500	
„ Kamini Kumar Mozoomdar, Forester	500	..	.			500	
„ Khetter Nath Chowdhuri, Forester	500		.	.	..	500	
„ Poorna Chandra Dey, Forester	500		..	.	..	500	
„ Pran Kissen Dey, Forester	500	...				500	Forest Divisional Offi Chittagong
„ Preo Nath Chakerbutty, Ranger		1,000	...			1,000	
„ Rajani Kanto Mookherjee, Ranger	500	.	...	.		500	
„ Tarak Nath Ghose, Deputy Ranger	...	..	500			500	
„ Tripura Charan Sarma, Deputy Ranger	500					500	
Darjeeling Division.							
„ Luchman Sing, Ranger	1,000		.			1,000	
„ Bhairab Singh, „	1,000		..			1,000	Ditto, Darjeeling
„ Sunder Sing, „	1,000	..				1,000	
Kurseong Division.							
„ Hari Nath Mookherjee, Ranger	1,000	..		.	.	1,000	Ditto, Kurseong.
Palamow Division.							
„ Rajkumar Sen, Deputy Ranger	500	...	.			500	Ditto, Palamow
Puri Division.							
„ Nobo Chander Kastagir, Ranger	1,000	...	...			1,000	Ditto, Puri
Singhbhoom Division.							
„ Breaky, W., Ranger	500	..	...	.	.	500	Ditto, Singhbhoom
„ Tarak Brahmo Biswas, Ranger	1,000	...	..		..	1,000	
Carried over	17,70,800	1,48,400	27,900	..	500	19,47,600	

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held	Amount of Investment. 3½ per cent, 1865.	3 per cent. 1896-97.	Other 3½ per cent Loans.	Various 4 per cent. Loans	Debentures	Total.	Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Government Promissory Notes held under Article 166 of the Civil Account Code—*contd*							
Brought forward .	17,70,800	1,18,400	27,900		500	19,47,600	
Forest Department—*contd.*							
BENGAL—*contd.*							
Sonthal Pergunnahs.							
Security Deposit of Gokul Chander Chatterji, Ranger . .	1,000	..	...		..	1,000	
" Guru Dass Chatterjee, Extra Assistant Conservator .	400	...		.		400	
" Munshi Bikram Hansdah, Ranger . . .	1,000		..		.	1,000	Forest Divisional Officer Sonthal Pergunnahs.
" Mukunda Charan Bhattacharya, Ranger . .	500		...		..	500	
" Sureshwor Chakravarti, Deputy Ranger . . .	500					500	
Sunderbuns Division							
" Abdul Gunny, Forester				...	.	500	
" Ahmed Hussain, Deputy Ranger	500	...				500	
" Aswini Kumar Ghose, Forester	800		..		...	800	
" Aswini Kumar Bose, "	500		.		.	500	
" Aukhoy Kumar Bhattacharjee, Ranger .	1,000		500			1,500	
" Avinash Chander Chukerbutty, Forester . .	...	.	1,000			1,000	
" Bhopal Chander Tarafdar, Forester . . .	500	...	500		...	1 000	Ditto, Sunderbuns.
" Bignan Chander Banerjee, Forester . . .	500	.	.	...	.	500	
" Bipin Behary Dutt, Forester .	.	.	500	..	...	500	
" Brojo Lal Ghose, Deputy Ranger . . .	500	..	500		.	1,000	
" Chander Kumar Paul, Deputy Ranger . .		...	500	.		500	
" Debendra Nath Mookherjee, Forester . .	1,000	...	..		.	1,000	
" Durga Charan Chukerbutty, Forester . .		500	.	...	..	500	
Carried over .	17 79,500	1,48,900	31,900	...	500	19,60 800	

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment. 3½ per cent., 1865.	3 per cent. 1896-97.	Other 3½ per cent. Loans.	Various 4 per cent. Loans.	Debentures.	Total.	Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Government Promissory Notes held under Article 166 of the Civil Account Code—*contd.*							
Brought forward .	17,79,500	1,48 900	31,900	...	500	19,60,800	
Forest Department—*contd.*							
BENGAL—*contd.*							
Sunderbuns Division—*contd*							
Security Deposit of Dwarka Nath Chukerbutty, Deputy Ranger	500	500	...	..		1,000	
" Dwarka Nath Banerjee, Ranger	500	..	500	...	...	1,000	
" Gopal Chander Chukerbutty, Forester . . .	...	500	.	...	...	500	
" Hira Lall Ghose, Forester		.	500	. .	..	500	
" Jadab Chander Haldar, Forester	500	. .	. .	..	.	500	
" Jogodish Chunder Dutta, Forester . .	500	.			..	500	
" Kali Prosonna Banerjee, Forester	..	500	500	...	...	1,000	
" Kedar Nath Bose, Ranger .	1,500	.	.	...		1,500	
" Khetter Mohon Mookerjee, Deputy Ranger . .		.	500		.	500	
" Laksmi Kanto Dutt, Offg. Forester	500	.		...	...	500	Forest Divisional Officer, Sunderbuns
" Lolit Kumar Ghose, Forester	.	...	500	..	...	500	
" Manindra Nath Chowdry, Forester	...	.	500	...	...	500	
" Mon Mohon Mitter, Deputy Ranger	500	..	500	...	. .	1,000	
" Munshi Noimuddin, Deputy Ranger	...	500	...	...	. .	500	
" Nepal Chander Mukerjee, Forester	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	
" Nripendra Nath Ganguly, Apprentice . . .	..	500	...	...	...	500	
" Nunda Lal Singha, Ranger .	1,500	...	...	...	...	1,500	
" Poresh Nath Chatterjee, Ranger	500	...	500	...	...	1,000	
" Priya Nath Ganguly, Ranger	...	...	1,500	...	..	1,500	
" Rama Nath Banerjee, Deputy Ranger	500	...	...	...	..	500	
Carried over .	17,86,500	1,51,400	38,400	...	500	19,76,800	

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held	Amount of Investment. 3½ per cent., 1865.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Other 3½ per cent. Loans	Various 4 per cent. Loans	Debentures.	Total	Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Government Promissory Notes held under Article 166 of the Civil Account Code—*contd.*							
Brought forward .	17,86,500	1,51,400	38,400		500	19,76,800	
Forest Department—*contd.*							
BENGAL—*contd.*							
Sunderbuns Division—*contd.*							
Security Deposit of Ramendra Nath Raha, Apprentice .	...	.	500	.	...	500	Forest Divisional Officer Sunderbuns
" Rhidoy Nath Mitter, Ranger . . .	500	..	500			1,000	
" Romesh Chunder Dutta, Deputy Ranger . .	500	...	.		..	500	
" Rosick Lall Roy, Deputy Ranger . . .	500	500	...	..		1,000	
" Sarat Chander Chukerbutty, Forester . . .	..	...	500	..	...	500	
" Sasti Charan Chakravarti, Forester . . .			500	.	...	500	
" Satish Chander Sanyal, Apprentice . .		500	..			500	
" Sita Nath Bhattacharjee, Deputy Ranger . .	500		...	.	500	1,000	
" Sita Nath Chukerbutty, Deputy Ranger . .	...	..	500	..		500	
" Sital Chander Dutta, Offg. Forester . .	..		500	..	..	500	
" Sosodhar Sircar, Forester .	500		...	...	...	500	
" Sri Nath Shome, Deputy Ranger			500	...	...	500	
" Sris Chunder Mookherjee, Apprentice . . .	.	.	500		..	500	
" Surendra Nath Ray, Offg Forester	...		500	..	...	500	
" Umesh Chander Chukerbutty, Forester	..	500	...	...	...	500	
" Upendra Nath Dutta, Forester	...	...	500	...	...	500	
Tista Division.							
" Raghu Sing, Ranger . .	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	Ditto, Tista.
BURMA.							
You Division.							
" Mg. Kaing, Head Clerk .	500	...	...	...	...	500	Ditto, You.
Carried over .	17,90,500	1,52,900	43,400	..	1,000	19,87,800	

Names of Persons of Funds on whose behalf held	Amount of Investment.						Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
	3½ per cent., 1865	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Other 3½ per cent. Loans.	Various 4 per cent. Loans.	Debentures.	Total.	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Government Promissory Notes held under Article 166 of the Civil Account Code—*contd*							
Brought forward	17,90,500	1,52,900	43,400	..	1,000	19,87,800	
Forest Department—*contd.*							
CENTRAL PROVINCES.							
Balaghat.							
Security Deposit of Din Kar Vishnu Pranjpe, Ranger	500		.			500	Forest Divisional Officer, Balaghat.
" Golam Nabi Khan, Ranger	400	..	..	.	.	400	
Bhandara Division.							
" Jamshed Ali, Deputy Ranger	500	.				500	Ditto, Bhandara
Betul Division.							
" Bhagwant Rao, Ranger	500	.	...	...	..	500	Ditto, Betul.
" Shaik Kalloo, Deputy Ranger	500	...	...	...	...	500	
" Tirath Persad, Ranger	500				...	500	
Chanda Division.							
" Sakharam Vinayak Bhagwat, Ranger	...	500	..	.	.	500	Ditto, Chanda.
Chhindwara Division							
" Nagogi Rao Power, Deputy Ranger	500	. .		. .	.	500	Ditto, Chhindwara.
Jubbulpore Division.							
" Bhaiya Lal, Ranger	500	.		..	...	500	Ditto, Jubbulpore.
" Cole, R H., Ranger	500	...		...	...	500	
" Mahomed Yassin, Deputy Ranger	300	.	.	..	...	300	
Mandla Division.							
" Dhonder Narayin, Ranger	500	.	..	..	.	500	Ditto, Mandla.
" Noor Khan, Deputy "	500	..	..	...	...	500	
" Aram Khan, "	300		..	.	...	300	
" Moolchand, Deputy "	500	.	..	..	...	500	
" Ghaneshyam Pershad "	500	...	...	...	...	500	
" Manena Tewari, "	300	...	...	...	...	300	
Narsinghpore.							
" Shanker Nath, P., Extra Assistant Conservator	500	...	...	...	...	500	Ditto, Narsinghpore.
Carried over	17,98,300	1,53,400	43,400	...	1,000	19,96,100	

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment. 3½ per cent, 1865	3 per cent 1896-97	Other 3½ per cent Loans.	Various 4 per cent Loans.	Debentures.	Total	Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
Government Promissory Notes held under Article 166 of the Civil Account Code—*contd.*	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Brought forward .	17,98,300	1,53,400	43,400		1,000	19,96,100	
Forest Department—*contd.*							
CENTRAL PROVINCES—*contd.*							
Nimar Division.							
Security Deposit of Baz Khan, Forester	300	..		..		300	Forest Divisional Office Nimar
" Gouri Sankar, Ranger	500	.	.		...	500	
" Mahomed Sahib, "	500	.	.		.	500	
" Shrideo Bajpai, "	500	.	...	.	...	500	
" Vinayak Chandaji Bhagwat, "	500	...	.	.	.	500	
" Sadashew Rao, Head Clerk .	300	...		...		300	
Northern Circle.							
" Bapu Rao, Ranger . .	500		..			500	Conservator of Forest Northern Circle, Centr. Provinces
" Ram Chandra Rao, Head Clerk	300					300	
Raipur Division.							
" Madho Rao, Ranger	500	..		..	..	500	Forest Divisional Office Raipur.
" Sarmast Khan, Head Clerk .	500	.				500	
Wardha Division.							
" Rama Rao, Ranger . .	500	.	...	...	.	500	Ditto, Wardh
COORG							
Coorg Division.							
" Kongandra Ponnappa, Ranger	500	...	...	.	.	500	Ditto, Coorg.
" Madapa Ch., Ranger .	500	..	...		...	500	
" Pale Kandra Atchaiya, Ranger . .	500	.	...	.	.	500	
PUNJAB							
Montgomery Division.							
" Boodh Raj, Fuel Contractor .	500	...	...	.	..	500	Ditto, Montgomery
UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.							
Bahraich Division.							
Security Deposit of Barrow D., Ranger	500	...	...	...	...	500	Ditto, Bahraich.
" B. Akbar Khan, Head Clerk .	500	...	...	...	...	500	
" Kali Charan Varma, Ranger .	500	...	.	...	...	500	
" Munshi Gaffer Hussain, Ranger	500	...	...	...	...	500	
Carried over .	18,07,200	1,53,400	43,400	...	1,000	20,05,000	

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held	Amount of Investment.						Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent
	3½ per cent., 1865.	3 per cent, 1896-97.	Other 3½ per cent. Loans.	Various 4 per cent. Loans.	Debentures	Total	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Government Promissory Notes held under Article 166 of the Civil Account Code—*contd.*							
Brought forward .	18,07,200	1,53,400	43,400		1,000	20,05,000	
Forest Department—*contd.*							
UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH—*contd*							
Dehra-Dun Division.							
Security Deposit of Harswami, Ranger	500	...			..	500	Forest Divisional Officer, Dehra Dun
" Mathura Pershad Bhola, Ranger	500	...				500	
" Ramnarain, Ranger . .	500					500	
Gorakhpur Division.							
" Bishasher Prosad and Dwarka Das, Contractors	500					500	Ditto, Gorakhpur
" Gawke H. B, Ranger .			500			500	
" Jamuna Prosad, Contractor	500	..				500	
" Mahomed Yakub, Contractor	2,500	.	..			2,500	
Kheri Division.							
" Ali Ahmed, Contractor .	100	...		...		100	Ditto, Kheri.
" Behari Lall, Contractor .	200	.	.			200	
" Bhowani Sahai, Contractor .	300	.		..		300	
" Cheda, Contractor .	100	..	..	..		100	
" Gulab Rai, Contractor .	900	..	.		..	900	
" Kampta Pershad, Contractor	600	...	...	...	...	600	
" Lachmi Pershad, Ranger .	.	500	..			500	
" Mangul Ram, Contractor .	100	...	..	...		100	
" Mangla, Contractor .	200	..	..	..	.	200	
" Mansingh, Contractor . .	300	..	...	.	..	300	
" Mela Ram, Ranger . .	.	500			.	500	
" Nand Ram, Contractor .	200	..			...	200	
" Suraj Pershad, Contractor .	300	..	...			300	
" Suraj Balli, Contractor .	300	...	.	..	...	300	
" Vilayet Ali Khan, Contractor	200	...	...	...	...	200	
Gwalior.							
Raghogarh State	31,000	...	..	..		31,000	Resident at Gwalior
Hyderabad.							
Hussain Ali Khan, Minor .	600	..	...	..	..	600	First Assistant Resident, Hyderabad.
Carried over .	18,47,600	1,54,400	43,900	..	1,000	20,46,900	

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held	Amount of Investment.						Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
	3½ per cent, 1865	3 per cent., 1896-97	Other 3½ per cent Loans	Various 4 per cent Loans	Debentures	Total	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Government Promissory Notes held under Article 166 of the Civil Account Code—*contd*							
Brought forward	18,47,600	1,54,400	43,900		1,000	20,46,900	
Indore.							
Daly College Fund . . .	43,600				...	43,600	Treasury Officer, Indore
Dhar Leper Hospital Fund .	10,000					10,000	Treasury Officer, Indore
Guna Agency Local Fund	1,000					1,000	Treasury Officer, Indore
„ „ Dispensary Fund	2,500					2,500	Treasury Officer, Indore
„ „ School Fund .	5,000					5,000	Treasury Officer, Indore
Indore Residency Bazar Fund .	15,100	10,000				25,100	Agent, Governor General, Central India, Indore
Kibia Scholarship Fund	3,000					3,000	Treasury Officer, Indore
Mhow Church of England Mission Fund	3,500					3,500	Treasury Officer, Indore
Security Deposit of Treasurer, Indore Treasury . .	50,000					50,000	Treasury Officer, Indore
Kalat.							
Mir Yacoob Khan and Mir Ayub Khan	20,600					20,600	Political Agent, Kalat
Mhow							
Mihidpore Cantonment Fund	9,400		. . .			9,400	President Cantonment Committee, Mhow
Nowgong.							
Debi Gir, a Minor . .	10,000					10,000	Political Agent, Bundelkhand
Famine Insurance Fund .	13,800		.			13,800	Political Agent, Bundelkhand
Panna State . . .	4,00,000		...	..		4,00,000	Political Agent, Bundelkhand
Prince of Wales' Recovery Fund	2,400		...			2,400	Political Agent, Bundelkhand
Rao Bahadur Roshun Sing	1,50,000	..	.			1,50,000	Political Agent, Bundelkhand
Sarila State . . .	1,70,000					1,70,000	Political Agent, Bundelkhand
Security Deposit of Treasurer, Bundelkhand Agency .	3,000		..	...		3,000	Political Agent, Bundelkhand
„ Jaggu Ram and Ram Pallat, Contractors .		2,000	...			2,000	Cantonment Magistrate, Nowgong
„ Treasurer, Nowgong Treasury	10,000	.	...	.		10,000	Political Agent, Bundelkhand.
„ „ Sarila State	1,000	..	...	.	..	1,000	Political Agent, Bundelkhand.
Port Blair.							
„ „ Head Store-keeper	2,200	..	.	...		2,200	Supply and Transport Officer, Port Blair.
„ Treasurer, Port Blair Treasury . .	2,000	..		..	...	2,000	Treasury Officer, Port Blair.
Carried over .	27,75,700	1,66,400	43,900	..	1,000	29,87,000	

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment: 3½ per cent, 1865	3 per cent, 1896 97	Other 3½ per cent Loans	Various 4 per cent Loans	Debentures	Total	Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent
	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Government Promissory Notes held under Article 166 of the Civil Account Code—*concld.*							
Brought forward	27,75,700	1,66 400	43,900		1,000	29,87,000	
Quetta.							
Abdul Aziz, Minor	5,400					5,400	Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Quetta-Pishin
Abdul Shakur and Abdul Tahir, Minors	6,800					6,800	
Abdul Rohim, Minor	1 200					1 200	Political Agent, Quetta
Quetta Municipality	10 000					10 000	Municipal Secretary and District Engineer, Quetta
Sambhar							
Security Deposit of Chooni Lall, Contractor	500					500	Assistant Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, Sambhar.
" Treasurer, Sambhar Treasury	75,500			...		75,500	
Sibi.							
Barnes School Scholarship Fund	3 200					3,200	Political Agent, Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali, and Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sibi
Female Dispensary at Sibi	7,400			.	..	7,400	Political Agent, Thal Chotiali
Shahrig Bazar Excluded Local Fund	6,900			...	.	6,900	Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali
Zhob.							
Countess of Dufferin Hospital Fund	2 500		...	. .	.	2,500	Political Agent, Zhob
Sirdar Zarghoon Khan	1 300		..	...		1,300	
Total Civil Officers in direct Account in stock	28,96,400	1,66,400	43,900		1,000	31,07,700	
Government Promissory Notes held under Article 167 of the Civil Account Code.							
Supply and Transport Officer, Port Blair	...		4,300			4,300	No interest drawn
Forest Divisional Officer, Oudh Circle	...		500	...		500	
" " " Gorakhpur	.	.	4,500	...		4,500	
" " " Montgomery	...	...	200	...	...	200	
Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle, Central Provinces	...	..	7,400	...	. .	7,400	
Inspector General of Civil Veterinary Department	.	800	...	..	...	800	
Superintendent, Government Printing	..	500	500	...	...	1,000	
Total Civil Officers in direct Account in safe custody	.	1,300	17,400	...	.	18,700	
Carried over	28,96,400	1,67,700	61,300	...	1,000	31,26,400	

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held	Amount of Investment.					
	3½ per cent, 1865	3 per cent, 1896-97	Other 3½ per cent Loans	Various 4 per cent. Loans	Debentures	Total.
	R	R	R	R	R	R
Brought forward .	28,96,400	1,67,700	61,300		1,000	31,26,400
Comptroller General's Trust account in stock.						
Indemnity Deposit of lost Promissory Notes—						
Appu Row, S., Pensioned Tasildar	1,000	1,000				2,000
Bright, A. W. .	1,000		200			1,200
Daroga Raza Hossain	9,700	.				9,700
Kedar Nath Sanyal .		400	.			400
Kedar Nath Dass . .			500	.		500
Koylash Chunder Sen			700			700
Mussamat Moola Bibee	1,500			.		1,500
Navanidrai Dulputrai .	500		...			500
Government Promissory Notes held on account of the following —						
Abdar Razak Indemnity Fund .	86,400			..		86,400
Bengal Christian Family Pension Fund	4,15,000		.		.	4,15,000
General Family Pension Fund	.	2,59,000	...			2,59,000
Hindu Family Annuity Fund	8,50,000	...	.			8,50,000
Mysore Railway Debenture Loan Sinking Fund . .	22,45,800	10,66,100		..	25,50,000	58,61,900
Patriotic Fund .	2,34,100		.	.	.	2,34,100
Persian Famine Relief Fund .	14,000		.	..	...	14,000
DEPOSITS HELD ON ACCOUNT OF RAILWAYS.						
East Indian Railway Company.						
Colliery Benefit Fund . . .	12,100	..	1,000	.	.	13,100
Fine Fund . . .	81,700	..	4,500		..	86,200
Hill School Endowment Fund . .	2,00,000	..		...	...	2,00,000
Comptroller General's Trust—Carried over . . .	41,52,800	13,26,500	6,9[illegible]	.	25,50,000	80,36,200
Carried over .	28,96,400	1,67,700	61,300	.	1,000	31,26,400

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held	Amount of Investment.						
	3½ per cent., 1865.	3 per cent, 1896-97.	Other 3½ per cent Loans.	Various 4 per cent. Loans.	Debentures.	Total	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Comptroller General's Trust account—*contd.*							
Brought forward	28,56,400	1,67,700	61,300	...	1,000	31,26,400	
Comptroller General's Trust—Brought forward	41,52,800	13,26,500	6,900	..	25,50,000	80,36,200	
East Indian Railway Company.							
Mutual Guarantee Fund	95,700		3,000	...		98,700	
Provident Fund	2,98,000		28,48,500	...	89,05,200	1,20,51,700	
Savings Bank	3,98,500		.	..	..	3,98,500	
Stephenson Memorial Fund	5,000	.	..	...	.	5,000	
Bengal Central Railway Company.							
Provident Fund	72,500	5,500	3,000	..		81,000	
Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company.							
Provident Fund	...	...	1,75,000	..	5,00,000	6,75,000	
TOTAL COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S TRUST ACCOUNT IN STOCK	50,22,500	13,32,000	30,36,400		1,19,55,200	2,13,46,100	
Comptroller General's Trust Account Investment held under Article 167, C. A. Code, on account of Lost Currency Notes—							
Abdul Roshid of Alur Bazar, Dacca	..	.	400	..	.	400	No interest drawn
Azim Mia	...		300		...	300	
Amrita Nand Gupta	..		600	..	...	600	
Apurba Narain Das	...		100	...	...	100	
Aukhoy Kumar Dutta	.	..	200		...	200	
Baboo Ram Deb	...	.	100	.	..	100	
Baikuntha Nath and Srinath Shaha	...	..	300	...	...	300	
Bell, J. W.	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	
Safe Custody—Carried over	...	...	3,000	...	...	3,000	
Carried over	79,18,900	14,99,700	30,97,700	...	1,19,56,200	2,44,72,500	

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT.						
	3½ per cent, 1865.	3 per cent, 1896-97	Other 3½ per cent Loans.	Various 4 per cent. Loans	Debentures.	TOTAL.	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Comptroller General's Trust account Investment held under Article 167, C. A. Code, on account of lost Currency Notes—*contd.*							
Brought forward	79,18,900	14,99,700	30,97,700		1,19,56,200	2,44,72,500	
Safe Custody—Brought forward		.	3,000			3,000	
Bharosi Ram			1,300			1,300	No interest drawn.
Bhajan Ram & Ram Narain	..		400		.	400	
Bhogobut Chunder Roy			500			500	
Bilas Roy and Sew Dutt Roy .			100			100	
Bissessur Saraswati .			700			700	
Carapiet, A. . . .				400	.	400	
Chunder Kanto Bose .			200			200	
Chunder Kanto Mozumdar		..	1,300			1,300	
Deoki Ram Jaiswar	.	...	300			300	
Dwarka Nath Kundu . . .		..	100			100	
Fidda Ali Hosain	.		2,500		.	2,500	
Freeborne, J H			200		..	200	
Giridhari Lall Shaha . .	.		100			100	
Government Agency Balance .				500		500	
Govind Ram and Dalchand .			1,700			1,700	
Heera Lall Chatterjee . . .	.		200		.	200	
Jaggan Nath Kajarimal . .	..		500	.	.	500	
Jogessuar Dass .		.	100	..		100	
Janoki Nath Biswas . .	...		800		.	800	
Kabiraj, J.		...	300			300	
Kali Krishna Sen, Kabiraj . .	...	.	100	...		100	
Krishna Coomar Sirkar . . .			20	..		200	
Lall Chand . .			600	...	..	600	
Land Mortgage Bank . .			2,500	...	...	2,500	
Lolit Chand Mittra and Probodh Chand Mittra	.		100	...	...	100	
Macneil & Co., Messrs . .		..	100		...	100	
Mahomed Amin of Pendra Road .	..	...	500	..		500	
Safe Custody—Carried over . .		..	18,400	900	..	19,300	
Carried over	79,18,900	14,99,700	10,97,700	...	1,19,56,200	2,44,72,500	

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment						
	3½ per cent., 1865	3 per cent, 1896-97.	Other 3½ per cent. Loans	Various 4 per cent Loans	Debentures	Total	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Comptroller General's Trust Account Investment held under Article 167, C. A. Code, on account of lost Currency Notes—*contd.*							
Brought forward	79,18,900	14,99,700	30,97,700		1,19,56,200	2,44,72,500	
Safe Custody—Brought forward		..	18, 00	900		19,300	
Mahomed Ibrahim . . .			2,200			2,200	
Massamat Goharjan and Begumjan			1,900			1,900	
Moula Bux Abdar Rashid		.	100			100	
Moung Tun Gyee Maook Bhamo	..		900		...	900	
Moulvi Ahmed Ali . .				800		800	
Munshi Nundjee		...		200		200	
Nobo Coomar Bose . . .				400		400	
Nobo Kishore Dass . . .	.	..	100		.	100	
Nocoor Krishna Mookherjee .	..		1,000	..	.	1,000	
Paul, P. G			100	..	...	100	
Pran Nath Chowdhuri . . .		.	200	.	..	200	
Pundit Divi Dayal . .		.	500			500	
Pyari Mohun and Nanda Mohun Shaha		...	400	.		400	No interest drawn.
Raghu Saran Lal Maroji . . .		...	100			100	
Rai Charan Dutta . .	..		100		..	100	
Rajcoomar Choudhuri . .	.	...	300	..	.	300	
Rakhal Chunder Sinha .	..	.	1,000	.		1,000	
Ram Bandhu Bhattacharjee . .	..		300			300	
Ram Golam Sing		.	100		.	100	
Ram Lall . . .	..	..	...	100	...	100	
Ram Saran Ram	..	500				500	
Ram Sukh Bhakat and Ram Ratan Bhakat	.	..	200			200	
Saroda Soonder Paul . . .	.	.	200	..	.	200	
Sasi Kumar Dass	..	..	6,000	.	.	6,000	
Shib Doyal Singh	.	...	5,600		..	5,600	
Sobhani Biswas . . .	...	.	200	..		200	
Safe Custody—Carried over . .	...	500	39,900	2,400		42,800	
Carried over .	79,18,900	14,99,700	30,97,700	...	1,19,56,200	2,44,72,500	

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held	Amount of Investment.						
	3½ per cent, 1865.	3 per cent, 1896-97.	Other 3½ per cent Loans.	Various 4 per cent Loans.	Debentures.	Total.	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Comptroller General's Trust Account Investment held under Article 167, C. A. Code, on account of lost Currency Notes—*concld*							
Brought forward .	79,18,900	14,99,700	30,97,700	.	1,19,56,200	2,44,72,500	
Safe Custody—Brought forward	.	500	39,900	2,400	..	42,800	
Sudhamoy Roy . .	..	...	200		.	200	No interest drawn
Syed Mahomed Ibrahim Hossain Khan and Syed Akbar Ali Khan . .	..	..	500		.	500	
Syed Abdar Rahman . .	.	..	100		..	100	
Taji Ahir	...	500	...	...	...	500	
Thiroovengada Swamy Naicker .	..	..	300		...	300	
Toolsi Ram			.	100	.	100	
TOTAL COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S TRUST ACCOUNT IN SAFE CUSTODY		1,000	41,000	2,500	.	44,500	
GRAND TOTAL .	79,18,900	15,00,700	31,38,700	2,500	1,10,56,200	2,15,17,000	

Besides the above, the following Government Promissory Notes have been received, but not yet converted into Book Debt Certificate :—

Case Nos. 412, 413, 469, 495, 496, 497, 498, and 523, Agent and Chief Auditor, East Indian Railway	27,800
" " 437 and 438, Agent and Chief Engineer, Bengal Central Railway and Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways	10,500
" " 457 and 554, Mysore Railway Debenture Loan Sinking Fund . . .	51,000
" " 483 and 538, Agent, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, and Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways	1,50,000
" No. 560, Dejendra Nath Dass, Cashier, Comptroller General's Office . . .	500
" Nos. 397, 398, 399, and 400, Forest Divisional Officer, Kheri	1,100
" No. 427, Master of the Mint	100
" " 448, Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali and Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sibi	900
" " 460, Commissioner and Treasury Officer, Coorg	1,100
" " 474, Forest Divisional Officer, Saharanpore	500
" " 569, District Judge and Treasury Officer, Coorg	900
" " 584, Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara	500
" " 593, Political Resident in Turkish Arabia	6,000

O. T. BARROW,
Officiating Comptroller and Auditor-General.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE, CALCUTTA,
The 14th January 1904

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 12th February 1904.

No. 42.—Offices reported opened and closed during the month of January 1904.

Name of office.	Where situated.	Date	REMARKS
	Government Telegraph Offices		
Ennur	Madras	15th November 1903	Closed
Fulchari (Rangpur)	Bengal	1st January 1904	Opened
Gautsa (Sikkim)	Sikkim	18th „ „	Ditto
Jath (Bijapur)	Bombay	15th „ „	Closed
Kilasavalpatti	Madras	24th „ „	Opened.
Lingtam (Sikkim)	Sikkim	1st „ „	Ditto
Lohagara	Bengal	28th May 1903	Ditto.
Myohaung	Burma	19th January 1904	Ditto.
Pakyong (Sikkim)	Sikkim	16th „ „	Closed
Phari Jang (Tibet)	Tibet	27th „ „	Opened.
Pannamaravathy	Madras	30th „ „	Ditto
Purnea Lines	Bihar	17th „ „	Closed
Rabat (Baluchistan)	Baluchistan	29th „ „	Opened
Saindak (Baluchistan)	Ditto	7th „ „	Ditto.

NOTE.—The following changes in the names of Government Telegraph Offices are notified :—

"Banapur Railway Station" instead of "Seoni-Malwa Railway Station"
"Darazanda" instead of "Drazanda"
"Ghazar (Kashmir)" instead of "Ghazar (Chitral)"
"Gupis (Kashmir)" instead of "Gupis (Chitral)"
"Nasik Railway Station" instead of "Nasik Road"

Name of office.	Where situated.	Date	REMARKS
	Railway Telegraph Offices	1904.	
Chundwok	Bengal and North-Western Railway	29th January	Opened
Hathiyan	North-Western Railway	10th „	Ditto
Jutogh	Kalka-Simla Railway	2nd „	Ditto
Kanoh	Ditto	2nd „	Ditto
Kutbal	North-Western Railway	1st „	Closed
Muftiganj	Bengal and North-Western Railway	29th „	Opened
Naugazi	North-Western Railway	1st „	Closed
Sate	Great Indian Peninsula Railway	11th „	Ditto
Sheoghi	Kalka-Simla Railway	2nd „	Opened.

NOTE.—The following change in the name of a Railway Telegraph Office is notified :—

On the Bengal and North-Western Railway—
"Matera (Oudh)" instead of "Matera"

T. D. BERRINGTON,
Offg. Director, Traffic Branch.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 12th February 1904.

No. 327.—The following promotions are made with effect from the 18th December 1903, *vice* Mr. A. W. Smart, promoted to the 1st grade of Extra Assistant Superintendents :—

Mr. E. P. S. Hill, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, on the seconded list, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, in the same list.

Mr. R. R. Dickinson, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.

Mr. L. F. Berkeley, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 4th grade, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade.

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Mr. P Beechey, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 5th grade, on the seconded list, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 4th grade, on the same list.

Mr. E F Berkeley, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 5th grade, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 4th grade.

Mr H G Shaw, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 5th grade

Mr. M C Petters, Officiating Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade, is confirmed in that grade

Mr E J Biggie, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade

Mr. B M Berrill, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, to be Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade

Mr C West, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, to be Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.

No 328.—In accordance with Revenue and Agriculture Department No. 61—6-1, dated the 14th January 1904, the following seconded officers are brought on to the effective, list, with effect from the 28th December 1903 —

Mr J Hickie,	Extra Assistant	Superintendent,	1st	grade.
Mr E. P S. Hill,	„	„	2nd	do
Mr A B Smart,	„	„	5th	do
Mr. J A. Freeman,	„	„	6th	do.
Mr. H. H B Hanby,	„	„	6th	do

No. 329.—In consequence of the reversion of Messrs J. Hickie, E P. S. Hill, A B. Smart, J A Freeman, and H H B Hanby to the effective list and the creation of the following additional appointments in the Provincial Service —

Extra Assistant Superintendent,	4th	grade	1
„ „ „	5th	„	1
„ „ „	6th	„	1
Sub-Assistant Superintendent,	2nd	„	1
„ „ „	3rd	„	1

the following reversions will have effect from the 28th December 1903 —

Mr. A W Smart, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to revert to the Extra Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade

Messrs E P S Hill and R R Dickinson, Extra Assistant Superintendents, 2nd grade, to revert to the Extra Assistant Superintendents, 3rd grade.

Messrs C S Kraal and L F Berkeley, Extra Assistant Superintendents, 3rd grade, to revert to the Extra Assistant Superintendents, 4th grade.

Messrs. P. Beechey and E F Berkeley, Extra Assistant Superintendents, 4th grade (the former on the seconded list), to revert to Extra Assistant Superintendents, 5th grade

Mr. H G. Shaw, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 5th grade, to revert to Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade

Messrs P. Williams and M. C. Petters, Extra Assistant Superintendents, 6th grade, to revert to Sub-Assistant Superintendents, 1st grade.

Messrs. W. J Jarbo and B. M Berrill, Sub-Assistant Superintendents, 1st grade, to revert to the Sub-Assistant Superintendents, 2nd grade.

Mr. C. West, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, to revert to the Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade.

No. 330.—The following promotions are made with effect from the 13th January 1904, *vice* Mr. J Hickie, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, retired :—

Mr A. W. Smart, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

Mr E P S. Hill, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.

Mr. C. S Kraal, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 4th grade, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade

Mr P. Beechey, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 5th grade, on the seconded list to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 4th grade, on the same list.

Mr. E. F. Berkeley, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 5th grade, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent 4th grade.

Mr. H. G. Shaw, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 5th grade

Mr. P Williams, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade.

Mr. W. G. Jarbo, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, to be Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

Mr. C. West, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, to be Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.

ST. G. GORE, Colonel, R.E.,
Surveyor General of India

THE HONOURABLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Camp, the 9th February 1904.

No. 332-*C*.—The land below described, forming a portion of the Chang Gate Bir, being no longer required for the purposes of a State Forest, is hereby under the orders of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara, relinquished, and the present declaration is made and published under the Ajmer Forest Regulation, 1874, Section 10.

Boundaries —*North.*—A duct from the Jalia Tank running across the Bir.

East and *West.*—The exterior boundary of the Forest.

South.—The reserved forest.

Area. 7 Acres.

The 13th February 1904.

No 363-*C*.—*K*.-4.—In accordance with the provisions of section 25 of the Ajmer Municipalities Regulation (V of 1886), the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara is pleased to notify the re-appointment of Lala Ram Gopal Sah as a member of the Kekri Municipal Committee for a period of three years, with effect from the 1st January 1904.

By order,
A. B MINCHIN, Captain,
First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore, the 15th February 1904.

No. 1350.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Indore Residency Bazars Small Cause Court Law, 1895, the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India hereby appoints Lala Piyare Lal, the Native Assistant, to be Judge of the Court of Small Causes in the Indore Residency Bazars during the absence on leave of Rai Sahib Pandit Nand Lal, Extra Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, or until further orders.

By order,
W E JARDINE,
First Assistant Agent to the Governor General for Central India

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 13th February 1904.

No. 23—Mr J H. Chase, Assistant Traffic Superintendent in class III, grade 3, of the Superior Establishment of State Railways, is granted, under articles 233 and 336 of the Civil Service Regulations, leave on medical certificate for three months in combination with privilege leave for three months granted, with effect from the forenoon of 7th October 1903.

W. V CONSTABLE, Col, R.E,
Manager.

II E 2

HONOURABLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 11th February 1904.

No 675.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 8 (2), 8 (3), 9 (2), 175 (1), clauses (*b*) to (*h*) and 175 (2) of the Bangalore Municipal Law, 1897, and in supersession of the existing rules, the Resident in Mysore is pleased to make the following rules —

1 Under sections 8 (1) and 19 (2) the Municipal Commission is to consist of a President, a Medical Officer, and twenty-four other Commissioners Of these twenty-four Commissioners, six will be appointed by the Resident, either by name or by office, one shall be elected by the Bangalore Trades Association in accordance with rule 21, and seventeen shall be elected as hereinafter provided

Every elected Commissioner shall hold office for a term of two years, and every Commissioner appointed by the Resident by name, shall hold office for a term of three years

Provided that any member elected or appointed to fill a casual vacancy shall hold his seat for the time for, and subject to the conditions upon, which it was tenable by the person in whose place he has been so elected or appointed, and no longer

2 For the purposes of these rules, the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore shall be divided into the following wards or divisions, namely:—

No	Ward or Division
1	Alsur
2.	Southern Division
3	East General Bazaar.
4.	West General Bazaar
5	Cleveland Town.
6	High Ground

3 All the inhabitants of the Station shall, for the purposes of these rules, be divided into the following three classes —

1 Europeans and Eurasians,
2 Mahomedans,
3 Hindus and others,

and each such class shall elect separately its own representatives

4 The number of Commissioners to be elected by each class and for each division shall be as follows —

Division	Classes.			Total No of Commissioners.
	Europeans and Eurasians	Mahomedans	Hindus and others.	
1 Alsur	1	..	1	2
2. Southern Division	1	1	1	3
3 East General Bazar	1	1	2	4
4. West General Bazar	1	1	2	4
5 Cleveland Town	1	...	1	2
6 High Ground	1		1	2
TOTAL	6	3	8	17

5 In order to be qualified for election as a Commissioner, a person must.—

(*a*) be of the male sex,

(*b*) have completed his twenty-fifth year,

(*c*) have a sufficient knowledge of the English language to be able to speak to a motion or to follow debates in that language,

(*d*) be, at the time of the preparation of the lists required by rule 14, a resident within municipal limits, and

(*e*) be, at the said time, the occupier, as owner, mortgagee or tenant, of a house within such limits, which is valued for assessment purposes at not less than rupees thirty per mensem, or have paid, on his own behalf, for the year immediately preceding the said time, municipal taxes of one or more kinds noted in the margin, or Government land revenue, to the aggregate amount not less than twenty rupees.

(*a*) Tax on carriages, horses, or other animals
(*b*) Tax upon arts, professions trade or callings
(*c*) Tax on houses, building or lands according to the annual value thereof, whether for general purposes or for water supply

Provided that when an undivided Hindu family has paid double the taxes or land revenue herein mentioned, any one member thereof, having the other qualifications required, shall be eligible to be elected a Commissioner.

Provided also that no person shall be elected a Commissioner unless his name has been previously entered as a person qualified for election in the lists referred to in rule 19

6. A person shall be disqualified for election as a Commissioner if he—

(a) is an officer or servant of the Municipal Commission ; or

(b) is an uncertificated bankrupt or an undischarged insolvent ; or

(c) has been convicted of any such offence, or has been subjected by a Criminal Court to any such order as implies, in the opinion of the District Magistrate, a defect of character which unfits him to be a Commissioner, or

(d) has been declared by notification in any Government Gazette to be disqualified for employment in, or has been dismissed from, the public service, or

(e) is disqualified under section 11, sub section 2, of the Municipal Law, or

(f) is interested, otherwise than as a shareholder in a Joint-Stock Company, in any contract made with, or work done for, the Commission.

A share or interest in a newspaper, in which any advertisement relating to the affairs of the Municipal Commission may be inserted, is not a disqualification within the meaning of this clause

7. In order to be qualified to vote in the election of Commissioners a person must.—

(a) be of the male sex ;

(b) have completed his twenty-first year,

(c) be able to read and write his vernacular language ; and

(d) at the time of the preparation of the lists required by rule 14, fulfil one of the following conditions, namely —he must

(i) be the *bonâ fide* owner, in his own right, of a house, building or land, situate within the division for the Commissioner of which he desires to vote, and have paid for the preceding year, the municipal tax noted in the margin or Government land revenue, to the aggregate amount of five rupees, or

Tax on houses, buildings or land according to the annual value thereof whether for general purposes or for water-supply

(ii) be residing within the division for the Commissioner of which he desires to vote, and have paid for the preceding year, municipal taxes of one or more of the kinds noted in the margin to the aggregate amount of not less than five rupees, or

(a) Tax on carriages, horses or other animals
(b) Tax upon arts, professions, trades or callings.

(iii) have been for the period of twelve months immediately preceding the said time, the occupier, as owner, mortgagee or tenant, of a house situate within the division for the Commissioner of which he desires to vote, and valued for assessment purposes at not less than eight rupees per mensem, or

(iv) be a graduate of some University in the United Kingdom, or the British Colonies or India, and be resident within the limits of the division for the Commissioner of which he desires to vote, or

(v) be the Secretary of, or some other person duly authorised in that behalf by, any company which is registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1882, or under any Act of Parliament, which has its registered office or other place of business in the division for the Commissioner of which he desires to vote, and which has for the preceding year paid taxes under the Municipal Law, to the aggregate amount of not less than twenty-five rupees, or

(vi) be a person duly authorised in that behalf by a firm which has its place of business in the division for the Commissioner of which he desires to vote and which has, for the preceding year, paid taxes under the Municipal Law to the aggregate amount of not less than twenty-five rupees.

Provided that if any dispute arises as to class in which a company or a firm shall be placed for the purposes of voting, under rule 3, the decision of the President thereon shall be final

Provided also that no person shall vote unless his name has been previously entered as a person qualified to vote in the lists referred to in rule 19.

8. A general election of Commissioners shall take place every second year on any day or days in the month of November that may be fixed by the Resident

Every candidate for election shall cause to be delivered to the President, on or before the 24th October, a notice in writing showing his name and the division for which he proposes to stand, together with the names of two voters in such division, and in his own class, who respectively propose and second his candidature, and of eight other such voters who approve his nomination.

The President shall publish a list of such candidates in one or more of the local newspapers, and shall also post to each voter the name or names of the candidate or candidates for his division and class

If the number of candidates for any division in any class exceeds the number of Commissioners thereunto allotted, the election shall be determined by vote in such place and manner as shall from time to time be directed by the Resident.

9. Where an equality of votes is found to exist between any two or more candidates at any election under these rules, and the addition of a vote would entitle one of such candidates to be elected a Commissioner, the President may give such additional vote, and the candidate to whom such additional vote has been given shall thereupon be held to be elected a Commissioner.

10. No person shall be considered as elected unless he has secured the votes of at least one-sixth of the total number of persons entitled to vote for his election.

11. If no candidate presents himself for election in any class of any division, or if no candidate secures the minimum number of votes required, the Resident will appoint a Commissioner to fill the vacant place. The Commissioner so appointed shall, notwithstanding anything contained in rule 1, hold office for a period of two years only.

12. Whoever by any gift or reward, or by any promise or agreement or security for any gift or reward, induces any person to give or forbear to give his vote in any election, shall be deemed to be guilty of corruption, and whoever by threatening another with any injury to his person, reputation or property or to the person, reputation or property of any one in whom that person is interested, makes that person give or forbear to give his vote in any election, shall be deemed to be guilty of intimidation.

13. Whenever any allegation of corrupt practices or intimidation at an election, is made by a person qualified to vote or to be elected a Commissioner at such election, the same shall be enquired into by the President, who shall submit a report thereof, together with his proceedings in the case, to the Resident. If upon a perusal of such report and proceedings, the Resident finds that the person, against whom the allegation is made, has been guilty of corruption or intimidation, or has connived at or abetted the exercise of corruption or intimidation on his behalf by any other person, he may declare such election to be void.

Any person whose election has been rendered void under this rule, shall be deemed disqualified for election for a period of five years.

14. Lists of persons qualified to be elected and to vote under rules 5, 6, and 7 shall, not later than the 30th day of April preceding each general election, be prepared by the President, printed and published. There shall be one such list for each of the classes referred to in rule 3, and such list shall show separately the names of persons qualified to vote and to stand for election in each division.

15. The President shall publish such lists by affixing copies thereof in some conspicuous place in or near the Municipal Office and in each division. The President shall give notice of such publication in one or more of the local newspapers, and the said lists shall be open to public inspection, at all reasonable times of the day, for fifteen days after the date of publication of such notice Copies of such lists shall be supplied to the public at the Municipal Office at cost price.

16. (*a*) Any person whose name is not in the lists so published, and who claims to have it inserted therein may, within 15 days after such publication, give notice in writing of his claim to the President.

(*b*) Any person whose name is in the lists may object to any other person as not being entitled to have his name retained therein. Every person objecting shall, within fifteen days from the date of publication of the lists, give to the President notice in writing of the objection and of the nature thereof.

17. The President assisted by three or more Commissioners shall hear and determine the claims and objections which have been duly made as aforesaid, in open office, giving three clear days' notice of the holding of the enquiry by written notice served upon each claimant, person objecting, and person objected to. In the event of a difference of opinion, the matter shall be determined by the opinion of the majority, the President having a casting vote.

The President and the said Commissioners shall insert in the lists the name of every person who has duly claimed to have his name inserted therein, and whose claim is proved to their satisfaction, and they shall expunge from the lists the name of every person proved to be not qualified to be retained therein. They may also correct any clerical error or omission in the lists

The President and the said Commissioners may adjourn the hearing of any matter under this rule from time to time, but they shall dispose of all claims and objections by the fifteenth day of August

18 In the event of the President and the said Commissioners rejecting any claim or objection under the last preceding rule, the claimant or objector, and in the event of their accepting any objection, the person aggrieved, may, at any time within fifteen days after such rejection or acceptance, appeal to the officer holding the appointment of District Judge,

and such officer shall, within 30 days after receipt of such appeal, and after such enquiry as he deems necessary, make such order for correcting the lists or otherwise as shall seem to him fit, and his order shall be final and binding.

19. The lists thus prepared and amended shall remain in force for a period of two years, and printed copies of such lists shall be obtainable on payment of such reasonable fee as may from time to time be prescribed by the President in this behalf.

20. Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing rules, it shall be open to any person qualified under rules 5, 6 and 7, on the occurrence of a vacancy which is to be filled by a special election, to apply to the President, within a reasonable time before the date fixed for such election, to have his name inserted in the lists referred to in rule 19. The President may pass such order thereon as he thinks fit, and his order shall be final.

21. No person shall be elected a Commissioner by the Bangalore Trades Association unless he is at the time of the election a member of the said Association.

The election shall be made by the members for the time being of the said Association on such day as may be fixed by the Resident and in such manner as shall from time to time be determined at a meeting of the said Association convened in accordance with the rules at the time in force in this behalf.

The Secretary to the said Association shall make a return in duplicate to the First Assistant to the Resident in Mysore setting forth the name in full of the person so elected.

'By order'

R. M. KING,

First Assistant to the Resident

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Note of the Lahore Circle is stated to have been destroyed and payment of its value has been claimed by the person whose name is placed against the number, any other person claiming a right to them is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Note wholly lost or destroyed.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes	Value.	Name of claimant.
		R	
W-107 of 1900-01	EA-9—19639	50	Mahmood Khan, late Khansawan, Mountain Battery, Malakand Khar Camp. Now at Simla.

C. F. COWIE,

Currency Officer.

PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE:

LAHORE,

The 11th February 1904

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* and upwards at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, for *cash only* at the following rates, *viz.*:—

	Government officers.	General public.	Postage extra.
	R	R	Annas.
1-pound tin	10	12	8
½ "	5	6	6
¼ "	2-8	3	4

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April 1903, the price of this Quinine will be as follows:—

1-pound tin,	R16,	or post-free,	R16-8
½ "	R8,	"	R8-6
¼ "	R4,	"	R4-6

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 16th February 1904.

No. 428-*Ap*.—Mr C. R Haygarth is appointed to act as Postmaster, Meerut, during the absence on deputation of Mr. J. S Goss or until further orders.

H. M. KISCH,
Officiating Director General of the Post Office of India

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

POWERS.

Peshawar, the 18th January 1904.

No. 5-*A*.—Under the provisions of section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, Munshi Muhammad Abdul Karim Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, is appointed a Magistrate of the 1st class in the Dera Ismail Khan District

No. 5-*B*.—Under the provisions of section 58 (*1*) of the North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation, No VII of 1901, Munshi Muhammad Abdul Karim Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, is invested with the powers of a Munsif of the 1st class with respect to cases generally within the limits of the Civil District of Dera Ismail Khan.

2. The Honourable the Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that Munshi Muhammad Abdul Karim Khan shall be deemed, for the purposes of the said Regulation, to be a Munsif.

No. 5-*C*.—In accordance with the provisions of section 40 of Act II of 1886, Munshi Muhammad Abdul Karim Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, is hereby appointed, within the limits of the district to which he may from time to time be posted, to exercise the powers conferred, and to perform the duties imposed, by sections 25, 26, 28 and 32 of the said Act upon a Collector.

APPOINTMENT.

The 10th February 1904.

No. 16—On the termination of the special duty on which he was placed in Notification No. 40, dated 13th March 1903, Munshi Muhammad Abdul Karim Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, is posted to the Dera Ismail Khan District as Treasury Officer, Dera Ismail Khan, and assumed charge of his duties on the afternoon of the 18th January 1904, relieving Sardar Sultan Assad Jan, transferred.

By order,

A. H. GRANT,
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, N.-W. F. Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION.

Peshawar, the 8th February 1904.

No. 73.—Whereas it appears to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, Officers, Quarters, New Native Infantry lines, near Fort Akalgarh;

It is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose :—

Specification of Land.

District	Parganah.	Mauzah.	Area in acres.	Direction.	Boundaries.	Place where the plans may be inspected
Dera Ismail Khan.	Dera Ismail Khan	Dera Ismail Khan.	Plot A 0 82	North-East of the Polo Ground.	North -Land belonging to Tahl Ram, son of Ganga Ram Chawla South—Land belonging to Nawab Allah Dad Khan, Sadozai East—Land belonging to Tahl Ram, son, of Ganga Ram Chawla. West—Land belonging to Government (Khem Chand and Mana Singh tenants)	Commanding Royal Engineer's Office, Derajat District

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6, Act I of 1894, and under section 7 of the said Act the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the land specified above.

G. K. SCOTT-MONCRIEFF, Lt.-Col., R.E.,
Secy. to the Hon the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner,
N.-W. Frontier Province, P. W. Department

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,

Irrigation Branch.

NOTIFICATION

Lahore, the 16th February 1904.

No. 401-*I.F.*—Whereas it appears to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, for the Hazarkhani Branch, Kabul River Canal,

It is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose —

Specification of Land.

District	Tahsil	Mauzah.	Area in acres	Direction.	Places where the plans may be inspected
Peshawar	Peshawar	Taikal Payan	11·27	Taking off at R. D 72390 of Kabul River Canal, and running generally in a south-easterly direction.	Office of the Executive Engineer, Swat River Canal Division, at Mardan, and of Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar District
		Peshawar City (inside)	1 70		
		Peshawar City. (Known) Qasba. (outside)	12 42		
		Hazarkhani	13·82		
		TOTAL	39·21		

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6, Act I of 1894, and under section 7 of the said Act the Deputy Commissioner of Peshawar is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

J. BENTON,
Secretary for Irrigation, N.-W. F. Province.

II F

REVENUE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATION.

Peshawar, the 10th February 1904.

No 283-G.—Mir Ahmad Khan, Tahsildar, on reversion from the post of officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, Kohat, is posted to Marwat and will relieve Kazi Muhammad Yusaf, officiating Tahsildar.

M. F. O'DWYER,
Revenue Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province.

REVENUE AND FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATION.

Peshawar, the 9th February 1904.

No 157-A.—Under the provisions of Section 211 (1) (d) of the Punjab Municipal Act, 1891, the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, is pleased to appoint the following persons as Members of the Committee for the Notified Area of Tank.

1 Mir Alam Khan Katti Khel
2 Lala Ganshu Ram
3 Maulvi Sirajuddin
4 Mr Cilas Barta, Hospital Assistant, Mission Hospital, Tank

M. F. O'DWYER,
Revenue and Financial Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—IRRIGATION BRANCH.

Irrigation Operations of Fasl Rabi of 1903-04 up to 31st January 1904.

CANALS.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING JANUARY 1904. Depth in Canal at Regulating gauge. Authorized maximum gauge.	Actual throughout.	Gross consumption, cubic feet per second. Authorized full supply.	Actual average throughout.	LAND IRRIGATED (APPROXIMATE). Zilla.	Acres.	RAINFALL. Number of years on which average is struck.	Average.	During month	CHIEF CROPS (APPROXIMATE). Name.	Area irrigated during January 1904	Area irrigated to end of January 1904	Area irrigated to end of January 1903	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
MAJOR IRRIGATION WORK.														
Swat River Canal	6 10	...	865	.	Peshawar	111,024	17	1 51	4'11	Wheat	2,559	74,902	75,028	Canal remained closed throughout the month
										Barley	691	11,925	11,107	
Escapage	...	..		...						Rape	16	2,033	3,524	
										Miscellaneous	568	16,922	15,829	
										Sugarcane		5 212*	4,405	
TOTAL	...		865	...		111,024	.	.			3,834	111,024	109,893	
MINOR IRRIGATION WORK.														
Kabul River Canal	4'50	2'40	330	75	Peshawar	16,113	.	...	2 12	Wheat	3,307	8,982		Canal ran throughout the month.
										Barley	949	1,901		
Escapage	..	..	..	55						Rape	21	,6		
										Miscellaneous	947	2,788	..	
										Sugarcane		2,406*		
TOTAL			330	130		16,113	...				5,224	16,113		
GRAND TOTAL	...					127,137	.				9 058	127,137	109,893	

* Sugarcane being irrigated in both seasons, the area sown and irrigated in the previous Kharif is now included in the Rabi statement.

J. BENTON,
Secretary for Irrigation, N.-W. Frontier Province.

Lahore, the 15th February 1904.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Return of Births and Deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday, the 16th January 1904

Number.	Districts	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	Births. Males	Births. Females	Births. Total	Deaths. Total.	Deaths. Males.	Deaths. Females	Cause of death. Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever	Dysentery and Diarrhoea	Respiratory disease	Injuries	All other causes.	Infants under one year of age. Males	Females	Total	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population	Number
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	Hazára	Abbottábad	3,395	...		...		.	..		.	...	...		.	.		..	..	.			1
2		Nawashahr	4,114	2	2	4	4	2	2	..	...	..	1	..		..	3	2	2	4	50	50	2
3		Buffa	7,029	4	3	7	5	1	4	...	1	...	3	..	.	..	1	1	1	2	52	37	3
4		Haripur	5,578	1	1	2	4	1	3	...	.	..	2				2				19	37	4
5	Peshâwar	Peshâwar	73,343	29	27	56	33	15	18	...	2		17	1	3	..	10	1	5	6	40	23	5
6	Kohat	Kohat	18,092	7	6	13	11	6	5	..	..	.	5	.	3	1	2	2	1	3	37	32	6
7	Bannu	Bannu	10,070	2	4	6	11	4	7	. .	...	.	5	..	1	..	5	1	3	4	31	57	7
8		Lakki	5,218	2	...	2	6	3	3	...	..		5		.	.	1		1	1	20	60	8
9	Dera Ismail Khan	Dera Ismail Khan	28,287	16	7	23	44	28	16		..		29	3	6	.	6	4	4	8	42	81	9
10		Kulachi	9,125	5	7	12	9	5	4		...	..	3	3	1	...	2	1	.	1	6[illegible]	51	10
		TOTAL	164,251	68	57	125	127	65	62	...	3	..	70	7	14	1	32	12	17	29	40	40.	

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province, on the general health of the Municipal Towns during the week ending Saturday, the 16th January 1904

Births and deaths in Municipal Towns.—In the 10 Municipal Towns, 125 births were registered (68 males and 57 females), giving a birth-rate of 40 per mille of population, 127 deaths were registered (65 males and 62 females), giving a death-rate of 40 per mille of population

PAT. A. WEIR, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

Peshâwar, the 9th February 1904.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Return of Births and Deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday the 23rd January 1904

Number	Districts.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	Births. Males.	Births. Females	Births. Total	Deaths. Total	Deaths. Males.	Deaths. Females.	Cause of death. Cholera.	Cause of death. Small-pox.	Cause of death. Plague	Cause of death. Fever.	Cause of death. Dysentery and Diarrhœa	Cause of death. Respiratory disease.	Cause of death. Injuries	Cause of death. All other causes	Infants under one year of age. Males	Infants under one year of age. Females	Infants under one year of age. Total.	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	Number.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	Hazára	Abbottábad	3,395	2	1	3	2	2				..	2			.	..	1		1	46	31	1
2	Hazára	Nawashahr	4,114		3	3	6	4	2	..	..	.	4	.	1		1	1		1	38	76	2
3	Hazára	Buffa	7,029	5	3	8	3	2	1		1	..	1	.	1		...	...			59	22	3
4	Hazára	Haripur	5,578	4	3	7	7	5	2	.	.	...	1	.	1		5	..	.		65	65	4
5	Peshâwar	Peshâwar	73,343	31	25	56	47	24	23	.	4	.	23		3	.	17	11	8	19	40	33	5
6	Kohát	Kohát	18,092	3	5	8	14	8	6	...	1		9		4	.	.	4	1	5	23	40	6
7	Bannu	Bannu	10,070	13	6	19	8	6	2			..	4		1	...	3	2	2	4	98	41	7
8	Bannu	Lakki	5,218	3	3	6	4	4	..	...	...	.	2	.			2	2		2	60	40	8
9	Dera Ismail Khan	Dera Ismail Khan	28,287	9	6	15	31	19	12	...	..	...	21	.	3		7	5	5	10	28	57	9
10	Dera Ismail Khan	Kuláchi	9,125		2	2	4	3	1	...	..	..	2	1			1	1	.	1	11	23	10
		TOTAL	164,251	70	57	127	126	77	49	.	6	...	69	1	14	..	36	27	16	43	40	40	

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province, on the general health of the Municipal Towns during the week ending Saturday, the 23rd January 1904.

Births and Deaths in Municipal Towns.—In the 10 Municipal Towns, 127 births were registered (70 males and 57 females), giving a birth-rate of 40 per mille of population, 125 deaths were registered (77 males and 49 females), giving a death-rate of 4, per mille of population.

PAT. A. WEIR Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

Peshawar, the 10th February 1904.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

List of Government Promissory Notes and other securities remaining in deposit with the Controller of Military Accounts, Punjab Command, on 31st December 1903, on account of security deposits of contractors, etc

No.	Designation of officer from whom received and to whom interest is sent.	Amount of investment. 3 per cent. 1896-97	3½ per cent. 1842-43	3½ per cent. 1854-55.	3½ per cent. 1865.	3½ per cent. 1900-01.	Total.	Remarks
	Stock	R	R	R	R a. p.	R	R a. p.	
1	Chief Supply and Transport Officer, Umballa .	7,200	...	..	13,600 0 0	4,000	24,800 0 0	
2	" " " Mean Meer	18,700	...	500	28,200 0 0	...	47,400 0 0	
3	" " " Rawalpindi	14,200(a)	1,000	4,000	(b) 52,700 0 0	11,000	82,900 0 0	
4	" " " Peshawar .	1,400	...	1,000	12,800 0 0	...	15,200 0 0	
5	Store-keeper General, Supply and Transport, Punjab Command, Lahore . . .	1,400	500	1,000	8,300 0 0		11,200 0 0	
6	Ordnance Officer, Ferozepore	...	...		6,600 0 0	.	6,600 0 0	
7	Supply and Transport Officer, Kashmir . .	..	..	...	2,900 0 0	...	2,900 0 0	
8	" " " Gilgit . .		...	...	300 0 0	.	300 0 0	
9	" " " Edwardesabad-Tochi Force .	700	...	...	.	...	700 0 0	
10	" " " Wano Garrison .	.	1,100		7,100 0 0	...	8,200 0 0	
11	Principal, Lawrence Military Asylum, Sanawar .	...	...	..	8,000 0 0	...	8,000 0 0	
12	Secretary, Military Grass Farm, Mooltan . .	300	.	...	...	...	300 0 0	
13	Agent, Alliance Bank, Simla, Limited . .	...	...	2,00,000	...	...	2,00,000 0 0	
	TOTAL	43,900	2,600	2,06,500	1,40,500 0 0	15,000	4,08,500 0 0	
	Safe Custody Notes	Various 3 per cent	Various 3½ per cent	Various 4 per cent	Bank Deposit Receipts			
1	Chief Supply and Transport Officer, Umballa	1,400	..	...	...	..	1,400 0 0	
2	" " " Mean Meer	...	200	100	300 0 0	...	600 0 0	
3	" " " Rawalpindi	...	700	.	31,015 0 0	...	31,715 0 0	
4	" " " Peshawar .	..	.	...	1,640 0 0	.	1,640 0 0	
5	Store-keeper General, Supply and Transport, Punjab Command, Lahore	..	800	...	12,880 0 0	...	13,680 0 0	
6	Supply and Transport Officer, Edwardesabad-Tochi Force .	..	500	...	...	..	500 0 0	
7	" " " Kohat-Kurrum Force .	...	.	...	722 15 8	...	722 15 8	
8	" " " Wano Garrison	.	...	...	3,800 0 0	...	3,800 0 0	
9	Inspector General of Ordnance, Northern Circle .	...	.	..	200 0 0	..	200 0 0	
10	Ordnance Officer, Rawalpindi	...	600	...	13,950 0 0	...	14,550 0 0	
	TOTAL .	1,400	2,800	100	64,507 15 8	...	68,807 15 8	

Besides the above the upper halves of the following Government Promissory Notes were also received on or before the 31st December 1903 —

(a) One Government Promissory Note for R100 received from the Chief Supply and Transport Officer, Rawalpindi, with his list (M. A. Form 66), dated 19th December 1903.

(b) Three Government Promissory Notes for R1,000 each received from the Chief Supply and Transport Officer, Rawalpindi, with his list (M. A. Form 66), dated 23rd December 1903.

JAS. GAINSFORD,
Assistant Controller of Military Accounts,
In charge Accounts Branch, Punjab Command.

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF MILITARY ACCOUNTS,
ACCOUNTS BRANCH, PUNJAB COMMAND,
Rawalpindi, the 16th February 1904.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 18th February 1904.

No. 155.—The following promotions and reversions have been sanctioned in the Superior Establishment of the Indo-European Telegraph Department with effect from the dates specified .—

Name.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from	REMARKS.
Baggaley, H .	Assistant Superintendent, class VI, grade II, and Assistant Superintendent, class V, grade II, temporary rank.	Assistant Superintendent, class VI, grade I, and Assistant Superintendent, class V, grade II, temporary rank.	Permanent	6th December 1903	Sanctioned by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council minute dated 21st January 1904.
Wilson, S N. .	General Service Clerk, 1st class, and Assistant Superintendent, class VI, grade II, temporary rank	Assistant Superintendent, class VI, grade II	Ditto	Ditto	
Tebbutt, T F. .	Assistant Superintendent, class VI, grade II.	Assistant Superintendent, class V, grade II.	Temporary	Ditto	Sanctioned by the Director-in-Chief, in General Order No 5, dated 28th January 1904.
Lovell, W F. .	General Service Clerk, 1st class	Assistant Superintendent, class VI, grade II.	Ditto	Ditto	
Tebbutt, T. F. .	Assistant Superintendent, class VI, grade II, and Assistant Superintendent, class V, grade II, temporary rank.	Assistant Superintendent, class VI, grade II	.	21st January 1904	Sanctioned by the Director-in-Chief in General Order No 6, dated 28th January 1904.
Aickin, E E .	General Service Clerk, 2nd class, and Assistant Superintendent, class VI, grade II.	General Service Clerk, 2nd class	...	Ditto	

G. C. WOLFE,
Examiner, Telegraph Accounts.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, 8, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

A General Catalogue of all Government Publications may be obtained gratis from the Government Central Press, Calcutta.

All books published by the Superintendent of Government Printing, India, can be purchased either directly or through the following or any other booksellers.—

AGENTS IN EUROPE.

Mr. E. A. Arnold, 37, Bedford Street, Strand, London
Messrs Constable & Co., 2, Whitehall Gardens, London
Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston & Co., St. Dunstan's House, Fetter Lane, London.
Messrs. Luzac & Co, 46, Great Russell Street, London
Messrs Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co, Charing Cross Road, London
Mr Bernard Quaritch, 15, Piccadilly, London
Messrs. P. S King & Son, 2 & 4, Great Smith Street, Westminster.
Messrs H S King and Co, 65, Cornhill, London, are also Agents for the sale of the Army List
Mr. Otto Harrassowitz } Leipzig.
Mr. Karl Hiersemann }
Messrs R Friedlander & Sohn, Berlin, N W Carlstrasse, 11
Mr. Ernest Leroux, 28, Rue Bonaparte, Paris.
Mr Martinus Nijhoff, Hague, Holland.
Messrs. Williams and Norgate, Oxford.
Messrs. Deighton Bell & Co., Cambridge.

AGENTS IN INDIA.

Messrs Thacker, Spink & Co, Calcutta and Simla.
Messrs. Newman & Co, Calcutta
Messrs R. Cambray & Co., Calcutta.
Messrs S. K Lahiri & Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. Higginbotham & Co., Madras.
Messrs. V. Kalyanarama Iyer & Co., Madras.
Messrs. G. A. Natesan & Co, Madras.
Messrs Thacker & Co, Ld., Bombay
Messrs. A J Combridge & Co., Bombay.
Messrs. D. B Taraporevala, Sons & Co., Bombay
Mrs. Radhabai Atmaram Sagoon, Bombay
Superintendent, American Baptist Mission Press, Rangoon
Rai Sahib M Gulab Singh & Sons, Mufid-i-Am Press, Lahore
Mr N B Mathur, Superintendent, Nazair Kanun Hind Press, Allahabad
Manager, Educational Book Depôts, Nagpur and Jubbulpore *
Manager of the Imperial Book Depôt, 63, Chandny Chauk Street, Delhi.*
Manager, *East Coast News*, Vizagapatam.*
Manager, "The Agra Medical Hall and Co-operative Association, Limited" (Successors to A. John & Co., Agra) *
Mr. T. K Seetharama Aiyar, Kumbakonam *
Lala Debi Prasad, Vakil and Manager of Law Press, Cawnpore.*
Superintendent, Basel Mission Book and Tract Depository, Mangalore.*
Messrs. P. Varadachary & Co, Madras *
Mr. Sunder Pandurang, Bombay.*
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*Agents for sale of the Legislative Department publications.

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Books and Acts required for the public service should be obtained through Local Governments to whom the applicant is subordinate

Application for Government publications which are no longer in print should be made to the Agents of the particular Government under whose orders they were originally issued

The amounts within parentheses are for packing and postage

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Act XX of 1847. The Indian Copyright Act, as modified up to the 1st December, 1903 As 5 or 6*d* (1*a*.)
Act XXVIII of 1855 The Usury Laws Repeal Act, as modified up to the 1st December, 1903 As 2 or 3*d* (1*a*.)
Act XX of 1856, as modified up to the 1st November 1903. As. 7-6*p* or 9*d*. (1*a*.)
Act V of 1869. The Indian Articles of War, as modified up to the 1st December, 1903. R1-2*a* or 1*s*. 9*d* (3*a*.)
Act I of 1871 The Cattle-Trespass Act, as modified up to the 1st December, 1903. As 6 or 6*d* (1*a*)
Act VII of 1878 The Indian Forest Act, as modified up to the 1st December, 1903 As 10 or 1*s* (2*a*.)
Act IV of 1884. The Indian Explosives Act, as modified up to the 1st December, 1903 As. 4-9*p* or 6*d* (1*a*)
Act XI of 1886. The Indian Tramways Act, as modified up to the 1st December, 1903 As 9 or 10*d*. (2*a*)
Act VII of 1889 The Succession Certificate Act, as modified up to the 1st December, 1903. As. 5-6*p* or 6*d* (1*a*.)
Act X of 1890. The Press and Registration of Books Act (1867) Amendment Act, 1890, as modified up to 1st December 1903. As 2-3*p* or 3*d*. (1*a*.)
Act XII of 1896. The Excise Act, as modified up to the 1st December, 1903 As. 8 or 9*d*. (2*a*.)
Act II of 1899. The Indian Stamp Act, as amended up to 1st December, 1903, As. 15 or 1*s*. 5*d*. (2*a*)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Imperial Library list of additions, new series, Nos. 9 and 10. Foolscap. Paper cover. 8*a*. or 9*d*. (2*a*) each.

Chronological Tables for the year 1904. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4*a*. or 5*d*. (1*a*.)

The causation and prevention of Malarial fevers; a statement of the results of researches drawn up for the use of Assistant Surgeons, Hospital Assistants and Students, by Captain S. P. James, M.B. (Lond.) I.M.S. 2nd Edition Royal 8vo. Board, R1 or 1*s*. 6*d*. (2*a*.).

General Rules and Circular Orders of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, Appellate Side (Criminal) Vol I. Royal 8vo Board R3 or 4*s*. 6*d*. (4*a*.).

General Rules and Circular Orders of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, Appellate Side (Criminal) Vol. II. Forms, etc R3 or 4*s*. 6*d*. (4*a*.). Complete R6 or 9*s*. (7*a*).

Report on Industrial Education, Part I. R2 or 3*s*. (5*a*.).

Ditto, Ditto Part II. (Proceedings of Conferences) R2-4*a* or 3*s* 5*d*. (5*a*.). Complete R4-4*a* or 6*s* 5*d*. (9*a*.).

Quarterly List of Officers in the Departments of the Government of India, January to March, 1904. Foolscap. Paper cover. 4*a*. or 5*d*. (1*a*.)

Census of India, 1901, Vol. I, India, Part I Report. Foolscap. Board. R5 or 7*s*. 6*d* (15*a*.)

Ditto ditto, Vol. IA, India, Part II Tables. Foolscap Board. R4 or 6*s*. (12*a*). Complete R9 or 13*s*. 6*d*. (R1-10*a*.)

***Rules for the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives issued by each of the Local Governments and Administrations.** As 12 per copy

Rules for the transport and importation of explosives issued by the Government of India. As 12 per copy

Rules for the transport and importation of explosive at the ports of Madras, Bombay, Aden, Karachi, Calcutta, Rangoon, Moulmein, Bassein, Akyab and Kaukpyu. As. 4 each.*

(* The above are obtainable from the Office of the Chief Inspector of Explosives with the Government of India.)

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Entomology (Indian Museum Notes)—

(1) Original Communications.

(2) Notes on insect pests from the Entomological Section, Indian Museum.

Vol. VI, No 1. Super Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 12*a*. or 1*s*. 2*d*. (3*a*.)

Records of the Botanical Survey of India. Vol. II, No. 6. (Title page, Contents and Index. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. R1-2 or 1*s*. 8*d*. (1*a*.)

Progress Report of the Forest Surveys, Bengal Presidency for 1902-1903. Foolscap. Paper cover. 8*a*. or 8*d* (2*a*.).

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Report of the Administration of the Mints at Bombay and Calcutta for the year 1902-03 Foolscap. Paper cover. R1 or 1*s*. 6*d*. (2*a*.)

List of Officers in the Finance and Commerce Department corrected to October, 1903. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4*a*. or 5*d*. (1*a*.)

Schedule IV of the Indian Tariff Act (VIII of 1878), 1903 Edn. As. 6 or 7*d*. (1*a*)

Statistics compiled from the Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India Receipts and Disbursements of Home and Indian Accounts from 1st April 1894 to 31st March, 1902. 1903 Edn. Foolscap. Board. R2 or 3*s*. (9*a*)

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India for the months of September, October, Nos. 6 and 7. Royal 8vo. Stitched 8*a*. or 9*d*. (2*a*.) each.

Accounts of the Trade of the French Possessions in India in the year ending 31st March 1903 and the four preceding years. Foolscap. Paper cover. 2*a*. or 3*d*. (1*a*.)

Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the months of November, December 1903. Nos. 8 and 9. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8*a*. or 9*d*. (2*a*) each.

Area and Yield of certain Crops for various periods from 1891-92 to 1902-03. Foolscap. Paper cover. 5*a*. or 6*d*. (2*a*.)

Accounts of the Trade of the Portuguese Possessions in India in the year 1901-02 and the four preceding years. 1904 Ed. Foolscap. Paper cover. 2*a*. or 3*d*. (2*a*.)

Agricultural Statistics of India for the years 1897-98 to 1901-02 in two parts, 18th issue. 1904 Edn. Foolscap. Board. R3-8 or 5*s*. 3*d*. (12*a*.)

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in October, November 1903, and in the seven months April to October, and in the eight months April to November 1903, compared with the corresponding period of 1901 and 1902. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2*a*. or 2*d*. (1*a*.) each.

Accounts relating to the Trade carried by rail and river in India in the quarter and in the six months ending September 1903, compared with the corresponding periods of the years 1901 and 1902, No. 2 of 1903-04. Foolscap. Paper cover. 8*a*. or 9*d*. (3*a*.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Rules for the Guidance of Troops and Umpires at Field Manœuvres. Royal 16 mo. Paper cover. 1*a*. (1*a*.)

Infantry Training, 1902, in Urdu, Hindi and Gurmukhi. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 6*a*. or 9*d*. (2*a*.) each.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Report on the Political Administration of the territories within the Central India Agency for 1902-03. Foolscap. Board. R1 or 1*s*. 6*d*. (3*a*)

Report on the Administration of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore for the year 1902-1903. 8*a* or 9*d*. (2*a*)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Public Works Department Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment corrected up to 31st December 1903. Super Royal 8vo. Paper cover. R2 or 3*s*. (4*a*.)

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED FROM SEPTEMBER TO DECEMBER 1903.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Act XLV of 1860. The Indian Penal Code. As modified up to the 1st April, 1903. With an Index. R2 8*a* or 3*s* 9*d* (5*a*.)

Act II of 1882. The Indian Trusts Act As modified up to 1st June, 1903 10*a* or 1*s* (2*a*)

Regulation No. V of 1873. As modified up to 1st July 1903. A Regulation for the peace and government of certain districts on the Eastern Frontier of Bengal. 1*a* 9*p* (1*a*)

The Punjab and North West Code consisting of the unrepealed Enactments locally in force in Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province with an Appendix and an Index 3rd Edition Super-royal 8vo Full cloth R6 or 9*s* (10*a*)

Digest of Indian Law Cases, Volume VI. R12 or 18*s* (10*a*)

Table shewing effect of legislation in the Governor General's Council during 1902. 2*a*. (1*a*.)

List No. 1 of Addenda *et* corrigenda to the List of General Rules and Orders made under Enactments applying to British India Edition 1902. 3*a* 9*p* (1*a*)

The Indian Registration Act, 1877 (III of 1877), as modified up to 1st April, 1900, with foot notes brought down to 1st November, 1902. 11*a* (2*a*)

The Indian Emigration Act, 1883 (XXI of 1883), as modified up to 1st December, 1902. (11*a*)

Act XXX of 1852. An Act for the Naturalization of Aliens. As modified up to 1st December, 1902. 2*a*. (1*a*.)

Act V of 1861 The Police Act, 1861. As modified up to 7th March, 1903. 7*a* 6*p*. (1*a*.)

Act X of 1873. The Indian Oaths Act. As modified up to 1st February, 1903 3*a* 9*p* (1*a*)

Act XIX of 1883. The Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883. As modified up to 1st February, 1903 2*a* 6*p* (1*a*)

Act XII of 1884 The Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884. As modified up to the 15th December, 1896, and with foot-notes brought down to the 1st February, 1903. 2*a*. (1*a*)

Act IX of 1890. The Indian Railways Act, 1890. As modified up to 1st May, 1896, with foot-notes brought down to 1st January 1903. 15*a* (3*a*)

Act XXXIV of 1850. The State Prisoners Act, 1850. As modified up to 30th April, 1903. 2*a* 6*p*. (1*a*)

Act XXXIV of 1858. The Lunacy (Supreme Courts) Act, 1858. As modified up to 30th April, 1903. 4*a* 3*p* (1*a*)

Act XXXV of 1858. The Lunacy (District Courts) Act, 1858. As modified up to 30th April, 1903. 2*a* 3*p* (1*a*)

Act V of 1873. The Government Savings Banks Act, 1873. As modified up to 1st April, 1903. 3*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*)

Act II of 1886. The Indian Income Tax Act, 1886. As modified up to 1st April, 1903. 8*a* (1*a* 6*p*)

Act I of 1878 The Opium Act, 1878. As modified up to 1st December, 1896, with foot-notes brought down to 1st March, 1903. 5*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*.)

Act III of 1865. The Carriers Act, 1865. As modified up to 31st May, 1903. 3*a*. (1*a*.)

Act IX of 1897. Amending the law relating to Government and other Provident Funds. As modified up to 1st May, 1896, with foot-notes brought down to 1st January, 1903. 1*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*.)

Act I of 1872. The Indian Evidence Act, 1872. As modified up to 1st November, 1902. R1 or 1*s*. 6*d*. (2*a*.)

Act V of 1888. The Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. As modified up to 1st July, 1903. 9*a*. or 10*d*. (1*a*.)

Act V of 1898. The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898. As modified up to 1st April, 1903. R3 10*a* or 5*s*. 6*d* (6*a*.)

Act I of 1894. The Land Acquisition Act, 1894, with foot-notes brought down to 1st August 1903. 7*a* or 8*d* (1*a*)

Act VIII of 1894. The Indian Tariff Act. As modified up to 1st October, 1903. 9*a* (2*a*)

Act VIII of 1899. The Indian Petroleum Act As modified up to 1st November, 1903. 7*a* (1*a*)

Act XIII of 1855. The Indian Fatal Accidents. As modified up to 1st December, 1903. 2*a* (1*a*.)

HOME DEPARTMENT

Rajputana Census Report, 1901. In 3 parts. F'cap. Board R20 or 30*s* Complete (R1-9*a*)

Quarterly List of Officers in the Departments of the Government of India, July to September, and October to December 1903 F'cap Paper cover. 4*a* or 5*d* (1*a*) each

Scientific Memoirs by officers of the Medical and Sanitary Departments of the Government of India on the action of the Venoms of the Cobra (*Naja Tripudians*) and of the Daboia (*Daboia Russellii*) on the Red Blood Corpuscles and on the Blood Plasma, by Captain G. Lamb, M D. New series, No 4. Super royal 4to Limp cover 8*a* or 9*d* (3*a*)

Scientific Memoirs by officers of the Medical and Sanitary Departments of the Government of India. Specificity of Anti-Venomous Sera by Captain G. Lamb, M.D. (Glasg). New series, No 5 Super royal 4to Limp cover 3*a* or 4*d* (2*a*)

Berar Census Report and Tables, 1901 Foolscap. Board. Part I, R3 or 4*s* 6*d* (6*a*) Part II, R2 8*a*. or 3*s* 9*d* (7*a*) Part III, R1 6*a* or 2*s* 3*d* (6*a* 6*p*) Complete, R7 or 10*s*. 6*d*. (R1 5*a* 6*p*) (6*a* 6*p*)

Imperial Library list of additions, new series, Nos. 1—8. F'cap Paper cover 8*a* or 9*d* (2*a*) each

The Andaman and Nicobar Islands Census Report, 1901. F'cap Board R7 or 10*s* 6*d*. (12*a*)

Catalogue of Persian Manuscripts in the Library of the India Office. By Hermann Ethe, Esq, Ph. D. M.A., Vol I, 1903 Demy 4to. Cloth R42 or 63*s*. (R1-4*a*)

A Manual of Family Medicine and Hygiene for India. By SIR WILLIAM MOORE, K C I E., 7th edition, 1903, revised by Major J H Tull-Walsh, I M S, F L S Full cloth, 8vo For sale to Government servants at R2 a copy to those who are in receipt of salaries under R500 per mensem, and R3 a copy to those who are in receipt of salaries of R500 per mensem and over. Packing and postage (8*a*)

NOTE —A certificate should be required to the effect that the book is purchased for the personal use of the officer paying for it.

The above is also available for sale to the public at R5 a copy *plus* 0-8-0 for packing and postage.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE

Entomology (Indian Museum Notes)—

Vol. V, No. 4 (containing the Title-page, Preface, Table of Contents and Index to the Vol) Super-royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4*a*. or 5*d*. (1*a*.)

Report on the Architectural Antiquities of Northern Gujrat (Baroda). New Imperial Series XXXII by Dr J Burgess, C.I.E., LL D., F.R S.E, and Henry Cousens, M.R.S E. Super-royal. R21 or 31*s*. 6*d*. (R1 2*a*.)

A Manual of Forest Engineering for India by C. G. Rodgers, Esq. Super-royal 8vo. Cloth. Vol. III, 1902. R5 or 7s 6d (8a.)

Report of the Indian Irrigation Commission, 1901-03. Foolscap. Board. Part I (General) R1 8a. or 2s. 3d. (5a) Part II (Provincial) R2 8a. or 3s. 9d (8a) Part III (Maps) R3 or 4s 6d. (5a.) Part IV (Appendix) R3 8a. or 5s 3d (10a) Complete R10 8a or 15s 9d (R1).

Progress Report of Forest Administration in Baluchistan for 1901-02. Foolscap. Paper cover. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Flora of the Upper Gangetic Plain and of the adjacent Siwalik and Sub-Himalayan tracts. By J. F. Duthie, Esq., B.A., F.L.S Vol I, Part I. Super-royal 16mo. Paper cover, R6 or 9s. (3a)

List of Officers in the Survey and other Scientific and Minor Departments subordinate to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, corrected to 1st July 1903 (including History of Services). Royal 8vo. Board. 8a. or 9d (4a)

Report of the Chief Inspector of Mines in India under the Indian Mines Act, VIII of 1901, for the year ending 31st December 1902. Foolscap. Board. 8a or 9d (3a)

Report of the Director of the Botanical Survey of India for the year 1902-03. Foolscap. Stitched. 2a. or 2d (1a)

Imperial Forest School Calendar, 1903. Demy 4to. Board 8a or 9d (2a)

Review of Forest Administration in British India for the year 1901 02. F'cap. Paper cover R1 11a or 2s 6d (3a)

Records of the Botanical Survey of India, Vol. II, No. 5 (A Census of the Indian Polygonums.) Royal 8vo. Paper cover R1 6a or 2s. (3a)

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Report on the Working of the Dispensaries and Jail Hospitals and on Vaccination in the Central India Agency for 1901. Foolscap Board R2 or 3s (3a)

Report on the Political Administration of the Rajputana States and Ajmer-Merwara for 1901-02. Foolscap Board R2 or 3s (6a)

Administration Report on the Persian Gulf Political Residency and Maskat Political Agency for 1902 03. Foolscap Board 12a. or 1s 2d (4a)

Report on the working of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department for 1902. F'cap Paper cover 9a. or 10d (1)

History of Services of Officers holding Gazetted appointments under the Foreign Department corrected to 1st July 1903. Royal 8vo Board 12a or 1s. (4a)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

List of Officers in the Finance and Commerce Department, corrected to April, June to September 1903 4a. or 5d (1a) each

History of Services of Officers holding appointments in offices under the control of the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, corrected to 1st July 1903. Royal 8vo Board. 12a or 1s (4a.)

Abstract of the Principal Civil Leave and Pension Rules (Revised), 1903. Royal 8vo. Paper cover 4a. or 5d. (1a)

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Abstract of the Leave and Pension Rules applicable to the Bengal Pilot Service (Revised), 1903 Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4a. or 5d. (1a)

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the months of May to October 1903. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a) each.

Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India for the months of March to August 1903. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.) each.

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in March to September 1903, and in the corresponding months of 1901 and 1902. Royal 8vo. Stitched 2a or 2d. (1a) each.

Review of the Trade of India in 1902-03. By J. A Robertson, Esq. Foolscap. Paper cover. 8a or 9d. (2a)

Prices and Wages in India. 20th Issue Super-royal 4to Board. R1-8a. or 2s. (9a.)

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Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India for 1901-02 and preceding years. 7th Issue. Foolscap. Board R2 or 3s (10a)

Statistics of Mineral Production in India in the ten years 1893 to 1902. 5th Issue Foolscap Paper cover 2a. or 2d (1a)

Accounts of the Trade carried by Rail and River in India in the official year 1902-03 and the four preceding years. 15th Issue, 1903. Foolscap Board. R1 or 1s 4d (6a)

Accounts relating to the Trade carried by Rail and River in India in the quarter ending June 1903 compared with the corresponding periods of the years 1901 and 1902. No. 1 of 1903-1904. F'cap Paper cover 8a. or 9d (3a)

Annual Statement of the Trade and Navigation of British India with Foreign Countries and of the Coasting Trade in the year ending March 31st 1903. Vol. II (Coasting Trade and Trade of each Port in each Province.) R2 or 3s (9a.)

Financial and Commercial Statistics of British India, 10th Issue, 1903. F'cap Board R4 or 6s. (12a)

COMPTROLLER GENERAL

Civil Estimates, 1903-04, in 2 volumes Foolscap Board R3 or 4s 6d (13a) each volume

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, BENGAL.

History of Services of Gazetted and other Officers serving under the Government of Bengal corrected to 1st July 1903 Royal 8vo Limp cover Part I R3 or 4s. 6d (7) Part II. R2 or 3s (6a) Complete R5 or 7s. 6d (12a)

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Specification and Tables of Army Tents, 1902 Foolscap. Cloth R6 or 13s 6d (5a)

List of Light-houses and Light vessels in British India including those in the Gulf of Aden as existing at the end of 1902 22nd Issue. Super-royal 8vo Stiff cover. R1 or 1s 6d (2a.)

The Quarterly Indian Army List for July 1, 1903 Super-royal 8vo. Paper cover. R3 or 4s 6d. (8a)

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The Quarterly Indian Army List for October 1903. New series, No. 6 Super royal 8vo Paper cover R3 or 4s 6d (8a)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Public Works Department Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment corrected up to 30th June 1903. Super royal 8vo Paper cover R2 or 3s. (4a.)

Administration Report on Railways in India for the calendar year 1902. By A Brereton, Esq Foolscap. Limp cover. R2 or 2s 6d (9a.)

Administration Report of the Indian Telegraph Department for 1902-1903. F'cap. Paper cover 8a or 9d (2a)

Histories of Railway Projects including Tramways corrected up to 30th June 1903. F'cap. Paper cover. R2 or 2s. 8d (4a)

Report of the Railway Commission assembled in Madras in February 1903 to consider the question of effecting broad gauge railway communication between India and Ceylon. F'cap Limp cover R2 or 3s (5a)

LIST OF NEW BOOKS FOR SALE AT THOMASON COLLEGE, ROORKEE, WHICH WERE NOT ADVERTISED BEFORE.

Roorkee Treatise on "Railways," 4th Edition, revised by F. Wolly Dod, F.C.H. Price R3 per copy.

Roorkee Treatise on "Irrigation Work." By Lieutenant-Colonel J. Clibborn, I.S.C., B.A., L.C.E., C.I.E. Price R9 per copy.

Roorkee Treatise on "Sanitary Engineering." Compiled by Lieutenant-Colonel J. Clibborn, I.S.C., B.A., L.C.E., C.I.E. Price R4-8 per copy.

Roorkee Manual of "Applied Mechanics," Volume II. The stability of structures mostly by graphic methods, by Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. C. Harrison, R.E. Price R8-2 per copy.

Roorkee Manual of Hydraulics. Price per copy R1-4. (No. XIX Elementary Treatise.) By E. F. Tipple, Esq., B.A.

Designs for Wooden Bridges, together with rules for calculating the area of water-way, etc., and Plates. By late Rai Bahadur Kunhya Lall. Price per set R4-2.

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A LIST OF NEW BOOKS AND PERIODICALS FOR SALE AT THE LIBRARY OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL, 57, PARK STREET, CALCUTTA.

ASIATIC SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS

Journal, Part I, Extra No. 2 of 1902, and No. 1 of 1903 @ R2

" Part II, Nos 1 to 3 of 1903 @ R2.

Proceedings, Nos 1 to 5 of 1903 @ 8a

BIBLIOTHECA INDICA.

Dana Kriya Kaumudi Fasc. 2 @ 6a.

Catasahasrika-prajnaparamita. Vol I, Fasc. 5 @ 6a.

Sraddha Kriya Kaumudi. Fasc. 1 to 3 @ 6a.

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Tattvarthadhigama Sutram. Fasc 1 @ 6a.

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Nityacarapradipa. Fasc. 1 @ 6a

Mahabhashyapradipodyata. Vol. II, Fasc. 8 @ 6a

Gadadhara Paddhati Kalasara. Vol. I, Fasc. 6 @ 6a.

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

Monthly Weather Review, August 1903. By W. L. Dallas (illustrated by 6 plates). Quarto Paper cover. R1

Monthly Weather Review, September 1903. By W L. Dallas (illustrated by 6 plates). Quarto. Paper cover R1.

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM 1st JULY TO 31st DECEMBER 1903.

Monthly Weather Review of India for the months of March to May 1903. By W. L. Dallas (illustrated by 5 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1 per month.

Monthly Weather Review, June and July 1903. By W. L. Dallas (illustrated by 6 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1.

Annual Summary of the Monthly Weather Review, 1902. By Sir John Eliot (illustrated by 6 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R3.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. XV, Part I. By Sir John Eliot (illustrated by 12 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. XV, Part II. By W. L. Dallas. Price R1.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. XVI, Part I. By Sir John Eliot. Quarto. Paper cover. R3.

LIST OF NEW BOOK PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 9th JANUARY 1904.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Palæontologia Indica, Series XV, Volume I, Part V. By Carl Diener, Ph. D. R2-8.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1904

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. Bom 18 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1842-43, for Rupees one hundred only (R100), originally standing in the name of Deepchund Nalchund and last endorsed to Kavusji Bejanji Sethna Jalbhoy Ardesher Sett, Jehangir Cursetjee Sett, and Sorabji Cursetjee Sett, the proprietors, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the Proprietors.

The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above-mentioned Security.

Name of the advertiser—SORABJEE C. SETT.

Residence—HEERA BAUG, BYCULLA.

Stolen.

The Government Promissory Notes—

Numbers	Loan.	Amount	Originally standing in the name of
	3½%		
B001993	1842/43	1,000	The Commercial and Land Mortgage Bank, Ltd.,
070311	1865	1,000	V. Venkatroya,
M006344	"	1,000	The Bank of Madras,
M002577	1879	1,000	
M002474	"	1,000	
M002646	"	1,000	
B006969	"	100	Purshotamdas Karsondas Mulji and Ramkore his wife or either,
B006970	"	100	
B006971	"	100	

and last endorsed to Pragjee Kapoorchand, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been stolen, notice is hereby given that payment of the

above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

PRAGJEE KAPOORCHAND,
c/o MESSRS. WALLJEE RANCHHORD,
No. 243, Bazar Gate Street, Bombay.

BOMBAY,
10th December 1903

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No 006351 of the 3 per cent. of 1896 for R1,000, originally standing in the names of (1) Vavilla Guanamma, (2) Chetalavada Sundararama Sastrulu, and (3) Mangalam Narayanasawmy Chetty and last endorsed to Vavilla Venkateswara Sastrulu, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor

Name of the advertiser—VAVILLA VENKATESWARA SASTRULU,
Residence—No 323, Trivatyur High Road, Madras

MADRAS,
1st February 1904.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No 013454 of the 3½ per cent loan of 1900-01 for R1,000, originally standing in the name of Benoykrishna Hazrah and last endorsed to Sreematty Sukhoda Dassee, the proprietress, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietress The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security

NORENDRONATH SEN & CO,
Attorney for Sreematty Sukhoda Dasse.

7, Church Lane, Calcutta

Lost.

The undermentioned Interest Warrant.

No 27701, dated 14th January 1904, for R29-3-6 in the name of M A Gregory

The payment of the Warrant has been stopped in the Government Account Department of the Bank of Bengal, and application for duplicate of the Warrant is about to be made to the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta.

Name—P. FERMIE.
Address—93 Dhurrumtolla Street.

Lost, Stolen, or Destroyed.

The Government Promissory Note No. 024251 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1900-1901 for R500 (five hundred rupees) originally standing in the name of Prosad Das Boral and Brothers and last endorsed to Alfred Vivian Leicester (deceased), the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, stolen, or destroyed, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the widow. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—AILEEN LEICESTER,
Residence—11 and 12, Sooterkin's Lane, Calcutta.

Stolen.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 008311, 008312, 008314, of the 3 per cent loan of 1896-97 for R500 each, originally standing in the name of Koonjalal Addy and last endorsed to Nogendra Bala Deby, the proprietress, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietress.

Name of advertiser—KOONJA LAL BANERJEE.
Residence—Janai, District Hoogli.

Estate Colonel T. Higginson, deceased.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 42, ACT 28 OF 1866,

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late Theophilus Higginson, a Colonel in His Majesty's Indian Army, who died at Lonsdale, Farnham, Surrey, England, on 30th August 1903, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to Mr J. C. R Johnston, of the firm of Messrs Grindlay & Co, Calcutta, are required to send in the same on or before 11th March next to the said Messrs Grindlay & Co, Calcutta, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

J C R JOHNSTON,
Administrator to Estate Colonel T. Higginson, deceased.

CALCUTTA,
The 28th January 1904.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1904

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 26th October 1903.

From the 21st November next till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 14th November all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August, 1901 .—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's Gazette, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February, 1870, the Government of India directed that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's Gazette The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next Gazette."

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

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Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

W. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Dated Calcutta, the 25th February 1904

NOTIFICATIONS.

No 768 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 20th February 1904 —

No. 76 of 1904—Robert McKnight, metallurgist, of 2837, Boudinot street, city of Philadelphia, state of Pennsylvania, United States of America *Improvements in apparatus for condensing fumes formed in volatilization processes.*

No 77 of 1904—George Westinghouse, manufacturer, of Westinghouse building, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, United States of America. *Improvements in fluid pressure turbines*

No 78 of 1904—George Westinghouse, manufacturer, of Westinghouse building, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, United States of America *Improvements in fluid pressure turbines*

No. 79 of 1904.—George Westinghouse, manufacturer, of Westinghouse building, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, United States of America *Improvements in fluid pressure turbines*

No. 80 of 1904—Alfred Leadbeater and Tom Leadbeater, engineers, of 36, Victoria road, Leeds, in the county of York, England *Improvements in or relating to the manufacture of detachable soles for boots and shoes, and apparatus therefor.*

No. 81 of 1904—Ramsingh Dongarsingh, formerly manager of the Pioneer Manufacturing Company, Limited at present residing at Sholapore near Bombay, British India *Improvements in warping machines and the like*

No. 82 of 1904—Winter Alfred Monamy, inventor, of 90, Route Bouillon, St. Heliers, Jersey, Channel Islands *Improvements in perpendicular book, form files*

No. 83 of 1904.—John Sedgwick Peck, electrical engineer, 6211, Howe street, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, United States of America. *Improvements in systems of electrical distribution.*

No 84 of 1904.—Robert Cooke Sayer, engineer, of 11, Clyde road, Redland, Bristol, England. *Improvements in electric transmission*

No. 85 of 1904—Radhakisore Sinha, Mirastdary, 21-1, Musalmanpara lane, Calcutta *A clock-work fan*

No. 86 of 1904.—Adichany Guruswami Ganapathi Aiyar, head driver, water works, Tanjore, and T. Rengaswami Aiyengar, landholder, Thingalore, Tanjore taluk, Tanjore district, Madras presidency. *A machine for extracting plantain and similar fibre*

No. 87 of 1904.—Edward Eardley Ellis, clerk, General Traffic Manager's office, East Indian Railway House, Calcutta. *A combined letter and key lock.*

No. 769 P.—THE under-mentioned designs have been registered, under the provision of the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma. These and other designs are open to public inspection, from 11 A M to 3 P.M, at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West), Calcutta, on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying —

No. 1D of 1904.—Gobin Chunder Dass, silk merchant, of Madura, in the presidency of Madras, British India. *Design for a centre for a "Pondicherry Towel."*

No. 2D of 1904.—Kahn and Kahn, merchants, trading at No. 10, Medows street, Fort, Bombay. *Design consisting of 5 petal flowers with stalks woven in silk on silk and cotton mixed ground with water effect.*

No. 3D of 1904.—Kahn and Kahn, merchants, trading at No. 10, Medows street, Fort, Bombay. *Design consisting of 5 petal flowers with sprigs woven in silk on silk and cotton mixed ground with water effect.*

No. 770 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M to 3 P M at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West), Calcutta, on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying —

No. 286 of 1903.—Tom Brabson, manufacturer, of 473, Hudson avenue, in the borough of Brooklin, city of New York, United States of America, and George Conrad Cook, merchant, of 534, West 114th street, in the Borough of Manhattan, city of New York, United States of America. *Improvements in gas lamps.* (Specification filed 16 February 1904.)

No. 287 of 1903.—Frederick William Hirst, manufacturer, of 32, Lees street, Ancoats, Manchester, Walter Stephen Page, millwright, of 108, Palmerston street, Beswick, Manchester, James Rostron, overlooker, of 34, St. Ann street, Bradford, Manchester, and John Irving, salesman, of 263, Edge Lane, Droylsden, Manchester, and James Gregson of the firm of Gregson & Monk, Vulcan Iron Works, Preston, England. *Improvements in automatic shuttle changing mechanism for looms.* (Specification filed 16 February 1904.)

No. 288 of 1903.—Ernst Friedrich Wilhelm Wieda, candy manufacturer, of 212, Market street, in the city of Paterson, county of Passaic and state of New Jersey, United States of America. *Improvements in kneading and mixing machines.* (Specification filed 16 February 1904.)

No. 289 of 1903.—Herbert Percy Saunderson, engineer, of Elstom Works, Bedford, in the county of Bedfordshire, England. *Improvements in pumps.* (Specification filed 17 February 1904.)

No. 295 of 1903.—John Thomas, draughtsman, of 17, Ormeley road, Balham, in the county of Middlesex, England. *Improvements in automatic couplings and buffers.* (Specification filed 13 February 1904.)

No. 469 of 1903.—Robert Simpson Hamilton, tea planter, of the Central Duars Tea Estate, Imperial Tea Company, Limited, Duars, in the district of Jalpaiguri, in the East Indies. *A tea cultivator for use in the cultivation of tea gardens.* (Specification filed 16 February 1904.)

No. 498 of 1903.—Friedrich Turck, manufacturer, of Altena-Strasse in Luedenscheid, Prussia. *Stamped out oval, six or more sided choonam box with six sides formed in one piece with a rim for holding the cover.* (Specification filed 12 February 1904.)

No. 514 of 1903.—Gerald Edward Holland, C.I.E., D.S.O., commander, Royal Indian Marine, principal port officer, Burma, Rangoon, and Henry Johnson, chief engineer, Royal Indian Marine, government superintending engineer and shipwright surveyor to the port of Rangoon, Burma. *Improvements in driving gear for elevating machinery or the like.* (Specification filed 12 February 1904.)

No. 13 of 1904.—William Morgan Moylan, civil and mechanical engineer, of 17, Collingham Place, South Kensington, in the county of Middlesex, England. *A hand worked rock drill.* (Specification filed 17 February 1904.)

No. 16 of 1904.—The Morgan Crucible Company, Limited, manufacturers, of Battersea Works, Battersea, London, England. *Improvements in crucible furnaces.* (Specification filed 17 February 1904.)

No. 771 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

No. 66 of 1893.—Alois Riedler. *Improvements in and connected with compressing and pumping apparatus.* (From 14 April 1904 to 14 April 1905.)

No. 121 of 1893.—Charles Ewing. *Rolling stock for use on single rail tramways or railways.* (From 27 February 1904 to 27 February 1905.)

No. 6 of 1894.—Charles Hodgson. *Improvements in apparatus for working railway points and signals.* (From 7 April 1904 to 7 April 1905.)

No. 186 of 1894.—Edward Waller Stoney. *Spiral switch handle and combined spiral switch handle lock and point indicator.* (From 2 January 1904 to 2 January 1905.)

No. 44 of 1896.—Taylor Burrows and Dick Edwards Radclyffe. *Improved means or apparatus for de-gumming or otherwise treating by immersion the fibres extracted from the plants, stems or straws of flax, hemp, ramie or the like.* (From 19 February 1904 to 19 February 1905.)

No. 253 of 1896.—Aloys Naville, Philippe Guye and Charles Eugene Guye. *Electrical gas-reaction apparatus.* (From 19 February 1904 to 19 February 1905.)

No. 66 of 1897.—Thomas Holliday. *Improvements in the means or apparatus for use in the production, storing, and application of acetylene gas.* (From 6 September 1904 to 6 September 1905.)

No. 354 of 1897.—Khursedji Byramji Bharda. *A paper file hanger.* (From 14 February 1904 to 14 February 1905.)

No. 281 of 1898.—Joseph Temperley and John Ridley Temperley. *Improvements in apparatus for raising, lowering and conveying or transporting loads, which improvements are partly applicable to friction-hoists and similar machines.* (From 22 February 1904 to 22 February 1905.)

No. 282 of 1898.—Joseph Temperley and John Ridley Temperley. *Improvements in apparatus for raising, lowering and conveying or transporting loads.* (From 22 February 1904 to 22 February 1905.)

No. 283 of 1898.—Joseph Temperley and John Ridley Temperley. *Improvements in and relating to apparatus for dumping, depositing or releasing loads suspended from cranes.* (From 22 February 1904 to 22 February 1905.)

No. 284 of 1898.—Mephan Ferguson. *Improvements in machines for closing the locking bar or bars used in the construction of certain kinds of rivetless pipes.* (From 17 February 1904 to 17 February 1905.)

No. 285 of 1898.—Mephan Ferguson. *Improvements in machines for forming dove-tail or approximately dove-tail edges on plates to be used in the manufacture of rivetless pipes.* (From 17 February 1904 to 17 February 1905.)

No. 286 of 1898.—Monotype Machine (Colonial Patents) Syndicate, Limited. *Improvements in type-casting and composing machines.* (From 21 February 1904 to 21 February 1905.)

No. 287 of 1898.—Monotype Machine (Colonial Patents) Syndicate, Limited. *A machine for preparing the perforated record strips of type-forming machines.* (From 21 February 1904 to 21 February 1905.)

No. 52 of 1899.—Henry Cruse. *Improvements in the method of and apparatus for generating steam.* (From 10 May 1904 to 10 May 1905.)

No. 440 of 1899.—Josiah Byram Millet. *Improvements in and relating to submarine telegraphy, and to apparatus therefor.* (From 12 March 1904 to 12 March 1905.)

No. 772 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the under-mentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2) of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased:—

No. 72 of 1899.—Robert Bernard. *An improved basket or container for use in transporting coal, stones, earth and other mineral matter or debris.* (Specification filed 13 November 1899.)

No. 78 of 1899.—George Drury Coleman. *An improved compressed food for horses, cattle, and like animals.* (Specification filed 13 November 1899.)

No. 245 of 1899.—Alfred Ernest Markwick. *Improvements in valves or cocks operated by ball-float or otherwise.* (Specification filed 18 November 1899.)

No. 276 of 1899.—John Francis Pope. *Improvements in wheel bearings.* (Specification filed 17 November 1899.)

No. 295 of 1899.—Thomas Henry Patching. *An automatic coupling for use on railway carriages and the like.* (Specification filed 17 November 1899.)

No. 303 of 1899.—Andreas Marx and Wilhelm Dodschweit. *Improvements relating to the propulsion and steering of boats.* (Specification filed 17 November 1899.)

No. 335 of 1899.—Alice Amelia Cooke and Arthur Burgess Soar *Improvements in or relating to tea sorting machines.* (Specification filed 17 November 1899.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions

No. 33 of 1898.—Peter Smith Swan. *Improvements in punkah pulling machines* (Specification filed 15 November 1898)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*b*) After the expiration of the fourth year and before the expiration of the fifth year from the date of filing of the specification—

The sum of R50 for the above invention.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, will in future be open for the transaction of business from 11 A M to 3 P.M. on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques

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Cheques and money orders will only be accepted if made payable *at Calcutta* to the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October 1895 in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications, and drawings

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All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitor's room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

C. R. WILSON,
Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 23rd February 1904.

LIABILITIES.	R a. p	ASSETS.	R a. p
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	Government Securities	1,10,13,488 7 6
		Other authorised Investments	72,08,313 12 8
Reserve Fund	1,24,50,000 0 0	Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	3,50,37,675 5 4
Public Deposits at Head Office R 59,19,233 a 9 p 6; Public Deposits at Branches 79,22,446 4 9	1,38,41,679 14 3	Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	1,99,50,044 7 11
		Bills discounted and purchased	2,86,58,646 9 3
		Balances with other Banks	9,79,233 1 11
		Bullion	7,733 6 0
		Dead Stock	18,01,620 7 4
		Stamps	13,837 7 0
		Sundries	9,61,940 1 5
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	9,79,17,937 11 8		10,56,32,533 2 4
Bank Post Bills, etc	3,93,957 13 11	Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office* R 1,96,08,106 a 14 p 2; Cash and Currency Notes at Branches †2,10,62,015 0 0	4,06,70,721 14 2
Sundries	16,99,679 8 8		
RUPEES	14,63,03,255 0 6	RUPEES	14,63,03,255 0 6

* Includes Sovs and ½ Sovs, value R 1,61,970 0 0
† Do do. do „ 1,26,697 8 0
R 2,88,667 8 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 25th February 1904.

H F TRESHWATER,
Chief Accountant.

W. D CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 7 per cent.
Percentage 35 72.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 4th December 1901.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal —

1 Engineers
2. Overseers
3 Sub-Overseers
4 Draftsmen
5 Press workers
6 Photo-Mechanical workers.
7 Mechanical apprentices.
8 Metal and wood carvers

E. ATKINSON, Major, R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

Specimens of Persian Manuscripts for the use of candidates for the degree of Honour and High Proficiency examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, under the authority of the Government of India, Price R6. Forwarded V.P.P., on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 26, Mangoe Lane.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in oriental languages, the Board of Examiners will in future publish periodically a collection of specimen papers set for the examinations held by them. A collection of papers recently set is now ready for sale—price Rs. 3 per copy—and may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 26, Mangoe Lane

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 24th February 1904.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 22nd February 1904.

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION			RESERVE IN COIN AND BULLION				
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL.	Silver Coin	Gold Coin and Bullion	Silver held as security for notes under Act VIII of 1900.	Gold in transit to England	TOTAL.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Calcutta . .	1,78,00,710	13,19,60,940	14 97,61,650	2,29,92,166	8,57,92,955*	18,40,335	...	11,06,25,456
Allahabad .	..	1,65,84,915	1,65,84,915	1,31,29,508	14,14,605	.		1,45,44,113
Lahore .	.	2,43,74,170	2,43,74,170	85,41,513	6,97,042	..	.	92,38,555
Bombay . .	29,22,365	10,69,47,490	10,98,69,855	2,50,40,125	5,13,79,427	1,17,33,663	75,00,000	9,56,53,215
Karachi .	.	87,49,580	87,49,580	30,35,715	11,15,955		...	41,51,670
Madras . .	29,97,910	3,94,12,215	4,24,10,125	95,30,535	1,41,83,685	..	.	2,37,14,220
Calicut . .	..	13,75,320	13,75,320	4,05,445	5,12,505		..	9,17,950
Rangoon . .	..	1,82,50,440	1,82,50,440	1,11,84,980	5,11,035		.	1,16,96,015
	2,37,20,985	34,76 55,070	37,13,76,055					
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue . .			8,34,915					
TOTAL R			37,05,41,140	9 38,59,987	15,56,07,209	1,35,73,998	75,00,000	37,05,41,194
Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one circle on another . .								*Nil.*
NET TOTAL R .								37,05,41,194
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of R10,20,81,500 held under Section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act XX of 1882 . .								9,99,99,946
GRAND TOTAL R .								37,05,41,140

* R75,00,000 (£500,000) was transferred in gold from the Gold Reserve Fund to the Paper Currency Reserve on the 2nd February 1904

O. T. BARROW,
Offg. Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

GOVERNMENT STATIONERY OFFICE.

Calcutta, the 20th February 1904.

NOTICE.

Indenting Officers are informed that owing to stock-taking from 15th March to 1st April 1904, no issues will be made between these dates.

Officers requiring stationery before the 1st April should arrange to send in their indents so as to reach the Stationery Office on or before the 10th March 1904. Indents received after the 10th March will not be complied with till after the 1st April.

Telegraphic orders for stationery will not be complied with, regular indents in proper form only should be sent in.

K. B THOMAS,
Superintendent of Stationery

COMPTROLLFR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

No. 2635.—Preliminary Account of Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of India for the nine months of 1903-1904 as compared with the corresponding period of 1902-1903.

ENGLAND						RECEIPTS	INDIA.					
Whole year.		April to December					Whole year		April to December.			
Accounts, 1902-1903.	Budget, 1903-1904	1902-1903	1903-1904.	Increase.	Decrease		Accounts, 1902-1903	Budget, 1903-1904	1902-1903	1903-1904.	Increase.	Decrease.
£	£	£	£	£	£	**Revenue.**	R	R	R	R	R	R
						Principal Heads of Revenue						
.	..		..			Land Revenue (including that due to Irrigation)	28,87,69,000	29,92,72,000	13,13,71,000	13,75,31,000	61,60,000	..
...						Opium	6,74,77,000	6,57,27,000	5,07,72,000	6,20,23,000	1,12,51,000	
	..					Salt	9,27,66,000	7,43,00,000	6,81,96,000	5,83,80,000	.	97,16,000
..						Stamps	5,21,05,000	5,32,03,000	3,91,04,000	3,9 ,92,000	8,88,000	.
...						Excise	6,64,00,000	6,75,76,000	4,72,95,000	5,30,75,000	57,80,000	..
.	...		.			Customs	5,96,64,000	5,42,00,000	4,22,38,000	4,10,76,000		11,62,000
...	..					Other Heads	9,57,48,000	9,31,92,000	5,81,04,000	5,78,30,000		2,000,000
...				.		Total Principal Heads	72,29,29,000	70,74,70,000	43,69,80,000	44,99,07,000	1,29,27,000	
137,300	30,000	124,500	103,400		21,400	Interest	1,06,56,000	1,05,09,000	79,02,000	70,40,000		8,62,000
6,200	11,100	6,200	5,500	.	700	Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	4,06,79,000	4,02,22,000	3,07,45,000	3,96,02,000	88,57,000	
2,000	1,800	1,000	800		200	Receipts by Civil Departments	1,98,06,000	1,98,25,000	1,34,80,000	1,52,62,000	17,82,000	.
89,500	83,100	77,400	67,200		10,200	Miscellaneous	81,22,000	83,59,000	44,70,000	51,42,000	6,72,000	
18,100	4,200	18,100	7,500		10,600	Railways	30,17,37,000	30,49,36,000	21,86,37,000	23,51,87,000	1,65,50,000	.
..						Irrigation (excluding Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	2,33,19,000	2,93,04,000	1,73,37,000	1,79,22,000	5,85,000	
28,700	27,900	21,400	18,800		2,600	Other Public Works	68,74,000	67,41,000	47,18,000	54,41,000	7,23,000	
393,000	497,900	208,600	307,400	98,800		Receipts by Military Department	1,09,80,000	81,25,000	63,36,000	63,98,000	62,000	.
694,800	656,000	457,500	510,600	53,100		Total Revenue	1,15,11,02,000	1,13,54,91,000	74,06,05,000	78,19,01,000	4,12,96,000	
						Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue.						
...	..	335,400	..		335,400	Capital of Railway Companies (net Receipts)						
						Debt, Deposits, and Advances.						
131,200	1,400,000	131,200	915,000	783,800		Permanent Debt (net incurred)	1,36,27,000	1,86,50,000	1,36,39,000	1,87,09,000	50,70,000	.
...		.	.			Temporary do (do)						...
						Unfunded do. (do)	97,41,000	89,31,000	49,75,000	62,83,000	13,08,000	.
...	26,000		...			Deposits and Advances (net)	1,71,17,000			..	.	
...	..					Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	1,03,06,000	48,83,000	90,43,000	39,05,000	.	5138,000
...	..					Do. do by Provincial Governments	1,01,86,000	1,00,27,000	44,76,000	70,14,000	25,38,000	...
...			...			Capital Account of Local Boards (net Receipts)			.			..
524,000	1,099,000	1,133,100			1,133,100	Remittances (net)				.	.	...
18,237,000	17,000,000	10,871,500	14,498,500	3,627,000		Secretary of State's Bills drawn						
18,892,200	19,525,000	12,135,800	15,413,500	3,277,700	...	Total	6,09,77,000	4,24,96,000	3,21,33,000	3,59,11,000	37,78,000	...
19,587,000	20,181,000	12,928,700	15,924,100	2,995,400	.	Total Receipts	1,21,20,79,000	1,17,79,87,000	77,27,38,000	81,78,12,000	4,50,74,000	
6,693,100	5,686,500	6,693,100	5,767,800	.	925,300	Opening Balance	17,82,05,000	17,74,99,000	17,82,05,000	18,12,36,000	30,31,000	...
26,280,100	25,867,500	19,621,800	21,691,900	2070,100	...	GRAND TOTAL	1,39,02,84,000	1,35,54,86,000	95,09,43,000	99,90,48,000	4,81,05,000	...

ENGLAND.						DISBURSEMENTS.	INDIA.					
Whole year.		April to December.					Whole year.		April to December.			
Accounts, 1902-1903.	Budget, 1903-1904.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.	Increase.	Decrease.		Accounts, 1902-1903.	Budget, 1903-1904.	1902-1903	1903-1904.	Increase.	Decrease.
£	£	£	£	£	£	**Expenditure**	R	R	R	R	R	R
38,600	50,600	28,800	39,800	11,000		Direct Demands on the Revenues	11,39,47,000	12,50,10,000	8,26,94,000	9,47,39,000	1,20,45,000	...
3,003,400	2,986,800	2,322,700	2,297,500		25,200	Interest (including in India that on Capital Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works)	4,68,77,000	4,78,44,000	2,79,88,000	2,83,52,000	3,64,000	.
371,300	398,700	280,300	275,500		4,800	Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	3,46,39,000	3,68,13,000	2,44,31,000	2,63,04,000	18,73,000	
553,000	584,800	392,300	359,600		32,700	Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	16,70,44,000	17,49,32,000	12,00,73,000	11,90,89,000	..	9,84,000
2,391,200	2,304,800	1,788,000	1,788,400	400		Miscellaneous Civil Charges	3,15,42,000	2,76,84,000	2,09,47,000	2,08,15,000	..	1,32,000
2,000	500	2,200	21,500	19,300	..	Famine Relief and Insurance	1,46,95,000	1,49,93,000	51,98,000	20,49,000	...	31,49,000
6,538,700	6,642,900	4,184,500	4,232,700	48,200	.	Railway Revenue Account (excluding in India Interest on Capital Expenditure)	15,05,92,000	15,26,10,000	11,23,80,000	11,52,44,000	28,64,000	.
1,900	1,600	1,000	1,600	600		Irrigation ditto ditto ditto	2,40,63,000	2,60,50,000	1,56,48,000	1,61,58,000	5,10,000	...
170,200	125,800	107,300	116,500	9,200		Other Public Works	7,69,04,000	8,09,41,000	4,18,10,000	4,50,88,000	32,78,000	.
5,290,600	5,088,800	3,675,500	3,507,100		168,400	Army Services	18,08,36,000	18,90,16,000	12,87,83,000	13,69,85,000	82,02,000	...
...		.		.		Special Defence Works		18,00,000	.	1,02,000	1,02,000	..
18,361,800	18,275,300	12,782,600	12,640,200		142,400	TOTAL EXPENDITURE IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL	84,11,39,000	87,77,23,000	57,99,52,000	60,49,25,000	2,49,73,000	...
..	.	.		..		*Add*—Provincial Surpluses that is, portion of allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	42,82,000		...	.	...	.
.	..		..	.		*Deduct*—Provincial Deficits that is, portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances	*53,68,000*	*2,07,52,000*		...		
18,361,800	18,275,300	12,782,600	12,640,200	.	142,400	TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE	84,00,53,000	85,69,71,000	57,99,52,000	60,49,25,000	2,49,73,000	
						Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue.						
15,36,000	1,813,400	998,400	911,400		87,000	Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works	3,43,32,000	3,20,70,000	1,38,84,000	3,55,14,000	2,16,30,000	..
..	.	.				Capital Charge involved in Redemption of Liabilities					...	...
88,300	344,200	.	1,068,200	1,068,200		Capital of Railway Companies (net payments)	1,26,00,000	1,00,98,000	1,04,45,000	73,45,000		31,00,000
1,624,300	2,157,600	998,400	1,979,600	981,200	...	TOTAL	4,69,32,000	4,21,68,000	2,43,29,000	4,28,59,000	1,85,30,000	
						Debt, Deposits, and Advances.						
..						Permanent Debt (net discharged)				.		.
500,000	1,500,000		1,500,000	1,500,000		Temporary do (do)					...	
				.		Unfunded do (do)					.	...
26,200		67,000	210,800	143,800		Deposits and Advances (net)		71,02,000	26,80,000	53,35,000	26,49,000	...
...						Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	1,00,42,000	56,42,000	76,-9,000	54,5[illegible],000		21,70,000
...						Do do. by Provincial Governments	38,73,000	58,18,000	08,70,000	59,10,000		9,54,000
			...			Capital Account of Local Boards (net payments)	...					.
..			219,300	219,300	.	Remittances (net)	2,62,65,000	63,41,000	3,75,43,000	25,03,000		3,50,40,000
..				-		Secretary of State's Bills paid	27,69,15,000	25,60,04,000	10,82,91,000	21,82,75,000	4,99,84,000	
..				.		Do do do. exchange	—32,000	—4,000	4,2[illegible],000	24,000		3,98,000
526,200	1,500,000	67,000	1,930,100	1,863,100		TOTAL	32,20,63,000	28,39,03,000	22,34,41,000	23,75,12,000	1,40,71,000	
20,512,300	21,932,900	13,848,000	16,549,900	2,701,900		TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	1,20,90,48,000	1,18,30,42,000	82,77,22,000	88,52,96,000	5,75,74,000	...
5,767,800	3,934,600	5,773,800	5,142,000	.	631,800	Closing Balance	18,12,36,000	17,24,44,000	12,32,21,000	11,37,52,000		94,69,000
26,280,100	25,867,500	19,621,800	21,691,900	2,070,100		GRAND TOTAL	1,39,02,84,000	1,35,54,86,000	95,09,43,000	99,90,48,000	4,81,05,000	...

The 26th February 1904.

O. T. BARROW,
Offg Comptroller General

II C

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

NOTIFICATION.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Bombay, the 19th February 1904

No. 3.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed on leave out of India on private affairs, under the leave rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—

Lieutenant A. P. Robinson, R.I.M., for twelve months.

S. GOODRIDGE,
Director, Royal Indian Marine.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

Trigonometrical Branch.

NOTIFICATION.

Dehra Dun, the 18th February 1904.

No. 30—Babu Nikunjo Roujan Mazumdar, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, on probation, is granted privilege leave for one month and ten days, under the provisions of Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 23rd January 1904.

S. BURRARD, Major, R.E.,
Superintendent, Trigonometrical Surveys

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE.

Peshawar, the 17th February 1904.

No. 17—Wazirzada Muhammad Akram Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Treasury Officer, Kohat, is granted six weeks' leave on medical certificate under Article 336 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the afternoon of the 14th January 1904.

APPOINTMENT.

The 20th February 1904.

No 18—Captain J Grattan, I.A., whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner for employment with the Frontier Militia Corps in the North-West Frontier Province, is appointed Assistant Commandant of the Chitrali Scouts and assumed charge of his duties on the 11th November 1903.

By order,

A. H. GRANT,
Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General and
Chief Commissioner, N.-W. F. Province.

REVENUE AND FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATION.

Peshawar, the 13th February 1904.

No. 332-G.—In exercise of the power conferred on him by section 16 of the Peshawar Canals Regulation (IV of 1898), the Chief Commissioner is pleased to make the following order regarding the construction of new and use of existing mills in the Peshawar District:—

1. No new mill shall be constructed except with the special permission of the Collector.

2. In granting the permission the Collector may impose such conditions regarding the construction or use of the mill as he may deem necessary and such conditions shall be binding on the persons owning or working the mill.

3. The Collector may, for the purpose of safe-guarding the interests of all or any of those whose lands are irrigated by a canal or water-course or who are otherwise interested in it, make any order prohibiting or regulating the use of all or any of the mills on such water-course or canal and such order shall be binding on the persons owning or working these mills

H N. BOLTON, Asstt. Secretary,
for Revenue and Financial Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
North-West Frontier Province.

OFFICE OF REVENUE AND FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATION.

Peshawar, the 22nd February 1904.

No. 225-A.—Whereas it appears to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, Camping Ground at Kaghan,

It is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose —

Specification of Land.

District	Parganah.	Mauzah	Area in acres.	Direction	Boundaries.	Place where the plans may be inspected
Hazara	Mansehra	Kaghan	2 06	South-west of Kaghan Village.	450 r. feet on south-west along Kaghan village road and all other sides bounded with cultivated land.	Garrison Engineer's Office.

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6, Act I of 1894, and under section 7 of the said Act the Deputy Commissioner, Hazara District, is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the land specified above.

M F. O'DWYER,
Revenue and Financial Secy to the Hon. the Agent to the Governor-General
and Chief Commissioner, N.-W Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Weekly Return of Births and Deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday, the 30th January 1904

Number.	Districts	Municipal Towns	Population according to the Census of 1901.	Births: Males	Births: Females	Births: Total	Deaths: Total	Deaths: Males	Deaths: Females	Cause of death: Cholera	Cause of death: Small-pox	Cause of death: Plague	Cause of death: Fever	Cause of death: Dysentery and Diarrhœa	Cause of death: Respiratory diseases	Cause of death: Injuries	Cause of death: All other causes	Infants under one year of age: Males	Infants under one year of age: Females	Infants under one year of age: Total	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	Number.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	Hazára	Abbottábad	3,395	..							.		.		..		.	.	...	..			1
2	Hazára	Nawashahr	4,114	3	5	8	4		4	.	.		1		.	..	3	...	3	3	101	50	2
3	Hazára	Buffa	7,029	9	1	10	2	2	.	..			1		...	..	1	.			74	15	3
4	Hazára	Haripur	5,578	1	2	3	3	.	3	..			2		.		1	..	1	1	28	28	4
5	Peshawar	Peshâwar	73,343	30	20	50	33	15	18	..	3		16		5	..	9	2	6	8	36	23	5
6	Kohat	Kohat	18,092	3	4	7	7	2	5		1		5	.	.		1	1	3	4	20	20	6
7	Bannu	Bannu	10,070	3	2	5	6	2	4		...		2		.	..	4	2		2	26	31	7
8	Bannu	Lakki	5,218	3	2	5	5	2	3	...			5		...	...	..	1	1	2	50	50	8
9	Dera Ismail Khan	Dera Ismail Khan	28,287	5	12	17	33	20	13	...	...		23	2	4	.	4	6	2	8	31	61	9
10	Dera Ismail Khan	Kulachi	9,125	6	2	8	6	3	3			..	3	1	..	...	2	1	1	2	45	34	10
		Total	164,251	63	50	113	99	46	53	...	4		58	3	9		25	13	17	30	36	30	

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province, on the general health of the Municipal Towns during the week ending Saturday, the 30th January 1904

Births and deaths in Municipal Towns.—In the 10 Municipal Towns, 113 births were registered (63 males and 50 females), giving a birth-rate of 36 per mille of population; 99 deaths were registered (46 males and 53 females), giving a death-rate of 30 per mille of population.

PAT. A. WEIR, LT.-COL., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

Peshâwar, the 20th February 1904.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 25th February 1904.

No. 21.—The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Secretary of State for India —

Captain R E C Hall, I.A, Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class (m c.) for one month

W. R. L ANDERSON, Colonel,
Accountant General, Military Department

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION

Calcutta, the 5th February 1904.

No. 22.—Mr H B. Holmes, Officiating Deputy Traffic Superintendent in class I, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is granted, under Articles 233 (1) and 308 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for four months, with effect from 16th March 1904, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it

W. V CONSTABLE, Col., R.E,
Manager.

OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lucknow, the 22nd February 1904.

No. 1—Mr R Wright, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, class III, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Locomotive Department, has been granted, by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, a further extension of four months' leave on medical certificate in continuation of previous leave granted to him

H. P. BURT,
Manager, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS

Calcutta, the 20th February 1904.

No. 463-*Ap*.—Mr. M. R. Mahima Dass is appointed to be 2nd Assistant Postmaster, Rangoon, with effect from the 1st March 1904

The 23rd February 1904.

No. 479-*Ap*.—The following appointments are made, with effect from the 9th November 1903, and until further orders, *vice* Mr. Knox Homan, appointed sub *pro tempore* Deputy Postmaster General, 3rd grade —

Babu C. K Dutt, Superintendent of Post Offices, officiating in the 1st grade, to be sub. *pro tempore* in that grade,

Babu Becharam Basu, Superintendent of Post Offices, officiating in the 2nd grade, to be sub. *pro tempore* in that grade,

Babu Ramani Mohan Ghosh, Superintendent of Post Offices, officiating in the 3rd grade, to be sub. *pro tempore* in that grade,

Babu Nani Gopal Banerji, Officiating Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, to be sub. *pro tempore* Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade

H. M KISCH,
Officiating Director General of the Post Office of India

DARJEELING GOVERNMENT CEMETERY.

List of monuments which have fallen into a ruinous condition in the above cemetery, and should no person interested therein undertake to restore the same, they will be treated at the next repairs of the cemetery in such manner as the Officer in charge of the cemetery may decide to be necessary, under Rule XX, Government of India Notification No. 178, dated Simla, the 21st May 1897

No of Grave.	Name of deceased.	Date of death.	REMARKS.	
	William Phillips	16th June 1855	B M, S aged 4 years 2 months and 20 days	One grave
	and			
22 S	John Fort Withecombe	25th June 1855	Aged 8 years 2 months and 2 days	
27 S	W C T Sage	3rd October 1856	..	
76 S	No information in record		..	
12 S	Barbara Douglas Agnes Sutherland	8th June 1859	Wife of John Sutherland, M D, Civil Surgeon of Patna	

Any persons interested in the above graves should communicate with the Reverend T. E. F. Cole, Chaplain of Darjeeling, at once

HONOURABLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 18th February 1904.

No. 779.—Under the provisions of section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act I of 1894, as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, it is hereby declared that the land described in the annexed schedule, situated within the limits of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, is required for a public purpose, namely, for the construction of latrines, stables, and coach-houses for the new Public Offices of the said Civil and Military Station

SCHEDULE

Road or Street in which the land is situate	Approximate area	Boundaries				Name of owner.
		North.	South	East.	West	
Commissariat Road	1072 square yards	Compound of the Health Office	Land belonging to Rai Bahadur A. Narainswamy Mudaliar	Commissariat Road.	Compound of Messrs Oakes & Co.	Rai Bahadur A. Narainswamy Mudaliar.

2 The plan of the land can be inspected in the office of the Collector, Civil and Military Station of Bangalore

The 23rd February 1904.

No. 877.—The licenses granted under sections 6, 7, and 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, to the Reverend C. W. Ross DeSouza, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, within the territories included in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore under Notifications Nos. 927 and 928, dated the 2nd March 1899, are hereby cancelled.

By order,

R. M. KING,

First Assistant to the Resident in Mysore.

RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

Catalogue of Books printed in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, and registered under the provisions of Act XXV of 1867 during the quarter ending 31st December 1903.

Title in full.	Language in which the book is written.	Name of the Author, Translator, or Editor of the book or any part thereof.	Subject	Place of printing and place of publication.	Name or firm of the printer and the name or firm of the publisher	Date of issue from the Press or of the publication	Number of sheets, leaves, or pages.	Size	1st, 2nd, or other number of edition.	Number of copies of which the edition consists.	Whether printed or lithographed.	Price	Name and residence of proprietor of copyright or any portion thereof	Date on which the copyright was registered.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
												R a p.			
					In the English or other European Language.										
The Mysore Gold Mines Check Roll and Pay sheet with necessary tables, etc., for the use of underground contractors and containing the Rules for guidance of Maistries and Blasters, published by the Mysore Geological Department.	Tamil and English.	F. Joseph .	Check Roll and Pay sheet with Fathom calculation table, directions, etc., and the rules for guidance of Maistries and Blasters, published by the Mysore Geological Department	Bangalore Kolar Gold Fields.	National Press .	30th September 1903	Heading Rules and Tables Numbered, 12 Check Roll 50 Total of pages 62.	(F cap)	1st edition	500	Printed .	1 0 0	F. Joseph, Champion Reefs	8th December 1903.	A very useful Check Roll and Pay sheet, mainly intended for the underground contractors of the Mysore Gold Mines, with the necessary rules for the guidance of Maistries and Blasters.
Maharanee Lutchmee Bai, History	English and Canarese.	K. Rama Rao .	History .	Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Caxton Press, 14, Residency Road	30th November 1903	417 pages .	8vo	Ditto .	3,000	Ditto .	2 0 0	K Rama Rao, 1st Grade Pleader, Shimoga.	8th December 1903.	A descriptive history of Maharanee Lakshmi Bai of Jhansi State.

THE RESIDENT'S OFFICE,
Dated Bangalore, the 18th February 1904.

R. M. KING,
First Assistant Resident.

ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of Deaths sent to the Administrator-General of Bengal under section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of Deceased	Place of Death	Date of Death	By whom death reported and when	REMARKS.
Mr Henry Lee, Eurasian	Ajmere	13th December 1903 .	Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara, on 6th January 1904	No Will No application
Mr. F. I. O'Reilly, late a Locomotive Foreman East Indian Railway	Burdwan	19th November 1903	District Judge of Burdwan, on 7th January 1904	Left a Will in favour of his wife who predeceased him A succession certificate has been granted to deceased's father
Mr Melville McCalman, late of Ross Road, Howrah	Howrah General Hospital	28th November 1903	District Judge of Hooghly, on 15—16th January 1904	Not known whether the deceased has left a Will
Mr James Samuel Parfitt, late a Royal Navy Pensioner, Dawlish, Devonshire, of Pilkhana, Howrah.	Ditto .	6th November 1903	District Judge of Hooghly, on 16th January 1904	Ditto
Mr N W Merryweather.	Gorakhpore	24th December 1903	District Judge of Gorakhpore, on 23rd January 1904.	No Will Mr E R Manners has applied for Letters of Administration
Mr John Dias .	Chittagong . .	12th January 1904	District Judge of Chittagong, on 29th January 1904	Will left Executor has applied for Probate
Mrs Kyton, late of Tundla	Tundla . .	20th November 1903	District Judge of Agra, on 29th January 1904	Will left Probate has been granted to the deceased's husband.
Mr James Hamilton, late a Government Pensioner	Agra . .	16th January 1904 .	Ditto	No Will No application
Mr John Thomas Williams, late a Foreman in charge of Colliery, Margherita.	Namdang, District Lakhimpore	19th December 1903	Judge of Assam Valley Districts, on 1st February 1904	No Will
Mr J C Townshend, late a Photographer of Kamptee	Kamptee .	25th November 1903	Deputy Commissioner of Nagpore, on 5th February 1904.	Left a Will
Mr G Jacquet, late a Gunner Guard, East Indian Railway	Asansol	10th July 1903 . .	District Judge of Burdwan, on 8th February 1904	No Will.

C GRAY,
Offg. Administrator-General of Bengal.

CALCUTTA;
The 25th February 1904

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Calcutta, the 25th February 1904.

No. 2.—The transfer of the following Assistant Examiners of Accounts is ordered —

Name	Office from which transferred.	Office to which transferred
Mr M. W. Clifford	Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Assam.	Examiner of Accounts, North Western Railway.
Mr F. J Wood*	Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Punjab.	Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Assam
Mr. A D. Butterfield	Examiner of Accounts, North Western Railway.	Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

* On expiry of privilege leave.

R. N. BURN,
Accountant General.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* and upwards at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, for *cash only* at the following rates, *viz.* —

	Government officers.	General public.	Postage extra
	R	R	Annas.
1-pound tin	10	12	8
½ "	5	6	6
¼ "	2-8	3	4

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April 1903, the price of this Quinine will be as follows —

1-pound tin, R16, or post-free, R16-8
½ " R8, " R8-6
¼ " R4, " R4-6

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, 8, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

A General Catalogue of all Government Publications may be obtained gratis from the Government Central Press, Calcutta.

All books published by the Superintendent of Government Printing, India, can be purchased either directly or through the following or any other booksellers :—

AGENTS IN EUROPE.

Mr. E. A. Arnold, 37, Bedford Street, Strand, London.

Messrs. Constable & Co., 2, Whitehall Gardens, London.

Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston & Co., St. Dunstan's House, Fetter Lane, London.

Messrs Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co, Charing Cross Road, London

Mr. Bernard Quaritch, 15, Piccadilly, London

Messrs. P. S. King & Son, 2 & 4, Great Smith Street, Westminster.

Messrs. H S King and Co, 65, Cornhill, London, are also Agents for the sale of the Army List

Mr. Otto Harrassowitz } Leipzig.
Mr. Karl Hiersemann }

Messrs R Friedlander & Sohn, Berlin, N W Carlstrasse, 11

Mr. Ernest Leroux, 28, Rue Bonaparte, Paris.

Mr Martinus Nijhoff, Hague, Holland.

Messrs. Williams and Norgate, Oxford.

Messrs. Deighton Bell & Co., Cambridge.

AGENTS IN INDIA.

Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta and Simla.
Messrs. Newman & Co, Calcutta.
Messrs. R. Cambray & Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. S. K. Lahiri & Co., Calcutta.
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Messrs. V. Kalyanarama Iyer & Co., Madras.
Messrs. G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras.
Messrs. Thacker & Co., Ld., Bombay.
Messrs. A. J. Combridge & Co., Bombay.
Messrs. D. B Taraporevala, Sons & Co, Bombay
Mrs. Radhabai Atmaram Sagoon, Bombay
Superintendent, American Baptist Mission Press, Rangoon.
Rai Sahib M Gulab Singh & Sons, Mufid-i-Am Press, Lahore.
Mr N. B Mathur, Superintendent, Nazair Kanun Hind Press, Allahabad.
Manager, Educational Book Depôts, Nagpur and Jubbulpore.*
Manager of the Imperial Book Depôt, 63, Chandny Chauk Street, Delhi.*
Manager, *East Coast News*, Vizagapatam.*
Manager, "The Agra Medical Hall and Co-operative Association, Limited" (Successors to A John & Co., Agra).*
Mr. T K Seetharama Aiyar, Kumbakonam *
Lala Debi Prasad, Vakil and Manager of Law Press, Cawnpore *
Superintendent, Basel Mission Book and Tract Depository, Mangalore.*
Messrs. P. Varadachary & Co., Madras.*
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The Mercantile Mission Branch, Calicut.

*Agents for sale of the Legislative Department publications.

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Books and Acts required for the public service should be obtained through Local Governments to whom the applicant is subordinate

Application for Government publications which are no longer in print should be made to the Agents of the particular Government under whose orders they were originally issued.

The amounts within parentheses are for packing and postage

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Act XX of 1847. The Indian Copyright Act, as modified up to the 1st December, 1903. As. 5 or 6*d* (1*a*)

Act XXVIII of 1855. The Usury Laws Repeal Act, as modified up to the 1st December, 1903. As. 2 or 3*d*. (1*a*.)

Act XX of 1856, as modified up to the 1st November 1903. As 7-6*p*. or 9*d*. (1*a*.)

Act V of 1869. The Indian Articles of War, as modified up to the 1st December, 1903. R1-2*a*. or 1*s*. 9*d*. (3*a*.)

Act I of 1871. The Cattle-Trespass Act, as modified up to the 1st December, 1903. As. 6 or 6*d* (1*a*.)

Act VII of 1878. The Indian Forest Act, as modified up to the 1st December, 1903 As. 10 or 1*s*. (2*a*.)

Act IV of 1884. The Indian Explosives Act, as modified up to the 1st December, 1903 As. 4-9*p* or 6*d*. (1*a*.)

Act XI of 1886. The Indian Tramways Act, as modified up to the 1st December, 1903. As 9 or 10*d*. (2*a*.)

Act VII of 1889 The Succession Certificate Act, as modified up to the 1st December, 1903. As. 5-6*p*. or 6*d*. (1*a*)

Act X of 1890. The Press and Registration of Books Act (1867) Amendment Act, 1890, as modified up to 1st December 1903 As 2-3*p* or 3*d* (1*a*.)

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Act II of 1899. The Indian Stamp Act, as amended up to 1st December, 1903, As. 15 or 1*s*. 5*d*. (2*a*)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Imperial Library list of additions, new series, Nos. 9, 10 and 11. Foolscap. Paper cover. 8*a*. or 9*d*. (2*a*) each.

Chronological Tables for the year 1904. Royal 8vo Paper cover. 4*a* or 5*d*. (1*a*)

The causation and prevention of Malarial fevers; a statement of the results of researches drawn up for the use of Assistant Surgeons, Hospital Assistants and Students, by Captain S. P. James, M.B. (Lond.), I.M.S. 2nd Edition Royal 8vo. Board. R1 or 1*s*. 6*d*. (2*a*)

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Census of India, 1901, Vol. I, India, Part I Report. Foolscap. Board R5 or 7*s*. 6*d*. (15*a*.)

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(* The above are obtainable from the Office of the Chief Inspector of Explosives with the Government of India)

General Rules and Circular Orders of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, Appellate Side (Civil), Vol I Royal 8vo Board. R3 or 4*s* 6*d*. (5*a*)

Ditto, Ditto, (Vol II) Forms, etc. Royal 8vo Board, R3 or 4*s*. 6*d*. (5*a*.) Complete R6 or 9*s* (9*a*)

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Entomology (Indian Museum Notes)—

(1) Original Communications.

(2) Notes on insect pests from the Entomological Section, Indian Museum.

Vol. VI, No. 1. Super Royal 8vo Paper cover. 12*a* or 1*s* 2*d*. (3*a*.)

Records of the Botanical Survey of India. Vol. II, No. 6. (Title page, Contents and Index. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. R1-2 or 1*s* 8*d*. (1*a*.)

Progress Report of the Forest Surveys, Bengal Presidency for 1902-1903. Foolscap. Paper cover. 8*a*. or 8*d*. (2*a*)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Report of the Administration of the Mints at Bombay and Calcutta for the year 1902-03. Foolscap. Paper cover. R1 or 1*s*. 6*d*. (2*a*.)

List of Officers in the Finance and Commerce Department corrected to October, 1903. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4*a*. or 5*d*. (1*a*.)

Schedule IV of the Indian Tariff Act (VIII of 1878). 1903 Edn. As. 6 or 7*d* (1*a*.)

Statistics compiled from the Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India Receipts and Disbursements of Home and Indian Accounts from 1st April 1894 to 31st March, 1902. 1903 Edn. Foolscap. Board. R2 or 3*s*. (9*a*)

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India for the months of September, October, Nos. 6 and 7. Royal 8vo. Stitched 8*a*. or 9*d*. (2*a*.) each.

Accounts of the Trade of the French Possessions in India in the year ending 31st March 1903 and the four preceding years. Foolscap. Paper cover. 2*a*. or 3*d*. (1*a*.)

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Agricultural Statistics of India for the years 1897-98 to 1901-02 in two parts, 18th issue. 1904 Edn. Foolscap. Board R3-8 or 5*s* 3*d* (12*a*.)

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in October, November 1903, and in the seven months April to October, and in the eight months April to November 1903, compared with the corresponding period of 1901 and 1902. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2*d*. or 2*d*. (1*a*.) each

Accounts relating to the Trade carried by rail and river in India in the quarter and in the six months ending September 1903, compared with the corresponding periods of the years 1901 and 1902, No. 2 of 1903-04. Foolscap Paper cover 8*a*. or 9*d*. (3*a*.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Rules for the Guidance of Troops and Umpires at Field Manœuvres. Royal 16 mo Paper cover. 1*a*. (1*a*.)

Infantry Training, 1902, in Urdu, Hindi and Gurmukhi. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 6*a*. or 9*d*. (2*a*.) each.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Report on the Political Administration of the territories within the Central India Agency for 1902-03. Foolscap. Board R1 or 1*s* 6*d*. (3*a*)

Report on the Administration of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore for the year 1902-1903. 8*a* or 9*d*. (2*a*)

Report on the Administration of Berar for the year 1902-1903 Foolscap. Board, R2 or 3*s*. (2*a*)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Public Works Department Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment corrected up to 31st December 1903 Super Royal 8vo Paper cover. R2 or 3*s*. (4*a*.).

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED FROM SEPTEMBER TO DECEMBER 1903.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Act XLV of 1860. The Indian Penal Code. As modified up to the 1st April, 1903. With an Index. R2 6*a* or 3*s* 9*d*. (5*a*.)

Act II of 1882. The Indian Trusts Act As modified up to 1st June, 1903. 10*a* or 1*s* (2*a*.)

Regulation No. V of 1873. As modified up to 1st July 1903. A Regulation for the peace and government of certain districts on the Eastern Frontier of Bengal. 1*a*. 9*p* (1*a*)

The Punjab and North-West Code consisting of the unrepealed Enactments locally in force in Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province with an Appendix and an Index 3rd Edition Super-royal 8vo Full cloth. R6 or 9*s*. (10*a*)

Digest of Indian Law Cases, Volume VI. R12 or 18*s* (10*a*)

Table shewing effect of legislation in the Governor General's Council during 1902. 2*a*. (1*a*.)

List No. 1 of Addenda *et* corrigenda to the List of General Rules and Orders made under Enactments applying to British India Edition 1902. 3*a*. 9*p*. (1*a*.)

The Indian Registration Act, 1877 (III of 1877), as modified up to 1st April, 1900, with foot notes brought down to 1st November, 1902. 11*a* (2*a*)

The Indian Emigration Act, 1883 (XXI of 1883), as modified up to 1st December, 1902. (11*a*.)

Act XXX of 1852. An Act for the Naturalization of Aliens. As modified up to 1st December, 1902. 2*a*. (1*a*.)

Act V of 1861 The Police Act, 1861. As modified up to 7th March, 1903. 7*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*.)

Act X of 1873. The Indian Oaths Act. As modified up to 1st February, 1903. 3*a*. 9*p*. (1*a*.)

Act XIX of 1883. The Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883. As modified up to 1st February, 1903. 2*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*)

Act XII of 1884 The Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884. As modified up to the 15th December, 1896, and with foot-notes brought down to the 1st February, 1903. 2*a* (1*a*)

Act IX of 1890. The Indian Railways Act, 1890. As modified up to 1st May, 1896, with foot-notes brought down to 1st January 1903. 15*a*. (3*a*.)

Act XXXIV of 1850. The State Prisoners Act, 1850. As modified up to 30th April, 1903. 2a. 6p. (1a.)

Act XXXIV of 1858. The Lunacy (Supreme Courts) Act, 1858. As modified up to 30th April, 1903. 4a. 3p. (1a.)

Act XXXV of 1858. The Lunacy (District Courts) Act, 1858. As modified up to 30th April, 1903. 2a 3p (1a.)

Act V of 1873. The Government Savings Banks Act, 1873. As modified up to 1st April, 1903. 3a 6p. (1a)

Act II of 1886. The Indian Income Tax Act, 1886. As modified up to 1st April, 1903. 8a. (1a 6p)

Act I of 1878. The Opium Act, 1878. As modified up to 1st December, 1896, with foot-notes brought down to 1st March, 1903. 5a. 6p. (1a.)

Act III of 1865. The Carriers Act, 1865. As modified up to 31st May, 1903. 3a. (1a.)

Act IX of 1897. Amending the law relating to Government and other Provident Funds. As modified up to 1st May, 1896, with foot-notes brought down to 1st January, 1903. 1a. 6p. (1a.)

Act I of 1872. The Indian Evidence Act, 1872. As modified up to 1st November, 1902. R1 or 1s. 6d. (2a.)

Act V of 1888. The Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. As modified up to 1st July, 1903. 9a. or 10d (1a.)

Act V of 1898. The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898. As modified up to 1st April, 1903. R3 10a. or 5s 6d. (8a.)

Act I of 1894. The Land Acquisition Act, 1894, with foot-notes brought down to 1st August 1903. 7a. or 8d. (1a.)

Act VIII of 1894. The Indian Tariff Act. As modified up to 1st October, 1903. 9a (2a.)

Act VIII of 1899. The Indian Petroleum Act. As modified up to 1st November, 1903. 7a (1a)

Act XIII of 1855. The Indian Fatal Accidents. As modified up to 1st December, 1903. 2a (1a.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Rajputana Census Report, 1901. In 3 parts. F'cap. Board. R20 or 30s Complete. (R1-9a)

Quarterly List of Officers in the Departments of the Government of India, July to September, and October to December 1903. F'cap. Paper cover. 4a. or 5d. (1a) each.

Scientific Memoirs by officers of the Medical and Sanitary Departments of the Government of India on the action of the Venoms of the Cobra *(Naja Tripudians)* and of the Daboia *(Daboia Russellii)* on the Red Blood Corpuscles and on the Blood Plasma, by Captain G. Lamb, M.D. New series, No. 4. Super-royal 4to Limp cover. 8a. or 9d. (3a.)

Scientific Memoirs by officers of the Medical and Sanitary Departments of the Government of India. Specificity of Anti-Venomous Sera by Captain G. Lamb, M.D. (Glasg.). New series, No. 5. Super-royal 4to. Limp cover. 3a. or 4d. (2a)

Berar Census Report and Tables, 1901. Foolscap. Board. Part I, R3 or 4s. 6d. (8a.) Part II, R2 8a. or 3s. 9d. (7a) Part III, R1 8a. or 2s. 3d. (6a. 6p) Complete, R7 or 10s. 6d. (R1 5a. 0p.) (6a. 6p.)

Imperial Library list of additions, new series, Nos. 1—8. F'cap Paper cover 8a. or 9d. (2a.) each.

The Andaman and Nicobar Islands Census Report, 1901. F'cap. Board. R7 or 10s. 6d. (19a.)

Catalogue of Persian Manuscripts in the Library of the India Office. By Hermann Ethe, Esq, Ph. D. M.A, Vol. I, 1903. Demy 4to. Cloth. R42 or 63s. (R1-4a.)

A Manual of Family Medicine and Hygiene for India. By SIR WILLIAM MOORE, K.C.I.E., 7th edition, 1903, revised by Major J. H Tull-Walsh, I.M.S., F.L.S. Full cloth, 8vo. For sale to Government servants at R2 a copy to those who are in receipt of salaries under R500 per mensem, and R3 a copy to those who are in receipt of salaries of R500 per mensem and over. Packing and postage (8a.)

NOTE.—A certificate should be required to the effect that the book is purchased for the personal use of the officer paying for it.

The above is also available for sale to the public at R5 a copy plus 0-8-0 for packing and postage.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Entomology (Indian Museum Notes)—
Vol. V, No. 4 (containing the Title-page, Preface, Table of Contents and Index to the Vol) Super-royal 8vo. Paper cover 4a or 5d (1a)

Report on the Architectural Antiquities of Northern Gujrat (Baroda). New Imperial Series XXXII by Dr J Burgess, C I E., LL D., F.R.S E., and Henry Cousens, M R S.E Super-royal R21 or 31s 6d (R1 2a)

A Manual of Forest Engineering for India by C. G. Rodgers, Esq. Super-royal 8vo Cloth. Vol. III, 1902. R5 or 7s. 6d (8a)

Report of the Indian Irrigation Commission, 1901-03. Foolscap Board Part I (General) R1 8a or 2s 3d. (5a) Part II (Provincial) R2 4a. or 3s 9d (8a.) Part III (Maps) R3 or 4s 6d (5a) Part IV (Appendix) R3 8a or 5s. 3d (10a) Complete R10 8a. or 15s. 9d (R1).

Progress Report of Forest Administration in Baluchistan for 1901-02. Foolscap Paper cover 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Flora of the Upper Gangetic Plain and of the adjacent Siwalik and Sub-Himalayan tracts. By J. F. Duthie, Esq., B.A., F.L.S. Vol I, Part I. Super-royal 16mo Paper cover. R6 or 9s (3a)

List of Officers in the Survey and other Scientific and Minor Departments subordinate to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, corrected to 1st July 1903 (including History of Services). Royal 8vo. Board. 8a. or 9d (4a)

Report of the Chief Inspector of Mines in India under the Indian Mines Act, VIII of 1901, for the year ending 31st December 1902. Foolscap Board. 8a. or 9d (3a)

Report of the Director of the Botanical Survey of India for the year 1902-03. Foolscap Stitched. 2a. or 3d. (1a)

Imperial Forest School Calendar, 1903. Demy 4to. Board. 8a. or 9d (2a)

Review of Forest Administration in British India for the year 1901-02. F'cap. Paper cover. R1 11a or 2s. 6d (3a)

Records of the Botanical Survey of India, Vol. II, No. 5 (A Census of the Indian Polygonums.) Royal 8vo. Paper cover. R1 6a. or 2s (3a)

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

Report on the Working of the Dispensaries and Jail Hospitals and on Vaccination in the Central India Agency for 1901. Foolscap Board. R2 or 3s (3a.)

Report on the Political Administration of the Rajputana States and Ajmer-Merwara for 1901-02. Foolscap Board. R2 or 3s (6a)

Administration Report on the Persian Gulf Political Residency and Maskat Political Agency for 1902-03. Foolscap Board 12a. or 1s 2d (4a)

Report on the working of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department for 1902. F'cap Paper cover 9a or 10d. (2a.)

History of Services of Officers holding Gazetted appointments under the Foreign Department corrected to 1st July 1903. Royal 8vo Board. 12a or 1s (4a.)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

List of Officers in the Finance and Commerce Department, corrected to April, June to September 1903. 4a. or 5d (1a) each

History of Services of Officers holding appointments in offices under the control of the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, corrected to 1st July 1903. Royal 8vo. Board. 12a. or 1s. (4a.)

Abstract of the Principal Civil Leave and Pension Rules (Revised), 1903. Royal 8vo Paper cover. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

Abstract of the Leave and Pension Rules applicable to Bishops and Chaplains (Revised), 1903. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4a or 5d. (1a)

Abstract of the Leave and Pension Rules applicable to Judges of the High Courts and Legal Officers (Revised), 1903. Royal 8vo Paper cover. 4a. or 5d (1a.)

Abstract of the Leave and Pension Rules applicable to the Bengal Pilot Service (Revised), 1903 Royal 8vo. Paper cover 4*a* or 5*d* (1*a*).

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the months of May to October 1903. Royal 8vo Stitched 8*a* or 9*d* (2*a*) each

Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India for the months of March to August 1903. Royal 8vo Stitched 8*a*. or 9*d* (2*a*) each

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in March to September 1903, and in the corresponding months of 1901 and 1902. Royal 8vo Stitched 2*a* or 2*d* (1*a*) each

Review of the Trade of India in 1902-03. By J A Robertson, Esq. Foolscap Paper cover 8*a* or 9*d* (2*a*)

Prices and Wages in India 20th Issue Super-royal 4to Board R1-8*a* or 2*s* (9*a*)

Accounts relating to the Trade carried by Rail and River in India in the quarter and in the twelve months ending March 1903, compared with the corresponding periods of the years 1901 and 1902. No 4 of 1902-03 Foolscap Paper cover 8*a* or 9*d* (3*a*)

Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India for 1901-02 and preceding years 7th Issue. Foolscap Board R2 or 3*s* (10*a*)

Statistics of Mineral Production in India in the ten years 1893 to 1902. 5th Issue Foolscap Paper cover 2*a*. or 2*d*. (1*a*)

Accounts of the Trade carried by Rail and River in India in the official year 1902-03 and the four preceding years. 15th Issue, 1903. Foolscap Board R1 or 1*s* 4*d*. (6*a*)

Accounts relating to the Trade carried by Rail and River in India in the quarter ending June 1903 compared with the corresponding periods of the years 1901 and 1902. No. 1 of 1903-1904. F'cap. Paper cover 8*a* or 9*d* (3*a*)

Annual Statement of the Trade and Navigation of British India with Foreign Countries and of the Coasting Trade in the year ending March 31st 1903. Vol. II (Coasting Trade and Trade of each Port in each Province.) R2 or 3*s* (8*a*.)

Financial and Commercial Statistics of British India, 10th Issue, 1903. F'cap Board R4 or 6*s* (12*a*)

COMPTROLLER GENERAL.

Civil Estimates, 1903-04, in 2 volumes. Foolscap. Board R3 or 4*s*. 6*d* (13*a*) each volume

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, BENGAL.

History of Services of Gazetted and other Officers serving under the Government of Bengal corrected to 1st July 1903. Royal 8vo Limp cover Part I R3 or 4*s* 6*d* (7*a*) Part II R2 or 3*s* (6*a*) Complete R5 or 7*s* 6*d* (12*a*.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Specification and Tables of Army Tents, 1902. Foolscap. Cloth R6 or 13*s* 6*d*. (5*a*)

List of Light-houses and Light-vessels in British India including those in the Gulf of Aden as existing at the end of 1902 22nd Issue Super-royal 8vo. Stiff cover R1 or 1*s* 6*d* (2*a*.)

The Quarterly Indian Army List for July 1, 1903. Super-royal 8vo. Paper cover R3 or 4*s* 6*d*. (8*a*)

"The Farm Manual." By Major A C Williams and Major D. J Meagher Royal 8vo Cloth R10 or 15*s* (6*a*)

The Quarterly Indian Army List for October 1903. New series, No 6 Super royal 8vo Paper cover R3 or 4*s* 6*d* (8*a*)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Public Works Department Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment corrected up to 30th June 1903. Super royal 8vo Paper cover R2 or 3*s* (4*a*)

Administration Report on Railways in India for the calendar year 1902. By A Brereton, Esq Foolscap Limp cover R2 or 2*s* 8*d* (9*a*)

Administration Report of the Indian Telegraph Department for 1902 1903. F'cap Paper cover 8*a* or 9*d* (2*a*)

Histories of Railway Projects including Tramways corrected up to 30th June 1903. F'cap Paper cover R2 or 2*s* 8*d* (4*a*)

Report of the Railway Commission assembled in Madras in February 1903 to consider the question of effecting broad gauge railway communication between India and Ceylon. F'cap Limp cover. R2 or 3*s* (5*a*)

LIST OF NEW BOOKS FOR SALE AT THOMASON COLLEGE, ROORKEE, WHICH WERE NOT ADVERTISED BEFORE.

Roorkee Treatise on "Railways," 4th Edition, revised by F. Wolly Dod, F.C H. Price R3 per copy.

Roorkee Treatise on "Irrigation Work." By Lieutenant-Colonel J. Clibborn, I.S.C., B.A., L.C.E., C.I.E. Price R9 per copy.

Roorkee Treatise on "Sanitary Engineering." Compiled by Lieutenant-Colonel J. Clibborn, I S C., B A, L.C.E., C I.E. Price R4-8 per copy.

Roorkee Manual of "Applied Mechanics," Volume II. The stability of structures mostly by graphic methods, by Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. C. Harrison, R.E. Price R8-2 per copy.

Roorkee Manual of Hydraulics. Price per copy R1-4. (No. XIX Elementary Treatise.) By E. F Tipple, Esq, B.A.

Designs for Wooden Bridges, together with rules for calculating the area of waterway, etc., and Plates. By late Rai Bahadur Kunhya Lall. Price per set R4-2.

Pamphlet on Examination for Acid Radicals: Tables giving Analysis of Acids. Price per copy 8*a*.

Pamphlet on Examination for Acid Bases: Tables giving Analysis of Metallic Bases. Price 8*a*. per copy.

A LIST OF NEW BOOKS AND PERIODICALS FOR SALE AT THE LIBRARY OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL, 57, PARK STREET, CALCUTTA.

ASIATIC SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS.

Journal, Part I, Extra No. 2 of 1902, and No. 1 of 1903 @ R2
" Part II, Nos 1 to 3 of 1903 @ R2
Proceedings, Nos 1 to 5 of 1903 @ 8a

BIBLIOTHECA INDICA

Dana Kriya Kaumudi. Fasc 2 @ 6a.
Catasahasrika-prajnaparamita. Vol I, Fasc. 5 @ 6a
Sraddha Kriya Kaumudi. Fasc 1 to 3 @ 6a.
Catadusani. Fasc. 1 @ 6a.
Bhatta Dipika. Fasc 4 @ 6a.
Tattvarthadhigama Sutram. Fasc 1 @ 6a.
Vidhana Parijata. Fasc 2 @ 6a.
Nityacaraprodiph. Fasc 1 @ 6a
Mahabhashyaprodipodyata. Vol II, Fasc. 8 @ 6a.
Gadadhara Paddhati Kalasara Vol. I, Fasc. 6 @ 6a

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

Monthly Weather Review, August 1903. By W L Dallas (illustrated by 6 plates). Quarto. Paper cover R1.

Monthly Weather Review, September 1903 By W L. Dallas (illustrated by 6 plates). Quarto Paper cover R1.

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM 1st JULY TO 31st DECEMBER 1903.

Monthly Weather Review of India for the months of March to May 1903. By W. L. Dallas (illustrated by 5 plates). Quarto Paper cover. R1 per month

Monthly Weather Review, June and July 1903. By W. L. Dallas (illustrated by 6 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1.

Annual Summary of the Monthly Weather Review, 1902. By Sir John Eliot (illustrated by 6 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R3.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. XV, Part I. By Sir John Eliot (illustrated by 12 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. XV, Part II By W. L. Dallas Price R1.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. XVI, Part I. By Sir John Eliot. Quarto. Paper cover. R3.

LIST OF NEW BOOK PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 9th JANUARY 1904.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Palæontologia Indica, Series XV, Volume I, Part V. By Carl Diener, Ph. D. R2-8.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1904.

☞ **Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.**

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. Bom 18 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1842-43, for Rupees one hundred only (R100), originally standing in the name of Deepchund Nalchund and last endorsed to Kavusji Bejanji Sethna Jalbhoy Ardesher Sett, Jehangir Cursetjee Sett, and Sorabji Cursetjee Sett, the proprietors, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the Proprietors.

The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above-mentioned Security.

Name of the advertiser—SORABJEE C SETT.
Residence—HEBRA BAUG, BYCULLA.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No 006351 of the 3 per cent. of 1896 for R1,000, originally standing in the names of (1) Vavilla Gnanamma, (2) Chetalavada Sundararama Sastrulu, and (3) Mangalam Narayanasawmy Chetty and last endorsed to Vavilla Venkateswara Sastrulu, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

Name of the advertiser—VAVILLA VENKATESWARA SASTRULU,
Residence—No. 323, Trivatyur High Road, Madras.

MADRAS,
1st February 1904.

Lost.

The undermentioned Interest Warrant.

No 27701, dated 14th January 1904, for R29-3-6 in the name of M. A Gregory.

The payment of the Warrant has been stopped in the Government Account Department of the Bank of Bengal, and application for duplicate of the Warrant is about to be made to the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta

Name—P. FERMIE.
Address—93, Dhurrumtolla Street

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No 013454 of the 3½ per cent loan of 1900-01 for R1,000, originally standing in the name of Benoykrishna Hazrah and last endorsed to Sreematty Sukhoda Dassee, the proprietress, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietress *The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security*

NORENDRONATH SEN & CO,
Attorney for Sreematty Sukhoda Dassee.

7, Church Lane, Calcutta

Lost.

The Government Promissory Notes No. 022264 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1893-94 for R500, and No 022265 of the 3½ per cent loan of 1893-94 for R500, originally standing in the name of Shama Soondery Debya, administratrix of Tarmey Churn Bhattacharjee, empowered to draw interest only Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest, and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the certificate holders Alokashi Debi and Rasmoni Debi after two years from the date of last advertisement.

Names of the Proprietresses,—ALOKASHI DEBI and RASHMONI DEBI,
Residence,—P O Shashpur, District Bankura

Lost, Stolen, or Destroyed.

The Government Promissory Note No 024251 of the 3½ per cent loan of 1900-1901 for R500 (five hundred rupees) originally standing in the name of Prosad Das Boral and Brothers and last endorsed to Alfred Vivian Leicester (deceased), the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, stolen, or destroyed, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the widow The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security

Name of the Advertiser—AILEEN LEICESTER,
Residence—11 and 12, Sooterkin s Lane. Calcutta.

Stolen.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos 008311, 008312, 008314, of the 3 per cent. loan of 1896-97 for R500 each, originally standing in the name of Koonjalal Addy and last endorsed to Nogendra Bala Deby, the proprietress, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietress

Name of advertiser—KOONJA LAL BANERJEE,
Residence—Janai, District Hoogli.

Destroyed.

The Government Promissory Note No. 318745 of the 4 per cent Loan of 1865 for R2,000, originally standing in the name of Bhagirthibai Bhoseker, the proprietress, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been destroyed, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the certificate-holder. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above-mentioned security.

Advertiser—GOVIND ANANT BHOSEKER,
Certificate-holder,
Residence—Wai Dharmpure.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1904.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 20th February, 1904, and is hereby promulgated for general information —

ACT NO. III OF 1904.

An Act to make further provision regarding the borrowing powers of certain local authorities.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make further provision regarding the borrowing powers of certain local authorities, It is hereby enacted as follows —

Short title and extent

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Local Authorities Loan Act, 1904.

(*2*) It applies only to the local authorities specified in the schedule, and any other local authority to which the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, extend its provisions.

Issue of short-term bills.

2. Notwithstanding anything in any other enactment for the time being in force, but subject always to the provisions of section 25 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1882, a local authority may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, borrow money by means of the issue of bills repayable within any period, not exceeding twelve months, for any purpose for which such local authority may lawfully borrow money under any law for the time being in force.

Provided that the amount of the bills which may be so issued, shall not exceed, when the amount of the other moneys for the time being borrowed by such local authority is taken into account, the total amount which such local authority is empowered by law to borrow.

Power of borrowing to repay previous loan.

3. Notwithstanding anything in any other enactment for the time being in force, a local authority may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, borrow money in any manner authorized by law for the purpose of repaying money previously borrowed in accordance with law:

Provided that nothing in this section shall be deemed to empower a local authority to fix a period for the repayment of any money borrowed thereunder which, when the period fixed for the repayment of the money previously borrowed is taken into account, will exceed the maximum period fixed for the repayment of a loan by or under any enactment for the time being in force.

Regulation of conditions of borrowing and repaying money under Act

4. The Governor General in Council may, by general or special order, regulate the conditions on which money may be borrowed or repaid under this Act.

THE SCHEDULE.

(*See section 1.*)

The Corporation of Calcutta.
The Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta.
The Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay.
The Trustees of the Port of Bombay.
The Municipal Commissioners for the City of Madras.
The Trustees of the Harbour of Madras.
The Municipal Committee of Rangoon.
The Commissioners for the Port of Rangoon.
The Municipality of Karachi.
The Trustees of the Port of Karachi.
The Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 9 } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1904.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 a.m. on Thursday, the 25th February 1904, based on the India Daily Weather Reports of the period.

Except over the Peninsula where the weather has been practically uninterruptedly fine during the week under review conditions have been more or less unsettled and showery.

On the 19th rain was general over Bengal and Assam, while showers were reported in Sind. The heaviest falls of rain were 2·39″ at Calcutta, 1·31″ at Silchar and 0·76″ at Kurrachee. On the 20th the weather was less generally unsettled, but showers were reported from several places in Northern India, the largest amounts registered having been 1·01″ at Berhampore, 1·34″ at Cherra Poonjee and 1·68″ at Jalpaiguri. On the 21st the weather cleared over North-East India and remained fine until the close of the week, but between the 21st and 23rd showers were received over Kashmir, the North-West Himalayas and at a few places on the plains. The heaviest falls of rain were 0·63″ at Chakrata and 0·45″ at Sonemarg on the 21st, 0·50″ at Sonemarg and 0·46″ at Minimarg on the 22nd, and 0·66″ at Minimarg and 0·20″ at Murree on the 23rd. After the latter date the weather cleared and unsettled conditions were transferred to the central parts of the country whence Seoni reported 0·68″ of rain and Jubbulpore 0·31″ on the 23rd, Pachmarhi 0·42″ on the 24th, and Khandwa 0·50″, Indore 0·28″ and Pachmarhi 0·89″ on the 25th. Scattered showers were also received over Baluchistan and Persia during the week, so that, the weather over the whole of the north of the Indian area appears to have been feebly unsettled.

The rainfall table shows that effective rain was received during the week over the Burma Coast, Bengal, the Brahmaputra Valley, the Dinajpur sub-division, the East Gangetic

Plain, the Simla sub-division, Baluchistan, the Cuttack sub-division and the East and West Satpuras—the average actual fall ranging from 1·10" in the Calcutta sub-division to 0·16" in the West Satpuras The week's rainfall was heavier than usual over the Burma Coast, Bengal, the Brahmaputra Valley, the Dinajpur sub-division, the East Gangetic Plain and the Satpuras.

Over the Peninsula, the Central India Plateau, the North West Dry Area, the Wes Gangetic Plain and Gujarat actually or practically no rain fell during the week, but over the greater part of these areas the anticipated rainfall at this time is very light.

The seasonal rainfall exceeds the normal over the Narayanganj sub-division, the Brahmaputra Valley, the Dinajpur sub-division, South India and the East Coast (South), is normal in the Calcutta sub-division, the North West Dry Area, Baluchistan and the Bellary sub-division, and is more or less deficient elsewhere.

RAINFALL DIVISION WITH REPRESENTATIVE STATION.	Rainfall sub-division named after representative station	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING ON 25TH FEBRUARY 1904.			RAINFALL DATA FROM 4TH DECEMBER 1903 TO 25TH FEBRUARY 1904			SEASONAL PERCENTAGE VARIATION.	
		Average actual rainfall	Average normal rainfall	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	This week.	Last week.
		Inches	Inch.	Inch	Inches.	Inches			
1. Burma Coast (Rangoon)	...	0·46	0·16	+0·30	0·71	1·01	− 0·30	− 30	− 71
2. Burma Wet (Bhamo)	...	0·04	0·08	−0·04	0·17	0·86	− 0·69	− 80	− 83
3. Burma Dry (Mandalay)	...	0·01	0·04	−0·03	0·01	0·55	− 0·54	− 98	−100
4. Delta of Bengal	Narayanganj	0·88	0·47	+0·41	2·51	2·07	+ 0·44	+ 21	+ 2
	Calcutta	1·10	0·35	+0·75	1·44	1·49	− 0·05	− 3	− 70
5. Brahmaputra Valley (Sibsagar)	...	0·85	0·33	+0·52	3·09	2·39	+ 0·70	+ 29	+ 9
6. Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya, East.	Dinajpur	0·49	0·17	+0·32	1·37	1·22	+ 0·15	+ 12	− 16
	Darbhanga	0	0·09	−0·09	0·13	1·30	− 1·17	− 90	− 89
	Bahraich	0·01	0·12	−0·11	0·49	2·18	− 1·69	− 78	− 77
7. Indo-Gangetic Plain, East	Burdwan	0·60	0·29	+0·31	0·64	1·20	− 0·56	− 47	− 96
	Patna	0·17	0·11	+0·06	0·70	1·28	− 0·52	− 41	− 50
8. Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya, West.	Simla	0·23	0·68	−0·45	5·37	7·52	− 2·15	− 29	− 25
	Ludhiana	0·04	0·43	−0·39	2·78	4·55	− 1·77	− 39	− 33
9. Indo-Gangetic Plain, West	Cawnpore	0	0·09	−0·09	0·22	1·71	− 1·49	− 87	− 86
	Lahore	0	0·22	−0·22	0·93	2·48	− 1·55	− 63	− 59
10. N.-W. Dry Area (Bikaner)	...	0·09	0·13	−0·04	1·68	1·71	− 0·03	− 2	+ 1
11. Baluchistan (Quetta)	...	0·39	0·37	+0·02	4·14	4·20	− 0·06	− 1	− 2
12. East Coast, North	Waltair	0	0·08	−0·08	0·09	1·25	− 1·16	− 93	− 92
	Cuttack	0·19	0·22	−0·03	0·73	1·46	− 0·73	− 50	− 56
13. East Satpuras	Ranchi	0·22	0·32	−0·10	0·91	1·38	− 0·47	− 34	− 35
	Raipur	0·19	0·09	+0·10	0·19	0·96	− 0·77	− 80	−100
	Jubbulpore	0·68	0·11	+0·57	0·78	1·51	− 0·73	− 48	− 93
14. Central India Plateau	Jhansi	0·04	0·09	−0·05	0·35	1·67	− 1·32	− 79	− 80
	Jaipur	0	0·07	−0·07	0·17	0·92	− 0·75	− 82	− 80
	Indore	0·10	0·09	+0·01	0·29	0·64	− 0·35	− 55	− 65
15. West Coast	Calicut	0	0·23	−0·23	2·62	3·25	− 0·63	− 19	− 13
	Bombay	0	0·01	−0·01	0	0·20	− 0·20	−100	−100
16 Gujarat	Ahmedabad	0·04	0·01	+0·03	0·04	0·22	− 0·18	− 82	−100
	Rajkot	0·02	0·02	0	0·13	0·22	− 0·09	− 41	− 45
7. West Satpuras (Akola)	...	0·16	0·04	+ 12	0·21	0·94	− 0·73	− 78	− 94
18. Deccan	Bellary	0	0·02	−0·02	0·47	0·50	− 0·03	− 6	− 2
	Bijapur	0·01	0·02	−0·01	0·03	0·45	− 0·42	− 93	− 95
	Hyderabad	0	0·08	−0·08	0·04	0·27	− 0·23	− 85	− 79
19. South India	Mysore	0	0·06	−0·06	0·48	0·32	+ 0·16	+ 50	+ 85
	Madura	0	0·19	−0·19	5·27	3·38	+ 1·89	+ 56	+ 65
20. East Coast South (Madras)	...	0	0·07	−0·07	17·70	10·25	+ 7·45	+ 73	+ 74

W. L. DALLAS,
for Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India
and Director General of Indian Observatories.

J. WILSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA.
The 25th February 1904.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 20th February 1904.

Madras.—There was practically no rain during the week Irrigation supplies are generally sufficient Ploughing, sowing, transplanting, and weeding are in progress in parts. The standing crops are generally in good condition Harvesting continues with outturns, which are fair to normal. Pasture is generally sufficient. Fodder is procurable. The condition of cattle is generally good Prices are almost stationary.

Bombay.—There was very slight rain during the week in parts of Karachi, Hyderabad, Larkana, the Upper Sind Frontier and Kaira The rainfall has been generally sufficient except in parts of Khandesh, Sholapur, and Poona The standing crops have been damaged by locusts in parts of Colaba, Ratnagiri, Satara, and Belgaum, by rats in parts of the Panch Mahals, Sholapur, Satara, Bijapur, and Belgaum, by frost in parts of Ahmedabad; and by blight in parts of the Carnatic, they are also suffering from insufficient moisture in parts of Sholapur and are generally in good condition elsewhere Harvesting of autumn crops continues in parts of Sholapur and Dharwar Threshing is completed in Colaba and continues in parts of Canara Harvesting of the spring crops is in progress in parts of Kaira, Broach, Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Poona, Satara, Bijapur, Belgaum, and Rajkot, and has commenced in parts of Surat, and Sholapur. Threshing is in progress in parts of the Panch Mahals, Ahmednagar, and Satara Cotton has been slightly damaged by frost in parts of Ahmedabad, by blight or rats in parts of the Carnatic, is in fair condition in the Panch Mahals and Surat and generally in good condition in Larkana, Broach, and Wadhwan. Picking is in progress in parts of Ahmedabad, Broach, Poona, Satara, Belgaum, Rajkot, Wadhwan, and Baroda and has commenced in parts of the Panch Mahals, Surat, and Dharwar. The fodder supply is sufficient. Agricultural stock is generally sufficient and in good condition The water-supply is generally sufficient Prices have fallen in three districts, risen in four districts, and are stationary elsewhere.

Bengal.—Rain is reported from all districts, except Shahabad, Champaran, Monghyr, and Purnea. The fall was moderately heavy in some places, but for the most part light. The standing crops require rain in Murshidabad and Champaran. Some damage to crops has been caused by hail in Jalpaiguri and Palamau, and by insects in Burdwan Prospects are otherwise good. Threshing of winter rice, pressing of sugarcane, and harvesting of early spring crops continue. Preparation of land for early rice and jute is proceeding. Fodder and water are generally sufficient The price of common rice has risen in four districts, has fallen in eight, and is stationary in the remainder.

United Provinces.—Light rain has fallen in eleven districts The standing crops are generally in good condition but slight damage from insects, frost and rust is reported from Shahjahanpur, Pilibhit, Bahraich, Bara Banki, Rae Bareli, Allahabad, and Gorakhpur. Preparations are being made for the next sugarcane crop and extra spring crops are being sown Poppy is flourishing and in some places the extraction of opium is in progress Fodder is ample and markets are well supplied. Prices continue stationary.

Punjab.—Slight rain has fallen in parts of Umballa, Ferozepore, Amritsar Rawalpindi, and Mianwali The price of wheat is rising in Umballa, Jullundur, and Amritsar and falling in Lahore The prices of other food grains are fluctuating Pressing of sugarcane continues in Amritsar and Sialkot Sowings of extra spring crops continue in Jullundur, Ferozepore, and Shahpur and have commenced in Sialkot and Mooltan Sowings of sugarcane have commenced in certain districts The condition of standing irrigated crops is reported good to fair in all districts, and that of unirrigated crops is unfavourable in Hissar and Delhi More rain is wanted in Umballa and unirrigated crops are withering in Hissar The outturn of sugarcane in Sialkot and Shahpur and of toria in parts of Mooltan is said to be average The condition of cattle is generally good throughout the province. Fodder is said to be sufficient in all districts except in Delhi and in parts of Rawalpindi

North-West Frontier Province.—There was no rain during the week. The condition of the standing crops is good, but a few more showers are still wanted for certain crops. Stocks of food grains and fodder are ample. Water in canals is sufficient. Prices are stationary.

Burma.—Slight showers fell in a few districts during the week. Harvest operations are almost completed in both Upper and Lower Burma. The cultivation of dry weather

paddy is still progressing and clearings of hill sides have commenced in the Katha district. Gathering of peas has commenced in Sagaing and is progressing in Pakokku and Lower Chindwin. Sowing of tobacco has been completed in the Seikpyu township of the Pakokku district The standing crops are doing well. The price of paddy has risen in Thaton and has slightly fallen in Myaungmya. There have been unimportant changes in two other districts.

Central Provinces.—Light showers varying from 2 to 91 cents have fallen in ten districts, the heaviest falls being in the plateau districts and in Sambalpur The showers have done some slight good to late sown crops, but it is now too late for rain to be of much use except for the preparation of land in the rice districts The picking of cotton has been completed except in some parts of Berar. The harvesting of spring crops has commenced, the general yield being estimated at quite equal to or rather better than the normal Slight damage has been caused by white ants to wheat in the Drug Tahsil and by caterpillars to pulses in Narsinghpur. Prices of wheat and rice show a slight tendency to rise in the Northern Districts

Assam.—Slight to moderate rain fell in all districts during the week. Tea pruning, sugarcane pressing, ploughing for rice and jute, and gathering of mustard are in progress. The outturn of mustard and of sugarcane is fair to good. Fodder is insufficient in parts of Sylhet and in the hills Water is insufficient in the hills. Prices—common rice—Silchar 19, Sylhet and Tezpur 18, Dhubri, Gauhati, and Nowgong 16, and Sibsagar and Dibrugarh 12 seers per rupee.

Mysore.—Prices are steady in some parts and have slightly risen in others. The standing crops are good Paddy, gram and sugarcane are being harvested. The prospects of the season are good. Cattle are healthy except in parts of Mysore, Shimoga and Chitalhrug. Water and fodder are available.

Coorg.—Threshing of rice and picking of coffee continue. Prices of food grains are normal. Water and fodder are sufficient.

Hyderabad—There was no rain during the week. The standing spring crops are generally good The harvest continues Late rice sowings have been completed and the crop is being weeded. Prospects are good. Prices—wheat 11¼, rice 11, and jowar 32 seers per halli rupee.

Rajputana.—Agricultural operations are satisfactory The condition of the standing crops and of cattle is generally good. Fodder is ample. Prices are favourable.

Central India.—There was no rain during the week. Agricultural operations are in progress. Crops are good everywhere. Agricultural stock and pasturage are generally good. Prices are normal in Gwalior, Indore, Bhopal, and Baghelkhand, and are steady elsewhere. Opium is good in Gwalior, Indore, Bhopal, Bhopawar, and in parts of Malwa.

Kashmir.—The weather is bright. Prices are stationary.

Jammu.—There was no rain during the week. Prices are fluctuating. Wheat sells from 16 to 26, and maize 22 to 38 seers per rupee. The condition of standing crops on irrigated land is good. Fodder is sufficient.

Nepal.—The weather has been cloudy and cold. The price of rice is 6½ seers for the rupee.

J. WILSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N B—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible

Railway	Average earnings per mile per week — During 1st-half of 1903	Average earnings per mile per week — During official year 1902-03	Results of working during 1st half of year — Mean mileage worked — 1903	Mean mileage worked — 1904	Total earnings for week ending — 14th February 1903	Total earnings for week ending — 13th February 1904	Earnings per mile open of week — 1903	Earnings per mile open of week — 1904	Total earnings from 1st January to — 14th February 1903	Total earnings from 1st January to — 13th February 1904	Increase	Decrease	Results of working for official year — Total earnings from 1st April to — 14th February 1903	Total earnings from 1st April to — 13th February 1904	Increase	Decrease
	R	R	Miles.	Miles	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
State and Guaranteed Railways.																
Standard gauge.																
East Indian	709	671	1,962	1,972	14,60,657	14,59,000	744	740	91,04,610	91,2 ,000	13,390		5,85,85,605	6,05,82,000	19,95,394	..
Bengal Central	172	183	139	139	20,491	23,300	147	171	1,48 534	1,67 000	18,410		11 57,551	13 62,000	2,04,449	..
Bengal-Nagpur (incldg Raipur-Dhamtari 2′ 6″)	184	169	1,724	1,819	3,27,002	3,00,000	190	202	20,80,496	22,39,000	1,58,504		1,21,33 830	1,34 10,000	12,70,170	.
Great Indian Peninsula system	691	534	1,569	1,569	13,24,259	10,21,000	844	651	77,91,874	64,17,000		13,74,874	3,65,44 228	3 83,50,000	17,05,772	
Indian Mid and incldg Bhopal-Itársi)	227	2,7	916	924	2,29,073	1,60,000	250	175	15,28,550	11,34,000		3,94 850	87,25,663	74,06,000	.	13,19,663
Bezwada extn. (East Coast State)	320	283	21	21	9,325	6,500	444	3 0	46,140	33,200		12,940	2,02,155	2,42,000		20,155
North Western (incldg Nowshera-Dargai 2′ 6″)	283	255	3,158	3,267	8,50,767	9,61,000	259	294	51,54,364	57,50,000	5 95,636		3,64,54,562	4,47,24,000	82,69,438	..
Oudh and Rohilkhand (incldg m. g.)	265	229	1,115	1,210	2,80,310	2,74,000	251	234	8,38,847	17,40,000	..	98,847	1,15,78,459	1,20,09,000	4,30,541	...
Eastern Bengal (incldg. metre and 2′ 6″)	312	380	895	897	2,73,009	3,11,000	304	347	19 17,369	21,04,000	2,46,031		1,54 85,407	1,63,31,000	8,44,593	..
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	809	657	461	505	3,19,434	3,24,000	693	642	29,91,021	16 09 000		1,22,021	1,35,47,169	1 44 51,000	9,03,831	..
Madras	280	259	888	900	2,36,175	2,48,000	265	276	14 20,297	14 85 000	53,703		1,03 40 859	1,11,01,000	7,60,111	.
„ North-East line	192	173	499	495	93,030	1,13,000	194	233	5,45 953	6,03,000	57,047		37,96,711	38 79 000	82,289	.
Hardwar-Dehra	171	152	32	32	4,521	4,500	141	144	25 513	25 700	187		2,15,995	2,25 000	9,005	..
Metre gauge.																
Rajputana-Malwa (incldg. Godhra-Rutlam-Nágdá 5′ 6″)	276	268	1,734	1,784	5,46,838	4 72,000	307	265	32,81,552	27,88 000		4,93 552	2,16,74 153	1,83,79,000		27,95,153
Pálanpur-Deesa	39	36	17	17	642	500	38	29	3,849	3 100		749	27 496	24 530		2,966
South Indian	209	191	1,124	1,124	2,23,955	2,27,000	199	202	13,81,639	13,02 000		79,639	91,35,033	1,05,83,000	11,47 967	
Tinnevelly-Quilon (British section)	96	82	19	50	1,882	3,700	99	74	11,033	20,800	15,717		(a)58,293	1,69,000	1,10,707	..
Tanjore District Board	108	103	71	99	6,841	7,000	96	71	42,567	44,900	2,333		2,85,084	3,41,000	55 916	
Southern Mahratta (incldg Gl.-M. From sec.)	128	115	1,165	1,165	1,21,143	1,45,000	104	124	7,60,902	8,07,000	46,098		60 96,606	63 09,000	2,12,394	.
Mysore section (Southern Mahratta)	106	107	296	296	31,252	33,000	105	114	1,87,306	1,88,000	694		14,46,374	13,43,000		1,03,374
Bengal and N.-W. (incldg Tirhoot sec.)	93	158	1,270	1,330	2,40,155	2,46,000	189	185	14,08,589	14,90,000	81,411		88,83,147	1,03,25,000	14,41,853	
Lucknow-Bareilly	138	127	231	231	29,891	30,000	129	130	1,79,420	1,96,000	16,580		12,22 070	12,38,000	15,930	
Assam-Bengal	66	68	601	644	45,055	56,900	75	88	2,66,888	3,23,000	56,112	..	18 29 643	21,51,000	3,21,357	..
Burma	220	202	1,260	1,337	3,49,247	3,73,000	277	279	20,43,497	21,78,000	1,34,503	.	1,05 55 089	1,16,16,000	10,60,911	...
Brahmaputra-Sultanpur	64	79	59	59	4,020	5,000	68	95	25,238	32,500	7,262		2,15,142	2,33,000	17,858	...
Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British section)	94	78	124	124	11,870	12,700	96	102	67,932	84,000	16,068	.	4,32,828	5,16,000	83,172	...
Nilgiri	349	337	17	17	4,749	4,600	279	271	20,530	23,700	3,170	..	2,60,643	2,36,000	...	24,643
Special gauge. Jorhát	52	57	30	30	1,874	1,400	62	47	8,556	7,600	..	956	78,126	78,400	274	...

All other Railways.																
Standard gauge.																
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	221	231	162	162	32,638	30,900	202	191	2,61,785	1,83,000	..	78,785	17,25,943	15,32,000		1,93,948
Tarkessur	327	292	22	22	7,293	[illegible]	333	231	40,492	40,100	..	392	2,82,816	2,82,000	...	816
South Behar	135	123	79	79	10,345	10,600	133	134	59,626	59,400		220	4,22,725	4,42,000	19,275	..
Southern Punjab (Delhi Samasáta)	103	85	425	425	47,899	33,000	115	73	3,01,812	1,95,000		1,06,812	[illegible]	17,31,000	69,557	...
Rájpura-Bhatinda	182	149	107	107	15,119	14,500	103	130	1,07,919	92,000	...	15,919	7,55,027	8,33,000	77,373	.
Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal	73	89	79	79	5,814	4,000	74	51	37,601	33,000	.	4,001	3,28,786	2,84,000	...	44,786
The Nizam's Guaranteed State	286	261	334	334	1,03,465	73,400	328	220	5,98,059	4,39,000		1,59,059	38,65,487	34,56,000		4,09,487
Tapti Valley	134	105	155	155	[illegible]	14,900	193	93	1,87,513	1,14,000		73,513	6,95,621	6,34,000	..	61,621
Petlád Cambay	80	71	32	33	2,107	2,500	66	70	12,952	13,900	948		1,07,047	1,13,000	5,953	.
Nagdá-Ujjain	86	82	34	34	3,151	3,700	93	109	16,523	15,300	.	1,223	1,20,577	99 000	...	27,577
Bina-Goona-Bárán	46	35	148	148	8,945	8,600	60	58	52,291	51,400		891	2,29 203	2,80,000	50,797	..
Bhopál Ujjain	89	92	114	114	[illegible]	9,100	100	80	72,055	60,100		11,955	4,82 624	3,71,000	.	1,11,624
Kolar Gold-fields	392	404	10	10	4,043	4,300	404	430	22,841	25,500	5,659	.	1,84,512	1,86,000	1,188	...
Metre gauge.																
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	165	143	66	66	9,072	7,000	137	106	45,462	40,200		5,202	4,63 700	4,64,000	300	...
Sagauli-Raxaul	54	45	18	18	1,207	2,100	07	117	7,241	9,300	2,059	.	35,890	38,100	2,204	...
Noakhali (Bengal)	30			35	..	[illegible]	...	34		6,900	6 900		..	(b)37,000	27,000	...
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	66	74	53	53	3,244	3,700	61	70	23,245	25,900	2,055		1,78,551	1,98,000	19,449	...
Bengal-Dooars	122	143	36	30	4,125	3,500	115	97	25,783	24,800		983	2,32,625	2,81,000	48,375	...
Bengal Dooars Extensions	53	64	94	117	4,001	4,900	43	42	20,252	37,300	11,048		2,48,799	2 95,000	46,201	..
Dibru-Sadiya	214	208	78	78	17,040	18,300	226	235	93,490	1,00,000	12,510	.	7,32,309	8,61,000	1,29,691	...
Shoranur-Cochin	105	76	05	65	5,765	6,200	89	95	36,701	44,600	7,899		(c)1,71,546	3,18,000	1,46,454	...
Ahmedabad-Parantij	58	58	55	55	[illegible]	3,600	59	05	19,170	18,900		270	1,47,299	1,31,000		16,299
Ahmedabad-Dholka	36	...		34		1,300		53		19,000	10,600			69,000	69,000	..
The Gaekwar's Railway	69	63	122	135	8,144	10,900	67	51	50,151	47,900		2,251	3,38,444	3,57,000	18,556	...
Kolhápur	80	83	29	29	1,639	3,100	59	107	13,428	16,300	2,872		1,12 509	1,12,000	...	509
Yesvantpur-Mysore Fron. sec (including M. Nanjangúd)	77	72	67	07	4,020	6,200	09	93	26,140	31,200	5,050		2,19,352	2,40,000	20,648	...
Birur-Shimoga	33	32	35	35	1,300	1,700	34	45	7,884	8,400	510		50,158	54,200	...	1,058
Hyderabad-Gódávari Valley	131	108	392	392	45,504	36,600	116	93	2,49,257	2,26,000	...	23,257	19,31,319	18,62,000	..	69,319
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar	110	82	334	334	37,211	41,200	111	123	1,99,330	2,29,000	29,670		11,81,946	13,87,000	2,05,054	...
Jetalsar-Rajkot	73	60	46	46	2,930	3,000	05	83	17,913	24,200	6,287	...	1,21,840	1,52,000	30,154	...
Jamnagar	51	45	54	54	1,876	2,900	35	54	11,277	15,800	4,523		1,11,657	1,38,000	16,343	...
Dhrangadrá	48	33	21	21	[illegible]	800	47	38	5,203	4,800		402	31,499	38,600	7,101	.
Jodhpur-Bikaner	64	59	700	700	53,075	47,900	76	68	3,13 917	3,15 000	1,083		17,12,005	17,86,000	73,392	..
Udaipur Chitor	56	58	67	67	4,645	4,200	09	63	25,687	22,900		2,787	1,78,776	1,49,000	..	29,776
Special gauges.																
Darjeeling-Himalayan	377	326	51	51	[illegible]	15,000	270	234	83,296	85,000	1,704		7,55,222	8,23,000	67,778	
Kalka-Simla	.	...		59		4,000		65		25,000	20,000			(d)5[illegible],000	58,000	
Cooch Behar	82	69	34	34	2,425	2,100	71	62	16,404	13,900		2,504	1,03,792	1,10,000	6,208	..
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	77	52	73	88	4,045	4,700	59	53	24,872	23,100		1,772	1,78,233	2,22,000	43,707	..
Rajpipla	28	21	37	37	[illegible]	600	31	16	5,870	3,400	...	2,470	35,103	36,400	1,297	.
Morvi	63	58	54	94	5,318	5,800	57	62	34,177	34,300	423	..	2,55,851	2,68,000	12,119	
Barsi	125	101	22	22	,787	4,400	81	191	6,393	23,000	16,607	.	97,415	1,26,000	28,585	..
TOTAL	119	106	4,353	4,527	5,30,812	4,63,900	122	102	31,40,011	28,00,300	.	3,39,711	2,05,01,201	2,08,45,300	3,44,099	
GRAND TOTAL	281	256	25,803	26,590	75,84,637	73,68,800	294	277	4,65,39,823	4,51,41,800	.	13,98,023	29,19,30,123	30,89,59,200	1,70,29,077	.

(a) From 1st June 1902 to 14th February 1903 (b) From 15th May 1903 to 13th February 1904. (c) From 2nd June 1902 to 14th February 1903 (d) From 9th November 1903 to 13th February 1904

A R JACOBSON,
Offg. Under Secretary to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA, the 25th February 1904

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
HOME DEPARTMENT.

SANITARY.
PLAGUE.

Calcutta, the 25th February, 1904.

The following statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 20th February 1904 is published for general information —

Presidency or Province.	Division	Districts and States and Towns of over 50 000 inhabitants	Traversed by what railways	Plague seizures	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Northern.	Bombay City	B, B & C I. & G. I. P	749	652
		Dholera Port		...	...
		Ahmedabad City	B, B & C. I.	24	14
		Gogha Port		6	2
		Ahmedabad District	" " & B G. J P.	26	23
		Broach Port	B, B & C. I.	5	5
		Broach District	" "	100	56
		Panch Mahals District	" "	154	122
		Mahikantha State	" "	27	23
		Kaira District	" "	1185	773
		Palanpur State	" "	..	...
		Rewakantha State	" "	139	88
		Bulsar Port	" "	12	9
		Surat Town and Port	" "	1	...
		Surat District	" "	121	68
		Jhara Port			...
		Bandra Port	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Uran "		..	...
		Vesava Port		...	...
		Kelva "		..	...
		Trombay "		...	...
		Tarapur "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Manori "		..	...
		Mahim "	B., B. & C. I.		...
		Dhanu "		..	...
		Bhiwndi "			...
		Agashi "	B., B. & C. I.	...	..
		Shirgaon "	" "	...	.
		Bassein "	" "	7	3
		Kalyan "	G. I. P.	...	..
		Thana "	"	3	1
		Umbergaon Port		..	...
		Kon "		...	...
		Thana District	G I. P & B., B & C. I.	8	10
	Central	Ahmednagar Distilct	Dhond and Manmad (G I. P.)	477	362
		Khandesh "	B, B. & C I & G. I. P.	987	723
		Nasik "	G I. P & N G.	329	227
		Poona City	S M & G I. P.	133	110
		Poona District	" "	137	98
		Satara "	S M	378	227
		Sholapur Town	G. I. P.	161	153
		Sholapur District	" S M. & Barsi	672	516
	Southern.	Alibag Port		2	2
		Panvel "		2	3
		Fahoi "		..	...
		Roha "		..	...
		Revdanda "		5	5
		Kolaba District	G. I. P.	61	46
		Ratnagiri Port		5	9
		Vizedrug "		...	...
		Harnai "		...	...
		Rajapur "		...	...
		Vengurla "		...	...
		Jaitapur "		(a)1	...
		Dabhal "		...	...
		Joigad "		...	...
		Deogad "		..	...
		Ratnagiri District		...	1
		Belgaum "	S. M.	417	356
		Hubli Town	"	9	7
		Dharwar District	"	580	421
		Karwar Port		...	...
		Akola Port		...	...
		Kumta Port		...	...
		Kanara District	S. M.	18	17
		Savantvadi State		...	...
		Bijapur District	S. M. & G. I. P.	692	535
	Sind.	Karachi Town and Port	N. W.	92	65
		Karachi District	"	5	5
		Hyderabad Town	N. W. & J. B.	18	15
		Hyderabad District	" "	9	3
		Thar and Parkar District	J. B.	...	...
		Larkhana "	N. W.	...	...
		Sukkar District	"	...	...
		Khairpur State	"	...	...
	Political charges.	Akalkot State		1	2
		Aundh "		50	48
		Tuna Port		...	...
		Mandvi "		9	9
		Mundra "		8	4

(a) Imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths
Bombay Presidency and Sind	Political charges.	Cutch State		120	122
		Cambay State	B. B. & C. I.	9	7
		Savanur „		49	38
		Bhor „		...	...
		Porbandar Port	B. G. J. P.	...	...
		Bhavnagar Town and Port	B. G. J. P.	...	...
		Mongrol Port		...	...
		Jodia „		..	...
		Jafrabad „		...	...
		Vawania „		...	...
		Kathiawar State	B., B. & C. I., Morvi & B. G. J. P.	462	383
		Kolhapur Town	S. M.	116	106
		Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country	„	1059	745
		Sachin State	B. B. & C. I.	..	...
		Dharampur State		...	...
		Srivardhan Port		..	...
		Murud „		...	...
		Barimandla „		...	..
		Nandgaon „		...	...
		Janjira „		...	...
		Janjira State		...	...
		Velan Port		...	...
		Billimora „	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Baroda City	„ „	48	3[illegible]
		Baroda State	„ „	519	38[illegible]
		Jath „		..	...
		Bijapur „		15	14
		Surat „		2	[illegible]
		Aden		.	...
			Total	10,224	7,58[illegible]
Madras Presidency.	..	Salem Town	Madras	.	...
		Salem District	„	(e)51	(e)3
		Bellary Cantonment	S. M.	..	...
		Bellary Town	„	68	5[illegible]
		Bellary District	S. M. & Madras	(b)500	(b)42
		Coimbatore Town	Madras	24	3
		Coimbatore District	Madras, S. I. & Nilgiri	(c)199	(c)15
		Nilgiris „	Madras	(g)2	...
		North Arcot „	S. I. & Madras	(d)108	(d)9
		South Arcot District	S. I. & Madras	...	...
		Cuddalore Port	„	.	...
		Tinnevelly District	S. I.	.	...
		Malabar „	Madras	...	...
		Cuddapah „	S. I. & Madras	75	5
		Mangalore Port		12	1
		Ermala „			...
		South Canara District		(f)3	(f)[illegible]
		Madras City	Madras & S. I.	...	...
		Chingleput District	S. I. & Madras	(f)1	(f)1
		Kurnool „	S. M. & Madras	4	[illegible]
		Godaveri „	Morvi & Madras	...	...
		Tanjore „	S. I.	..	..
		Anantapur „	Madras & S. M.	(a)104	(a)82
		Madura „		.	
		Cochin State		(f)1	(f)1
			Total	1,152	96[illegible]
Bengal	Presidency	Calcutta	E. I., E. B. S. & B. N.	74	7
		Nadia District	E. B. S. & B. C. & R. K.	...	...
		24-Parganas District		1	
	Burdwan	Howrah Town	„ B. N. & H. A.	1	
		Howrah District	„ B. N. & H. A.	..	...
		Birbhum District		...	...
	Patna	Champaran District		(f)1	
		Chapra Town	B. & N. W.	...	...
		Saran District	„	491	40
		Gaya Town	E. I.	137	13
		Gaya District	„	191	16
		Muzaffarpur District	B. & N. W.	155	14
		Darbhanga Town	„	74	5
		Darbhanga District	E. I.	10	
		Shahabad „	„	388	34
		Patna City	„	11	1
		Patna District	„	971	10[illegible]
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr Town	„	16	1
		Monghyr District	„	77	6
		Bhagalpur Town	„	34	7
		Bhagalpur District	„	1	
	Chota Nagpur.	Sonthal Parganas District	„	...	...
		Palamau District	„	...	...
		Hazaribagh „	„	3	
			Total	2,636	2,51[illegible]

(a) Including 5 imported cases and 4 deaths.
(b) „ 40 „ „ „ 32 „
(c) „ 12 „ „ „ 8 „
(d) „ 11 „ „ „ 9 „

(e) Including 7 imported cases and 3 deaths.
(f) Imported.
(g) Including 1 imported case.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
United Provinces.	Allahabad	Allahabad City	E. I.	230	230
		Allahabad District	"	102	102
		Cawnpore City	E. I., O. & R., B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	41	35
		Cawnpore District	" " " "	119	105
		Fatehpur "	E. I.	269	117
		Banda "	G. I P. (I. M. Sec.)	...	...
		Jhansi City	G. I. P.	...	..
		Jhansi District	"	50	50
		Hamirpur "	"	...	...
		Jalaun "		57	45
	Benares	Benares Cantonment	B. & N. W. & O. & R.	...	...
		Benares City	"	16	12
		Benares District	B & N. W. & E. I.	3	3
		Ballia "	B & N W.	730	690
		Jaunpur City	O & R.	..	..
		Jaunpur District	"	142	142
		Ghazipur "	E. I. & B. & N. W.	135	111
		Mirzapur City	E I.	..	...
		Mirzapur District	"	65	43
	Fyzabad	Bahraich District		60	45
		Gonda "	B. & N. W.	133	131
		Partabgarh "	O & R	70	68
		Sultanpur "		19	17
		Ajodhia	O & R.	...	...
		Fyzabad City	"	20	20
		Fyzabad District	"	221	192
		Bara Banki Town	B & N. W. & O. & R	..	..
		Bara Banki District	" "	437	427
	Gorakhpur	Azamgarh City	B & N. W. & O. & R.	..	...
		Azamgarh District	" "	1,160	1,061
		Gorakhpur City	B & N. W.	186	180
		Gorakhpur District	"	128	125
		Basti "	"	97	81
	Meerut	Meerut City	N W.	33	30
		Meerut Cantonment	"	...	...
		Meerut District	" O. & R. & E. I.	53	39
		Muzaffarnagar City	"	...	...
		Muzaffarnagar District	"	90	90
		Aligarh "	E. I.	(a)1	(a)1
		Saharanpur "	O & R & N W	82	72
		Hardwar Union	O & R.	..	...
		Roorkee Town	"	..	...
		Bulandshahr District		...	.
	Lucknow	Unao District	O & R.	144	141
		Lucknow City	O. & R., B. & N. W. & R. K.	133	115
		Lucknow District	" "	154	153
		Hardoi "	O & R.	28	31
		Rae Bareli "	"	110	110
		Sitapur "	R. K.	215	195
		Kheri "		34	26
	Agra	Etawah City	E I	...	..
		Etawah District	"	74	74
		Fatehgarh	B , B. & C. I	...	...
		Farrukhabad Town	" "	195	195
		Farrukhabad District	" "	75	61
		Mainpuri "		46	46
		Agra City	B., B. & C I., G. I. P. & E I.	5	4
		Agra District	" " "	93	71
		Etah "		...	...
	Rohilkhand	Bareilly City	R & K.	...	...
		Bareilly District	R. & K.	...	...
		Shahjahanpur "	" & O. & R.	..	...
		Shahjahanpur City		.	...
		Bijnor District		(a)1	(a)1
	Kumaun	Naini Tal	R. & K.		...
		Garhwal District		..	...
			Total	6,056	5,487
Punjab	Jullundur	Jullundur District	N. W.	334	226
		Hoshiarpur "		461	237
		Ferozepur "	N. W. & B., B. & C. I.	233	157
		Kangra "		...	...
	Lahore	Amritsar City	N. W.	...	..
		Amritsar District	"	63	49
		Gurdaspur "	"	681	616
		Lahore "	"	75	73

(a) Imported.

Presidency or Province	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures	Plague deaths
Punjab	Rawalpindi	Rawalpindi District	N. W.	23	15
		Gujrat "	"	214	152
		Gujranwala "	"	270	270
		Sialkot "	"	530	365
		Shahpur "	"	91	69
		Jhelum "	"	3	1
	Multan	Jhang "	"	38	19
		Multan "	"		...
		Montgomery "	"	..	1
		Mianwali "	"		...
	Delhi	Gurgaon "	B., B & C. I.	21	19
		Delhi "	E. I., O. & R., B., B. & C. I., N. W. & S. P.	53	26
		Hissar "	B., B. & C. I.	66	45
		Karnal "	E. I.	43	31
		Simla "			...
		Ludhiana "	N W	1898	1536
		Umballa (i) "	N. W. & E I		..
		Rohtak "	S. P.	88	86
		Patiala City	Rajpura-Bhatinda (N. W Ry)		
		Patiala State	N. W., E. I., B., B. & C. I & J. B	150	158
		Kapurthala State	N W	222	168
		Kalsia "	E. I	31	19
		Maler Kotla "	N. W	200	141
		Jind "	N. W. & B. B., & C. I.	53	41
			Total	5,881	4,520
Burma		Rangoon		(a)1	(a)1
			Total	1	1
Central Provinces (including Berar)	Nerbudda	Nimar District	G I P & B, B. & C I	50	35
		Hoshangabad Town		(a)2	
		Hoshangabad District	G. I. P	(e)152	(e)128
		Narsingpur Town	"	(f)14	(f)14
		Narsingpur District	"	110	98
		Chhindwara "		(a)3	(a)2
		Khandwa Town	B. B. & C I & G. I. P.	53	40
	Nagpur	Betul District		..	.
		Nagpur City	B N & G. I P.	274	269
		Nagpur District	"	279	237
		Wardha Town		1	1
		Wardha District	G I P.	(b)92	(b)70
		Chanda "		3	...
		Bhandara Town		79	79
		Bhandara District	B. N	(c)42	(c)35
		Balaghat "		13	9
		Balaghat Town	E. I. & G I P.	8	6
	Jubbulpur	Jubbulpore Town			...
		Jubbulpore District	E. I. & G. I P.	(h)127	86
		Damoh Town		..	...
		Damoh "	" "	.	...
		Saugor Cantonment		.	...
		Saugor Town	G I. P. (I M Sec.)	104	94
		Saugor District	" "	(f)69	(f)6
		Seoni "		.	...
		Mandla "			...
	Chhattisgarh.	Bilaspur "	B N.	(c)6	(c)6
		Raipur "	B. N.	..	...
		Sambalpur "			...
	..	Akola "	G I. P	203	146
		Buldana "	"	56	46
		Wun "		3	3
		Basim "		34	25
		Amraoti "	G. I. P.	(j)353	(j)305
		Ellichpur "		(g)158	(g)154
		Yeotmal "			..
			Total	2,288	1,954
Assam	Assam Valley	Dibrugarh Town (Lakhimpur District)	D S.	...	...
			Total	...	...
Coorg	..				
			Total		
Mysore State.	...	Bangalore City	S. M. & Madras	95	72
		Bangalore Civil and Military Station	" "	100	77
		Bangalore District	" "	96	81
		Mysore City	S. M.	8	3
		Mysore District	" "	115	91
		Kolar "	Madras & S. M.	72	48
		Kolar Gold Fields	" "	25	21
		Tumkur District	S. M.	13	9
		Shimoga "	"	19	14
		Chitaldrug "	"	15	16
		Kadur "	"	40	36
		Hassan "	"	17	11
			Total	615	479

(a) Imported.
(b) Including 2 imported cases and 3 deaths.
(c) " 1 " case and 2 "
(d) " 4 " cases and 3 "
(e) " 3 " " [illegible] "

(f) Including 1 imported case and 1 death.
(g) Including 2 imported case and 2 deaths.
(h) " 1 imported case.
(i) Figures not received.
(j) Including 2 imported cases and 1 death.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Hyderabad State.	..	Aurangabad District	N. G. S.	247	105
		Bir "	G I P. & Barsi	323	284
		Hyderabad "	N G S.	.	..
		Indur "	"	...	...
		Usmanabad "	G I P. & Barsi	(a) 254	(a) 220
		Lingsapur "	S. M	33	20
		Parbhani "	G. I. P.	91	72
		Raichur "		15	12
		Gulburga "	G. I. P. & N. G. S.	5	9
		Nander "	N. G. S.		...
			Total	968	812
Central India.	...	Indore City	B., B. & C. I.	2	2
		Indore State	"	254	228
		Ujjain City	B., B. & C. I. & G I P.		
		Gwalior City		24	12
		Gwalior State		(b) 227	(b) 201
		Dhar State		8	6
		Bhopal City	G I. P.	99	99
		Pathari State		2	
		Bhopal State	"	619	612
		Mhow Cantonment	B, B. & C I. (Rajputana Malwa)		
		Nimach "			.
		Indore Residency		.	.
		Rutlam City	B, B & C. I		
		Rutlam State	"	(b) 1	(b) 1
		Dewas Town		2	1
		Dewas State		44	22
		Narsingarh State		11	10
		Sehore "	G I. P.	(b) 1	(b) .
		Sailana "		4	2
		Bagli "		1	1
		Jhabua "	B, B. & C. I.		
		Jaora "	"	(b)94	(b)58
		Jaora Town	"		..
		Agar Military Station			
		Manpur		(b)5	(b)2
			Total	1,398	1,267
Rajputana	...	Ajmer District	B, B. & C I.		..
		Mewar State		461	526
		Chitor (Udaipur State)		..	...
		Tonk State	B., B & C. I.		...
		Marwar "	"		...
		Jaipur "	"	5	5
		Kishengarh Town	"	.	...
		Bikanir State	J B.	..	...
		Jhalawar "		43	35
		Sirohi "		...	...
		Shahpura "		13	9
		Alwar "		53	32
		Partabgarh "		...	...
		Banswara "			...
			Total	575	607
Kashmir	...	Hamirpur-Sidhan (Akhnur Tahsil)		...	...
		Jammu City			...
		Jammu Province	N. W.	273	141
		Srinagar District		208	211
		Srinagar City			...
			Total	481	352
N.-W. F. Province	...	Abbottabad Town		..	...
		Hazara District		...	...
			Total	...	...
Baluchistan.	...	Sonmiani			
		Hirok	N. W.		
		Sibi		...	...
			Total	...	...
			GRAND TOTAL	32,275	26,537

(a) Figures from 9th to 15th February 1904.
(b) Figures for week ending 13th February 1904.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES IN THE SECOND HALF OF JANUARY 1904 OF.

Rice	Maize	Turmeric
Wheat and flour	Gram and pulse	Grass and straw
Barley	Ghi	Jawar stalks
Jawar and bajra	Sugar	Bhusa
Ragi	Salt	Sheep, goats, and bullocks
Kangni	Tobacco	

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JANUARY

Districts	Rice, unhusked		Rice, husked		Wheat		Flour (wheat)		Barley		Jawar	
	1904	1903	1904	1903	1904	1903	1904	1903	1904	1903	1904	1903
Burma—*												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	.	.	35 96		.	.	..	...	..	...	...
Tavoy		.	29 23	27 59	..	...	.			.	..	...
Moulmein and Amherst			35 55	28 32	55 65	55·65	.		...	.	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon	...	...	21 92	23 36	27 12	32·65	...	...	..	...	.	...
Thôngwa	...	...	31 68	29 63	...			...	.	.	.	..
Bassein	...	..	41 29	27 95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada		..	26 67	28 57	...	...	...			...	...	...
Toungoo			26 89	34 97								
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	.		34 59	35 96	37 21	31 84	:			...		12·96
Bamo	..				...		...	..	...	.	..	..
Pakôkku		...	38 1	33 17			.	.	...	.	...	...
Arakan—												
Kyaukpyu			...		..	..			...	...	.	..
Akyab		..	28 57	30 77	...	.	...	.		...	.	...
Assam—												
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	12·5	14 37	27 5	30			...	..	...	...	.	.
Gauhati		..	23 75	27·5	.	..	..	.	..			...
Bengal—*												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	...	26 25	31 25		...		...		..		...
Dacca	...	...	25	30	22 5	25	...	...	22 5	20 62	..	...
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	..	..	25	30	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...
Calcutta	..	.	40	37 5	30	30	..		26·25	23 75	22·5	23 75
Central—												
Bardwan		...	30 16	30	...	..	...		..	..	...	...
Pabna	...		24 06	29 37	24 22	22·19	...	...		...	...	...
Northern—												
Rangpur			24·43	27·5	33·23	32 5	.		...	.		..
Orissa—												
Cuttack		..	18 75	23 91	26 25	26·25		...	.	...	...	..
Bihár, south—												
Patna	...	..	25	24 37	23 12	26 25		..	13 75	15 62	13 75 to 16 87	16 56
Bihár, north—												
Bhágalpur			28·75	33 18	28 75	33 12			20	21 98	..	
Muzaffarpur			25	27 5	25	26·56	.		14 53	15 94	.	
United Provinces:												
(a) Agra—												
Eastern—												
Benares	15·99	17·92	27 13	28·44	25 78	26·51	32·97	32·34	17·5	17·92	17·92	16·2
Central—												
Cawnpore	18 59	17 4	33·33	29·63	25	26 25	29 63	20 63	16 3	18 18	15·68	16·3
Jhánsi	16 25	20	48 12	32 66	28 59	28 91	...	..	14 43	16 77	15·1	16·15
Western—												
Meerut			36·46 to 50	36 46	24·58	26·2	31·25	32	16·67	17·76	15·36	18 7
Agra	23·59	19 06	47 03	47 03	25	26 67	22 54	31 98	15·68	18·59	15 1	17·76
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur		17 34	...	34 79	24·22	25	...	...	14 79	16·67	..	16·67
(b) Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	18 75	18·18	33·33	30 73	24 58	25 62	20·73	30 73	16·67	16·67	17·76	18·18
Northern—												
Fyzabad	17 5	17·5	37·5	37·5	25	25·83	...	...	16·25	17 76	16·87	...

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of common rice

(*The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds*)

Bajra		Ragi		Maize		Gram		Arhar dál		Ghi		Districts
1904	1903	1904	1903	1904	1903	1904	1903	1904	1903	1904	1903	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...		...	...					...	...	...	Mergui
...	...		...	...	...						...	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	...	...	40 76	40 76	50	50		...	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...		23 88	25 4	25 4	30 48	...	...	Rangoon
...		...	...	...	...		...	...			...	Thôngwa
...	...	...		...	...	37 65	28 19				...	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...		...		45 71	48 12	...	...	Henzada
...	...	...	...			36 99	38 1	...	...	...		Toungoo
												Upper Burma—
...	...				18·55	31 53	25	45 39	46·38	...		Mandalay
	...	...	...		...				...	...		Bamo
...	...	...	...	...	...	30·05	20	41·29	41·29	...	...	Pakôkku
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...			...	Kyaukpyu
...	...	...	...	...	...	38 1	40	50	57 14	...		Akyab
												Assam—
												Brahmaputra—
...	...		...	...		...	...	...	...	...		Goálpára
...	...		...	...	...			...				Gauhati
												Bengal—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	31 25	40	43·12	41 25	355	305	Chittagong
...	...			...	...	26 75	30	28 75	30	400	400	Dacca
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	...	...	25 to 25·75	22 5 to 25	40	37·5 to 40	325	290	Midnapur
25	26 25	...	...	22·5	22 5	25	27 5	45	42 5	390	390	Calcutta
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	21 87 and 25	23·12	36 56	30	320	280	Bardwan
...	...	...	...	...	...	26 56	25 31	40 62	43 75	530	530	Pabna
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	20	22·5	25·16	27 5	37·76	37·5	329 06	360	Rangpur
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	...	...	22 5	19 69	26 25	17 5	337 5	318 75	Cuttack
												Bihár, south—
...	...	17 5	...	15 31	14 37	16 87	16·25	28·75	23 12	270 to 280	260	Patna
												Bihár, north—
...	...		...	16·56	18 12	21 09	23 23	35	36 25	316 87	365	Bhágalpur
...	...	13 91	15 94	13 91	15 94	19 06	20	29 53	27·5	290 94	255 94	Muzaffarpur
												United Provinces:
												(*a*) Agra—
												Eastern—
17·08	16·46	...	...	15·62	15 88	17 71	16·46	34 27	30·36	325 99	304·79	Benares
												Central—
14·27	16 3	...	...	15·05	14·79	18 59	18·18	...	...	290 88	266 67	Cawnpore
17·5	17 55	...	...	12·19	...	16 35	18·75	...	...	308·12	255 99	Jhánsi
												Western—
16 67	21·04	...	...	15·86	19 06	18·18	22 86	33 59	29 09	304 74	278·28	Meerut
15 68	19·48	...	...	17 08	...	19·37	20	38 07	35 07	280 62	245 16	Agra
												Submontane, west—
...	18·18	...	...	...	14·84	20·94	22·24	...	...	320	280	Shahjahánpur
												(*b*) Oudh—
												Southern—
17·76	16 67	...	...	15·68	15·99	20	18·59	...	24·22	305	275	Lucknow
												Northern—
18·75	...	...	...	15	...	18·12	16·87	...	...	340	300	Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JANUARY—*continued*

Districts	Sugar raw (Gur)		Salt		Tobacco leaf		Turmeric		Grass		Straw	
	1904	1903	1904	1903	1904	1903	1904	1903	1904	1903	1904	1903
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui		...	13 56	13·56	.		...					...
Tavoy	..	...	22·54	22 54		...		...	...	...	...	..
Moulmein and Amherst	.		18 77	18 77			...	...	.	..	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon			19 05	19 05				...		..	..	..
Thöngwa	..		22 46	20 19		...					...	..
Bassein			21·61	22 61	..	..	.	...	..	...	..	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada			20	25 1		.	.	..	.	...	.	..
Toungoo	.	..	24 24	24 81		.	.	..	...	...	.	..
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay		...	22 54	22 86		...			...		...	..
Bamo		...		..	...	...	...		...		.	...
Pakökku	...		24 71	24 71			.			.		...
Arakan—												
Kyaukpyu	...	.				...	.			.	...	...
Akyab	.		25	40	..		...					...
Assam—												
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	60	50		..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..		...
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	C3 75	45	26 25	33 75	122 5	110	..	..			.	
Dacca	70	50	32 5	37 5	75	75	..	...	3 12	3 12	.	...
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	42 5	40 to 45	28 75	34 37	86·25 and 117 5	57 5 and 77 5			.	...	6 25	12 5
Calcutta	40	40	26 25	33 12	80	70	...	...	11 25	11·25	10	7 5
Central—												
Bardwan	45	43 12	28 75	32 19			...	...	..		5	5
Pabna	45	40	32 66	36 87	112 5	80		.		..	10	10
Northern—												
Rangpur	41 43	50	33·2C	38 75	62 19	100		..	1·87	1 56	7·5	4·37
Orissa—												
Cuttack	41 25	42 5	25	30	42 5	42·5	...		4·37	5	4·37	5
Bihar, south—												
Patna	32 5	25	30	36 87	40	40	..	...	3·12	3 12	3 12	3·12
Bihár, north—												
Bhágalpur	32 81	37 5	31 56	35·62	50·78	50	.	...		...		..
Muzaffarpur	26 56	20 94	31 87	40	80	80	.	...	.	.	..	...
United Provinces:—												
(a) Agra—												
Eastern—												
Benares	37·66	37·97	...	...	...	.	...	...	..	...	...	...
Central—												
Cawnpore	36 35	31 98	...	...	57 5	60	52 5	57 5	...	..	...	...
Jhánsi	42 19	44 37	..	...		.	57·13	57 19	...	.	..	...
Western—												
Meerut		.	..	..	..	.	..	...	...	.	..	.
Agra	38 07	36·35	..	...	80	122 5	45	57·5	5	3·75	5	4·01
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur		33 33	...	...		...	55 and 60	55 and 60	...	...	...	...
(b) Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	33 33	32·5	...	...	60	60	...	...	4·37	3·96	...	...
Northern—												
Fyzabad	32·5	30	.	...	...	.	.	..	..	..	...	

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Jawar stalks 1904	Jawar stalks 1903	Bhusa 1904	Bhusa 1903	Sheep, per score 1904	Sheep, per score 1903	Goats, per score 1904	Goats, per score 1903	Plough bullocks, per pair 1904	Plough bullocks, per pair 1903	Districts
										Burma—
										Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy
...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst
										Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	Thôngwa
		...	...		...		...	...		Bassein
										Pegu (inland)—
...			...		...	...	...			Henzada
...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	Toungoo
										Upper Burma—
	...		...	...	...	...	...		...	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	Bamo
...	...		...	...		...	...	...	...	Pakôkku
										Arakan—
	...	...		...	...					Kyaukpyu
	...			...				...		Akyab
										Assam—
										Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Goálpára
...	...	...	...	...		...		...		Gauhati
										Bengal—
										Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Chittagong
	...		...	...	...	...	...		...	Dacca
										Deltaic—
...		...		...		...		...		Midnapur
...		...		...		...	...	...	...	Calcutta
										Central—
...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	Bardwan
	...	...	...	...		...	...		...	Pabna
										Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangpur
										Orissa—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuttack
										Bihár, south—
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Patna
										Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhágalpur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Muzaffarpur
										United Provinces
										(a) Agra—
										Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Benares
										Central—
...	...	...	...	70	70	...	...	...	...	Cawnpore
...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	Jhánsi
										Western—
...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	...	...	Meerut
...	...	...	...	50 and 60	40 and 60	...	...	30	26 25	Agra
										Submontane, west—
...	...	...	...	50 and 55	50 and 60	...	...	40 and 60	40 and 60	Shahjahánpur
										(b) Oudh—
										Southern—
...		...	...	40	40	...	...	...	...	Lucknow
										Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	30	Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JANUARY—*continued*

Districts	Rice, unhusked		Rice, husked		Wheat		Flour (wheat)		Barley		Jawar	
	1904	1903	1904	1903	1904	1903	1904	1903	1904	1903	1904	1903
Rajputana—												
Eastern— Ajmer	12 5	12·5	..	.	32 03	36 41	...	...	20	25	16·67	20
Panjab—												
Southern— Ferozpur	19 06	16 72	44 37	44 37	22 19	25	29·37	33 28	14 22	18 12	13 75	18 12
Central— Lahore	21 09	22 81	41·04	42 71	22 86	26 87	27·34	30 21	14·33	17 81	13 54	18·91
South-eastern— Delhi		19·06	38 12	33 33	25·78	26 72	30 78	31·25	15·42	17 4	14 74	17 4
Submontane— Amritsar	20 52	22 86	38 07	38 07	21 61	24 22	25	28 59			.	20
Northern— Ráwalpindi	20	22 19	42 08	51 82	24·22	28 59	27 5	30	17 6	20·94	17·34	15 94
Western— Multan	17·34	17 4	30 78	30·78	28 02	27 6	34 01	33 33	18 54	19 69	17·34	18 18
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	...		37 81			31·25	..				.	...
Shikárpur	...	.	34 69	.	26 09	27 66	...	.		20 47	.	...
Quetta	.	.			30 to 33 12	34 37 to 36·25	57 5	57 5	22·5 to 23 75	28 75	18 75	22 5
Bombay—												
Deccan and Karnátak— Dharwar		..		..	18 28	32 81	.					...
Sholapur		..		34 9	.		...	...		.	10 16	14 9
Poona	...	.		..			.			..		..
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan— Ahmednagar	...		..	...	.		..					...
Dhulia			..	...	34 63	36 25		,			18 23	..
Gujarat— Surat		.			.	..		.			19·43	18 38
Ahmadabad		..	...				.		...	...	...	.
Central Provinces—(a)												
Western— Nagpur		.	31	34	26	29	33 25	36	..	.	18 37	21
Central— Jubbulpore	..		28 5	34 75	25·75	27·5	30·75	33 25	...	...	14 25	15·37
Eastern— Raipur		..	24	30	22 5	24	28	30		.	15	
Berar—												
Básim	..	...			32	39·25	...	...	.	...	19 25	19 19
Akola	.		30	75	50	50	60	50	..	...	25	22 87
Ellichpur	..	...	61·5	66 62	34·75	44 44	44·37	50	...	..	21 62	25
Amraoti				45		37 5		43	.			23 12
Madras—												
South, central— Coimbatore	...	..	...	...	..	...	.	...	.	...	...	19 2
Salem	..	...	...	..	..	...	.	...	..	...	..	..
Central— Bellary			..	..	.		..	.		...	14·9	15 5
Cuddapah	20 5	15·9	.	..	..	.	..	...	..	..	15 3	12·1
Karnul	.			.	.	.	...		.		..	..
East Coast, central— Nellore		.	..	...		.	...	.	...	...	..	...
East Coast, south— Madras	20·3	21 7	35 5	41·3	..	..	...	...	...	..	...	...
Tanjore	25	19 5	35·4	28·4	..	.	...	...		.	...	...
Trichinopoly	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	.	...	...	..	...
Southern— Madura	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	16·4	16
Mysore—												
Mysore	24·2	21·18	31·07	32·94	39·19	48 76	48	48	...	...	10·98	14·59
Bangalore	18 08	19·59	39·75	30 76	35 02	42 44	56·95	56·95	...	...	..	...

(a) The figures under "Rice husked" represent the prices of cleaned rice or *chawal*

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Bajra		Ragi		Maize		Gram		Arhar dál		Ghi		Districts
1904	1903	1904	1903	1904	1903	1904	1903	1904	1903	1904	1903	
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
22·19	24·06	...	...	17·34	20	24 06	25	...		336 87	266 67	Ajmer
												Panjab—
												Southern—
17 34	19 06	...	..	12·97	17 34	18 28	18·12	40	40	315	285	Ferozpur
												Central—
15·68	20 78	...	...	13 8	19 53	15 36	19·74	36·35	37·24	336 87	298 02	Lahore
												South-eastern—
17 4	20		...	14 79	18 12	17 81	22·19	33 33	29 69	340	285	Delhi
												Submontane—
...	.	...	...	14 79	18 59	14 79	19 74	...	...		.	Amritsar
												Northern—
20 52	22 19	.	...	17 6	19·69	17 6	22 5	34 79	30	290 88	266 67	Ráwalpindi
												Western—
21 04	20	...	...	18·18	17 4	18 54	24 22			336·82	304 74	Multan
												Sind and Baluchistan—
..		...	. .		..	...	36 56	.		350		Karáchi
...	...		..							331 75	298 75	Shikárpur
...	...	...	...	21 25	23 12 to 25 81	.	...	40	37 5	337 5 to 372 5	290 to 310	Quetta
												Bombay—
												Deccan and Karnátak—
12 5	...	.		...		...		...	...	...	..	Dharwar
...	17 55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Sholapur
17 71	22·71		...	...	.	24·37	27 08		...	...	.	Poona
												Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—
.	18 49			...	...	.		...				Ahmednagar
18·7		...	...		...		.	...	...	...	...	Dhulia
												Gujarat—
19·63	19·48	...	...	...	.		. .	...	.		.	Surat
.	...		...		.		...	...	...		...	Ahmadabad
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...	.	...		..	...	22	24	44	38	366 62	317	Nagpur
												Central—
...	...		..	..	...	18	21 62	34·75	33 25	275	250	Jubbulpore
												Eastern—
..	..	...	...	..	..	22 5	24	33	31	270	250	Raipur
												Berar—
...	.	..	..	.	.	...						Básim
	28·33	...	...	...	. .	31·25	29·12	50	41·62	.	285 02	Akola
...	26 67	...			..	25 75	32	40	47	290 87	290 87	Ellichpur
..	22 5	...	...	...		.	27·5		37 5		300	Amraoti
												Madras—
												South, central—
...	14 4	...		...	.	...	39·2		...	...	326	Coimbatore
...	...	14·6	15·5	...	..	...	...	26·9	26·9	299 6	325·3	Salem
												Central—
...	...	...		...	..	...	28·4	...	17 7	317 4	285 7	Bellary
13·2	12·1	...		.	. .	.	...		.	279 6	263 2	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	Karnul
												East Coast, central—
..	...	15·6	17 9	...	...	...	...	29·7	22·1	...	...	Nellore
												East Coast, south—
...	...	.	...	...	.	27·6	27·2	...	...	329 2	329 2	Madras
...	...	..	...	..	.	...	. .	..	...	...	...	Tanjore
...	...	14·2	15 6	..	...	.	. .	...		...	...	Trichinopoly
												Southern—
21·6	19·9	..	...	...	...	...	...	32	25 6	..	..	Madura
												Mysore—
...	...	14·87	15·67	.	...	12·59	13·67	76 8	54·87	309·75	398·48	Mysore
...	...	12·1	13 71	...	...	15·67	12·66	68·57	45·72	342 85	360·06	Bangalore

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JANUARY—*concluded*

Districts	Sugar, raw (Gúr)		Salt		Tobacco leaf		Turmeric		Grass		Straw	
	1904	1903	1904	1903	1904	1903	1904	1903	1904	1903	1904	1903
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Ajmer	50	50		...	...	...	...	...	5	5	3·33	3·33
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Ferozpur	40	40	...	...	80	80	57·19	100	3·28	3 28	5	5
Central—												
Lahore	38 07	41 04	...	...	53 33	57·99	66 67	78 07	8 02	12·5	6 67	10
South-eastern—												
Delhi	34 79	30 78	...	...	61·56	80	66 67	80	6 67	5	5·31	3 75
Submontane—												
Amritsar	36·35	36·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		5 31	8 91
Northern—												
Ráwalpindi	36 35	40		...		...	61 56	61 56	13 33	8·12	10	6·25
Western—												
Multan	47 76	48 23	...	...	80	80	66 67	80	4 01	7 97	5·31	7 97
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	55		...		...	...	...	...	4 79	...		
Shikárpur	...		...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...
Quetta	...	...			...	...		...	...	...	...	...
Bombay—												
Deccan and Karnátak—												
Dharwar	...	...	...	...	...						...	
Sholapur		50 26	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...
Poona	50 42				...	...	...			...	...	...
Khandesh and N. E. Deccan—												
Ahmadnagar	...	...	...	...					...	...	...	
Dhulia		...		...						...		...
Gujarat—												
Surat		...	...	...	...	...	...		...			...
Ahmadabad	...				...		...			...		...
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nagpur	...	...	...		...	...	...	...			...	...
Central—												
Jubbulpore		...	33 25	40	66 62	72 62	57	53 25	...		...	...
Eastern—												
Raipur		...	30	38	130	150	50	60	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Básim	...	...	...	...	...					...	...	...
Akola	...	114 28	42 5	...		123 75	...	66 62	4			...
Ellichpur		88 89	38	...	133 25	200	61 5	80		10		...
Amráoti		40	...	...		140	...	55	...	...	...	...
Madras—												
South, central—												
Coimbatore		41 6			...			...	...			
Salem	...	...	...		115 6	111 8	27·4	23 4	...		6·9	6 9
Central—												
Bellary		35 7	...	...	...			...	...		...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	24·6		...	...	...
Karnul	...	...	...		49·4	49 4	32·9	25·1		...	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·9	4·4
East Coast, south—												
Madras	62 6	41·1	...	...	128·4	128·4	32·9	31·3	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	82·4	113·1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern—												
Madura	...	...	...	...	106·8	106·8	...	...	...	...	4·8	4·8
Mysore—												
Mysore	40 48	55 12	...	...	260 28	274·28	68·57	68 57	5	5	4	4
Bangalore	51 43	42 56	...	...	308 57	308·57	34 20	49 8	7 61	9·1	6·86	7·81

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Jawar stalks		Bhusa		Sheep, per score		Goats, per score		Plough bullocks, per pair		Districts
1904	1903	1904	1903	1904	1903	1904	1903	1904	1903	
										Rajputana—
2 5	2 5	.	...	140	110			80	80	*Eastern—* Ajmer
										Panjab—
3·28	3 28	...	...	50	50	..		75	75	*Southern—* Ferozpur
..	...	..		100	100		.	112·5	112 5	*Central—* Lahore
5 62	5		...	80	70	.	..	120	120	*South-eastern—* Delhi
..			..	...		...	..		.	*Submontane—* Amritsar
8 75	6 67	...	...	70	70		...	80	80	*Northern—* Rawalpindi
4 01	7 97	..	...	50	50		...	70	70	*Western—* Multan
										Sind and Baluchistan—
...	.			.	...	..	...	.	.	Karáchi
	..	...	...	..		.	...	...	.	Shikárpur
	..	8·91	14 45	40 to 140	40 to 140	..	...			Quetta
										Bombay—
										Deccan—
			.	...			...	...		Dharwar
..	...	...		...		..	.		.	Sholapur
..	...		.				...	.	.	Poona
										Khandesh—
	...	...		...	.	.		...	...	Ahmadnagar
				..	.		...	...		Dhulia
										Gujarat—
...	.	...	...		...	..	...	...		Surat
...	..		...	...	..	...	...	...	...	Ahmadabad
										Central Provinces—
..	..	..		60	60	...	...	100	100	*Western—* Nagpur
...	..	...		35	55		...	35	35	*Central—* Jubbulpore
...	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	*Eastern—* Raipur
										Berar—
.	.		...	60	...	...	..	100	..	Básim
10 5	4·4		...	60	65	..	.	80	80	Akola
4	4	...	.	60	50	...	.	150	150	Ellichpur
..	..		.	...	65	..	...	..	75	Amráoti
										Madras—
										South, central—
..	1 9		...	.	...	..	...		50	Coimbatore
...	.		.	75	75	75	75	...	...	Salem
										Central—
...	2 5		...	80	80	80	80	100	100	Bellary
...	.	.		...		.		.	...	Cuddapah
...	...	...	.		...		.			Karnul
...	...	...	.	..	...	...	.	...	...	*East Coast, central—* Nellore
										East Coast, south—
...		.	...	55	67·5	55	67 5	.	...	Madras
..		...		80	80	80	80	..		Tanjore
...	...				..	..	...	...		Trichinopoly
..	...	..	...	...		...	...	40	40	*Southern—* Madura
										Mysore—
3·75	3·5	...	..	100	100	...	...	70	70	Mysore
5 71	.		...	160	140	...	..	120 to 150	120 to 150	Bangalore

J. A. ROBERTSON
Offg Director-General of Statistics

E. N. BAKER
Secretary to the Government of India

Calcutta, February 26, 1904

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JANUARY 1904 (*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice — Best sort		Rice — Common		Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui							10 6	10 6				
Tavoy		.	.		12 8	12 8	13 6	13 6			..	..
Moulmein and Amherst	6 13	6 13	..		8 7	8 7	9 0	9 —	.	.	...	..
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu					9 3	9 3	10 4	10 4				
Rangoon	15 12	13 12	.		15 8	15 8	16 12	16 12	.			
Thóngwa				..	10 11	10 11	11 9	11 9				.
Bassein					8 9	8 9	9 6	9 6		.		..
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi					10 —	10 —	10 12	10 12				
Henzada					9 11	8 8	13 4	13 8		.	..	
Prome	..			.	11 3	11 3	13 15	13 15				...
Toungoo					10 6	10 6	13 8	13 8	...	..	..	...
Thayetmyo					10 6	10 6	13 7	13 12	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	10 8	10 8			11 2	10 9	11 6	12 1				
Bamo					8 —	8 —	9 12	9 12				.
Pakokku					9 2	9 2	9 13	9 13				.
Meiktila					12 12	12 12	14 —	14 —	33 12	25 —		
Arakan—												
Sandoway					17 8	16 2	21 —	20 —				
Kyaukpyu	.	...			13 2	12 8	14 2	13 3		..	...	..
Akyab	...		.		12 —	10 —	13 —	11 —	...	...	...	..
Assam—												
Surma—												
Sylhet	...	...	..	.	9 —	9 —	17 8	19 —				
Cachar	9 12	9 12	..		12 12	13 8	19 2	17 —	..	..	...	.
Hill tracts—												
Khási and Jáintiá Hills	7 —	7 6		.	5 8	5 8	10 —	11 8	..	.	.	...
Garo Hills	.			..	4 —	4 —	14 —	14 —			.	...
Manipur	.				22 —	23 —	26 —	26 —				...
Naga Hills	..		..	.	15 —	15 —	16 —	16 —		.		.
Lushai Hills				..	4 4	4 4	6 8	6 8	..	..	..	
Brahmaputra—												
Goalpara	16 —	16 —		.	5 8	5 8	16 —	16 —	...	..	...	.
Kamrup	10 —	9 —	.		10 —	10 —	16 —	16 —	..	...		.
Darrang	8 —	8 —		..	9 —	9 —	18 —	16 —		..	.	..
Nowgong	.		.		8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	.			
Sibsagar	...				6 —	6 —	14 —	13 —		.	...	.
Lakhimpur	8 —	8 —		...	6 8	6 —	11 8	11 8	..		..	...
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Backerganj	...		.	...	..		12 — and 15 —	12 — and 16 —	...	...	...	...
Noakhali	...			.			17 8	17 8	.	..	.	.
Chittagong	...	...				.	14 4	14 —	.	..	..	...
Tippera				.	.	...	16 8	16 4				...
Dacca	16 —	16 —	16 —	16 —	.	.	16 —	16 —			..	
Maimensingh	11 8	11 4	11 —	11 —	.		16 —	16 —				.
Deltaic—												
Khulna				.	...	..	16 —	16 —		..	..	...
24-Parganas					.	..	12 —	12 —	..	..	...	..
Midnapur	11 8	11 8	...			.	16 —	16 —	.	...	...	...
Howrah	12 12	12 6	20 —	19 —	.	.	11 4	11 —	.	.	16 —	16 —
Calcutta	12 4	12 4	14 —	14 8		...	9 10	9 6	17 —	16 —	14 8	14 —
Hooghly	12 10	12 10			...		10 —	10 —	..			..
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	16 —	12 4	20 —		..	.	12 8	11 6	...	.	.	.
Jessore	11 4	11 4	10 4	10 4			15 —	15 —	...		..	...
Faridpur	16 —	16 —	22 —	12 —		.	16 —	15 8	.		.	.

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
.		...	..	.	.	...	...	.	...	18 14	18 14	Mergui
...	...		...			.	...	.		15 15	15 15	Tavoy
...	.	...	...	9 5	9 5	...	.	7 9	7 9	16 4	16 4	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
..	.	..	.	9 5	9 5			8 8	8 8	17 —	17 —	Pegu
..	..	...	...	15 12	15 12	..	...	14 10	14 10	15 12	15 12	Rangoon
...		...						...	...	12 8	12 8	Thongwa
...	...		.	9 13	9 13		.	...		15 1	15 1	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	..	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	.	14 4	14 4	Tharawadi
	...		.			.		8 2	8 2	17 11	14 8	Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	8 2	8 2	16 2	16 2	Prome
...	...	...		10 8	10 8	..				10 15	10 15	Toungoo
...	..	.	...	11 10	12 12			8 10	8 10	11 10	11 10	Thayetmyo
												Upper Burma—
...		...	.	12 6	12 6			8 10	8 10	14 8	14 8	Mandalay
..	...	.	.	6 3	6 3	...		7 1	7 1	12 6	12 6	Bamo
...	...		.	12 —	12 —			7 9	7 9	14 8	14 8	Pakôkku
	.	..	.	10 2	14 —	18 11	32 —	7 14	8 14	14 4	14 4	Meiktila
												Arakan—
..	...	...	...	...	..		..	...	...	18 10	18 10	Sandoway
...		.	...				.	...		18 —	18 —	Kyaukpyu
...	...	...	...	10 —	9 —	.	...	7 —	7 —	14 —	14 —	Akyab
												Assam—
												Surma—
...	.	...	...	14 —	13 —	..	...	9 8	10 —	12 8	12 4	Sylhet
...	...		...	13 —	12 8	..		9 8	9 8	12 8	12 —	Cachar
												Hill tracts—
...	...	..	..	8 8	8 8	13 —	13 —	6 —	7 8	8 8	8 8	Khási and Jaintiá Hills
...	...	..	...	8 —	8 —	...	.	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 —	Gáro Hills
...	...	...		.		...	..	6 8	6 8	8 —	8 —	Manipur
.	...			8 —	8 —		...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	Nága Hills
...		..	.	6 —	6 —		.	5 4	5 4	6 8	6 8	Lushai Hills
												Brahmaputra—
...	..	...	.	13 —	13 —	...	...	10 8	10 8	12 —	12 —	Goálpara
...	..	.	..	12 8	12 —	.	...	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	Kámrup
...	...			13 —	13 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	Darrang
...	.			11 —	11 —		..	8 8	8 8	10 —	10 —	Nowgong
...	..			11 —	11 —	...	..	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	Sibságar
..	...	...	...	12 —	12 —			9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	Lakhimpur
												Bengal—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	Backerganj
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	.	13 —	13 —	Noakhali
...	...	...	...	12 14	12 14	...	...	9 12	10 —	14 —	14 —	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..		.	10 10	10 10	Tippera
...	...	...	...	14 —	16 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	12 —	12 —	Dacca
...	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	..	...	10 —	10 8	12 12	12 12	Maimensingh
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	12 12	13 11	...	...	9 2	9 12	13 5	13 5	Khulna
...	...	...	...	14 8	14 —	...	..	11 —	11 —	12 5	12 5	24-Parganas
...	...	...	...	12 — to 14 —	12 — to 14 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	11 8	11 8	Midnapur
...	...	...	...	16 12	16 8	21 —	21 —	11 5	11 4	12 14	13 —	Howrah
...	...	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	17 —	16 —	8 10	9 6	11 —	11 —	Calcutta
...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	..	..	10 —	13 —	13 —	Hooghly
...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	13 4	13 —	Nadia (Krishnagarh)
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	12 —	12 —	Jessore
...	...	...	...	8 4	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 —	13 —	Faridpur

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JANUARY 1904—*continued* (*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice — Best sort		Rice — Common		Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Bengal—*continued*												
Central—												
Bankura	12 8	11 —	..	.	.	..	15 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
Bardwan	13 6	13 —		...	...	.	13 2	13 —	...	...	.	..
Birbhum	12 —	12 —		...			13 8	13 8	...	.	...	...
Murshidabad	12 8	13 8	18 —	20 —	..		13 —	13 —		...	..	
Santhal Parganas	12 —	11 8	16 —	16 —		...	13 8	12 8	..	..	...	...
Pabna	16 8	16 8	26 —	26 —		.	16 8	17 4	...			...
Bogra	1› —	14 1		.	..	...	17 4	17 4			...	
Rajshahi	15 12	15 12	16 8	20 4	...	.	14 4	12 12 and 14 4	..	..		...
Malda	14 —	14 —	...	...	.		14 8	15 —	.	...	20 —	20 —
Northern—												
Rangpur	11 4	11 4		...	...		14 10	14 10		...	...	..
Dinajpur	13 4	13 —	15 —				15 8	15 8	.			..
Jalpaiguri	10 8	10 8	.	...	..	.	13 8	13 —	...	.	...	.
Hills—												
Darjeeling	...	..	...	...		...	12 8	12 —	..	..	...	...
Orissa—												
Puri	12 5	11 2				..	13 6	15 12	...	..	..	
Cuttack	14 7	14 7	.				19 11	18 6	.	...	...	
Balasore	11 6	11 6		.			18 —	19 —	...	...	.	...
Chota Nagpur—												
Singhbhum	12 —	12 —				.	16 —	16 —	..	..	.	...
Mánbhum	12 —	13 —	20 —	18 —			13 —	13 —			20 —	20 —
Ránchi	8 12 to 13 8	8 12 to 13 8	11 —	11 —			14 4	13 —	...	.		.
Palámau	14 1	14 1	20 4	21 15			14 1	14 1	..			
Hazáribágh	12 —	13 —	18 —	18 —			12 12	13 4		...	...	...
Bihár, south—												
Monghyr	17 —	16 —	24 —	32 —			13 —	12 —	...		...	...
Gaya	15 —	15 —	22 —	22 —	.	.	16 9	12 13	24 —	23 1	..	...
Patna	17 —	15 8	29 —	30 —	..	.	15 8	15 8	23 — to 29 —	24 —	...	...
Shahabad	15 8	15 8	26 —	26 —	..	..	14 —	14 —	...	...	..	...
Bihár, north—												
Purnea	13 —	14 —	..				15 —	16 —	...		.	...
Bhágalpur	13 14	15 2	20 —	20 —	...	...	13 14	13 14	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	17 9	19 12	34 —	34 —	...	...	16 8	16 8	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	15 —	15 —	27 —	27 —	.		15 —	15 —			..	...
Sáran	16 —	16 —	25 —	23 —		..	15 —	16 —	...	..	...	...
Champáran	15 8	15 — to 16 —	30 —	30	...		17 —	17 —	.			.
United Provinces:												
(*a*) Agra—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	15 —	15 —	21 8	21 —	6 —	6 —	9 —	12 —	24 —	22 —	23 —	23 —
Benares	14 10	14 10	21 11	21 11	7 13	7 13	14 1½	14 1½	21 11	21 11	22 12	22 12
Ghazipur	15 —	15 4	24 2	2› 8	7 4	7 10	13 1	12 7	19 6	20 8	23 12	24 8
Jaunpur	17 —	17 —	24 —	23 —	6 —	6 —	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Allahabad	14 —	14 —	22 —	22 —	6 —	6 —	11 —	11 —	26 —	25 8	26 —	26 —
Central—												
Bánda	15 8	16 —	18 —	18 —	5 4	5 4	10 —	10 8	26 —	28 —	25 —	24 —
Fatehpur	16 —	15 8	21 —	21 —	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	25 —	25 —	25 —	25 —
Hamirpur	16 —	15 8	18 6	18 6	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	25 4	25 4	25 4	25 4
Jalaun	15 —	15 —	20 —	20 —	7 —	7 —	9 —	8 —	25 —	25 —	22 —	22 —
Cawnpore	15 12	15 8	24 —	23 8			11 12	11 12	25 —	24 —	27 —	26 —
Jhansi	14 4	14 4	27 5	27 4	7 12	7 12	9 6	9 4	26 14	25 —	23 12	21 4
Etáwah	16 12	16 4	22 8	22 8	5 —	5 —	11 8	11 —	24 8	24 12	25 —	24 8
Farukhabad	16 11	16 11	21 13	21 13	5 7	5 7	10 15	10 15	22 8	23 8	24 8	23 8
Mainpuri	17 2	16 12	23 8	23 8			12 —	11 8	24 8	23 8	23 8	23 8
Etah	16 8	16 8	23 —	23 —	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	24 —	24 —	25 —	24 —
Western—												
Meerut	15 8	16 —	23 8	22 8	4 —	4 —	11 —	11 —	25 —	24 —	23 —	22 —
Agra	15 —	15 —	25 —	25 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	26 —	26 —	25 —	25 —
Muttra	16 8	16 4	25 —	25 8	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	25 —	24 12	25 —	25 —
Aligarh	17 8	18 —	24 —	24 —	4 8	5 —	...	..	25 —	25 —	25 —	25 —
Bulandshahr	17 —	17 —	24 —	24 —	5 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	26 —	26 —	25 —	25 —
Submontane, east—												
Ballia	15 —	15 —	25 —	25 8	6 4	7 —	10 —	10 —	20 —	21 —	20 —	20 8
Azamgarh	14 12	14 12	22 12	22 12	8 8	8 8	12 8	12 8	...	...		
Gorakhpur	16 1	17 1	23 8	24 5	11 10	12 9	14 13	15 12	21 9	..	16 4	16 4
Basti	16 —	16 4	25 —	25 4	8 8	8 8	14 —	15 —	25 —	25 —	...	...

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*) — Half-month of report	Marua or Ragi — Previous half-month	Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*) — Half-month of report	Kangni — Previous half-month	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*) — Half-month of report	Gram — Previous half-month	Maize (*Zea Mays*) — Half month of report	Maize — Previous half-month	Arhar or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*) — Half-month of report	Arhar — Previous half month	Salt — Half-month of report	Salt — Previous half-month	Districts
												Bengal—*continued*
												Central—
...	...	...		16 —	16 —			12 —	11 8	13 —	13 —	Bankura
	..		..	16 8	16 —	.		11 4	10 —	14 —	12 —	Bardwan
...	...			15 8	15 —	.		16 —	16 —	12 —	12 —	Birbhum
...	.	...	...	16 —	16 —			12 —	12 —	11 8	12 8	Murshidabad
	...		...	18 —	16 —	22 —	24 —	19 —	19 —	11 —	12 —	Santhal Parganas
	.		..	15 —	15 —			9 12	9 12	12 —	12 —	Pabna
				15 —	15 —	...		15 —	15 12	12 12	12 12	Bogra
...	...		.	19 8	18 12		.	10 14	10 14	12 12	12 12	Rajshahi
..	..	.	.	17 —	16 —	24 —		12 —	12 —	11 — and 12 —	10 — and 12 —	Malda
												Northern—
...		..	.	14 6	14 10	18 —	18 —	9 —	9 —	12 1½	12 —	Rangpur
	..			16 —	16 —			11 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	Dinajpur
.			...	14 —	14 —	...		9 4	9 4	12 —	12 —	Jalpaiguri
												Hills—
13 —	13 —	...	...	12 8	12 —	20 —	20 —	6 8	7 —	10 —	10 —	Darjeeling
												Orissa—
		...		15 12	15 1	...		9 13	9 13	16 —	16 —	Puri
.	...	...	..	17 11*	17 11*		...	14 7	14 7	15 —	15 —	Cuttack
...	..	..	...	14 —	14 —	...		10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	Balasore
												Chota Nagpur—
			...	13 —	18 —	25 —	25 —	10 8	10 8	11 —	11 —	Singhbhum
	...	...	..	15 —	15 —	22 —	25 —	11 —	11 —	12 —	12 4	Mánbhum
32 —	32 —	...	...	16 8	16 — to 17 —	22 —	24 —	7 4 to 8 —	7 4 to 8 —	11 —	11 —	Ránchi
.	..		...	20 4	21 15	25 5	27 9	13 8	13 8	12 6	12 12	Palámau
26 —	25 8	..	..	18 —	18 —	22 8	22 8	9 8	10 —	9 8	10 —	Hazáribágh
												Bihár, south—
..	...	...		21 —	20 —	25 —	27 —	12 9	12 —	12 4	12 4	Monghyr
..	...		.	22 8	22 8	22 9	24 1	12 1	12 5	13 2	13 2	Gaya
...	..	23 —	23 —	23 —	23 8	26 —	26 8	13 8	18 —	12 8	12 —	Patna
...	..		...	22 —	22 —	24 —	24 —	13 —	13 —	12 —	12 —	Shahabad
												Bihár, north—
..				16 —	16 —	32 —	32 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	Purnea
..	...			19 —	20 —	24 —	29 —	11 6	12 —	12 10	12 10	Bhágalpur
33 —	33 12	..	.	20 4	20 12	29 —	29 —	12 1	13 4	13 4	13 4	Darbhanga
28 —	28 —	...		20 —	20 —	28 —	28 —	13 —	13 —	12 8	12 8	Muzaffarpur
..	20 —			23 —	22 —	27 —	27 —	14 —	14 8	12 8	12 12	Sáran
34 —	34 —		...	26 —	25 —	29 —	28 8	13 —	13 —	12 8	12 8	Champáran
												United Provinces
												(a) Agra—
												Eastern—
.		16 8	16 8	19 —	19 —	24 8	23 —	11 —†	11 —†	12 —	12 —	Mirzapur
	...	19 —	19 —	21 11	21 11	25 —	25 —	10 12†	10 12†	11 9½	11 9½	Benares
..		14 12	15 8	20 8	21 —	...		17 2†	17 8†	11 2	11 2	Ghazipur
...	-	.		19 —	19 —	24 —	22 —	12 —†	12 —†	12 11	12 11	Jaunpur
..	.	20 —	19 —	21 —	21 —	17 —	17 —	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	Allahabad
												Central—
...		..		22 —	22 —	...	...	10 8	11 —	12 —	12 —	Bánda
..	..	...	.	19 —	19 —	.		10 —†	10 —†	12 —	12 —	Fatehpur
...	..	...	.	22 8	22 8	..	...	10 —†	10 —†	11 8	11 8	Hamirpur
...		.	..	22 —	22 —	...	10 —	10 —†	10 —†	10 —	10 —	Jalaun
...	...	19 —	19 —	20 12	21 —	26 —	26 —	12 —†	11 —†	14 —	14 —	Cawnpore
...	..			23 12	24 12	...				13 —	13 —	Jhansi
28 —	28 —	20 —	20 —	22 8	21 8	25 8	25 8	15 —†	12 —†	13 4	13 4	Etáwah
	...	..		17 11	19 1	25 14	24 8	10 15†	10 15†	13 10	13 10	Farukhabad
...	.	.	...	20 8	20 8	24 8	24 8	11 8†	11 8†	12 8	12 8	Mainpuri
..	...	.		18 8	18 8	28 —	26 —	10 —†	10 8†	13 8	13 8	Etah
												Western—
...	...	..	.	21 —	21 —	25 —	24 —	12 —†	13 —†	13 8	13 8	Meerut
...	...	..	..		20 —	23 —	23 —	10 —	10 —†	14 —	14 —	Agra
...	..	..	...	20 —	20 —	..	...	12 —†	12 —†	14 4	14 —	Muttra
...	...	15 —	15 —	21 —	21 —	30 —	30 —	12 —	12 —	13 8	13 8	Aligarh
...	..	20 —	20 —	19 —	19 8	26 —	25 —	12 —†	12 —†	12 8	13 —	Bulandshahr
												Submontane, east—
...	..	14 —	13 —	21 —	20 8	25 —	25 —	14 —†	13 —†	11 4	11 —	Ballia
	..	12 8	12 8	17 2	17 2	24 2	24 2	12 8†	12 8†	11 10	11 10	Azamgarh
...	...	...	...	19 12	22 —	24 4	24 5	12 6†	14 6†	11 9	11 9	Gorakhpur
25 —	25 —	14 8	1	21 8	21 8	28 —	28 —	12 —	12 —	11 8	11 8	Basti

* Kalai   † Husked

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JANUARY 1904—*continued* (*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice: Best sort		Rice: Common		Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
United Provinces—*continued*												
(*a*) AGRA—*continued*												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	16 4	16 —	26 8	27 8	9 —	9 —	10 8	10 8	24 —	25 —	24 —	25 —
Budaun	16 6	16 6	21 12	21 4	5 —	5 —	10 12	11 —	22 8	22 —	22 8	22 —
Pilibhit	16 —	15 —	23 4	23 4	5 —	5 —	14 4	14 4	26 4	26 4	24 —	25 —
Bareli	16 1	16 9	24 11	25 10	7 3	7 3	11 14	11 14	27 13	27 8	23 14	26 4
Moradabad	17 4	17 —	25	25 —	5 2	5 2	11 2	11 2	31 4	32 8	26 12	27 12
Bijnor	15 4	15	24 12	24 —	4 8	4 8	11 4	12 —		.	24 .	22 —
Muzaffarnagar	16 12	16	27 8	27 8	9 14	9 14	11 9	11 —	25 5	24 12	25 14	25 —
Saháranpur	16 10	16 10	24 11	24 11	4 5	4 5	9 15	9 15	23 10	23 10	27 11	27 11
Debra-Dun	15 —	15 —	21 —	21 —	5 8	5 8	9 —	9 —	24 —	23 —	25 —	25 —
Hills—												
Naini Tal	11 —	11 —	16 —	16 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —		..	14 —	14 —
Almora	15 —	15 —	16 8	17 —	4 —	4 —	11 —	11 —			.	
Garhwál	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —		.		..
(*b*) OUDH—												
Southern—												
Partábgarh	16 —	16 —	21 —	22 —	8 —	8 —	13 8	13 8	22 —	23 —	22 —	22 —
Sultanpur	17 —	17 4	23 8	22 8	10 —	8 —	14 —	14 —				
Rae-Bareli	17 —	16 8	24 —	24 —	5 8	5 8	14 8	14 8	23 —	23 —	24 —	24 —
Unao	16 —	16 —	22 —	22 —	6 —		12 —	12 —	22 —	22 —	25 8	25 —
Lucknow	16 4	16 —	23 8	24 —	5 —	4 12	12 —	12 —	22 —	22 —	22 —	22 —
Hardoi	16 8	16 8	27 —	27 —			10 —	10 —	23 —	23 —	25 —	25 —
Northern—												
Fyzabad	15 14	16 —	25 8	26 —			10 —	10 —	23 8	23 —	20 8	21 —
Barabanki	15 —	15 8	20 —	20 —	6 —	6 —	11 —	11 —	19 —	19 8	20 —	20 —
Gonda	16 8	16 8	25 —	25 —		.	12 8	12 8	28 —	28 —	22 —	22 —
Bahraich	18 —	18 —	33 —	33 —	7 —	7 —	14 —	13 8	32 —	33 —	25 —	25 —
Sitapur	17 —	16 8	27 —	25 —	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	28 —	23 —	28 —	22 —
Kheri	16 12	16 12	28 —	29 —	6 —	6 —	12 —	12 —	32 —	32 —	26 —	26 —
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Partábgarh	11 5	11 —	35 —	37 10	4 6	4 4	7 12	7 14	35 2	55 10		..
Bánswára	22 —	21 —	24 —	24 —	7 —	7 —	12 —	12 —				
Mewar (Udaipur)	12 6	12 6	27 10	28 1	7 3	7 3	7 9	7 9	8 2	32 2	18 7	19 4
Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur)	18 8	18 12	34 2	34 —	7 6	7 5	14 2	14 4	..	..	.	...
Sirohi	13 —	13 4	20 —	20 —	5 4	5 4	7 8	7 8	16 —	16 —	16 —	16 —
Erinpura	14 —	14 6	21 8	21 —	6 4	6 4	8 —	8 —	22 —	22 —	20 —	19 —
Ajmer	13 2¼	13 2¼	21 —	21 —	5 13½	5 13½	8 —	8 —	28 —	28 —	19 —	19 —
Abu	13 8 and 13 15	13 8 and 13 15	19 —	19 —	5 14	5 14	8 2	8 2	20 11	20 11	15 3	15 5
Kishangarh	14 —	14 8	24 —	25 —	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	29 8	27 8 to 32 —	23 —	23 —
Bundi	16 10	16 8	47 8	47 —	8 —	8 —	10 11	11 4	55 —	64 —	20 —	21 —
Kotah	17 8	18 2	40 —	40 —	7 8	7 8	9 —	9 —	36 4	48 —	18 —	19 —
Jhalawar	14 12	14 —	26 10	28 —	6 10	6 10	8 14	8 14	27 8	30 —	17 6	17 —
Tonk	12 14	12 7	30 4	28 5	4 13	5 —	6 —	6 4	38 9	33 13	33 11	31 5
Jaipur	14 1	14 1	23 11	23 11	5 15	5 15	7 1	6 12	28 12	29 6	23 3	22 9
Karauli	16 4	16 9	28 2	28 2	10 —	10 —	11 14	11 4	29 6	29 6	25 10	25 —
Dholpur	15 8	15 8	25 —	25 14¾	7 8	7 8	9 —	9 —	30 11	30 8	29 11	29 —
Bharatpur	17 9	17 11	28 2	27 11	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	30 4	30 4	27 8	27 5
Alwar	14 5		22 1		8 —		8 7		25 7		21 13	..
Deoli	14 12	14 12	31 4	29 12	5 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	36 12	36 8	29 4	29 —
Nasirabad	13 8	13 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	30 —	30 —	21 —	21 —
Bálmer	13 6	13 6	.	.	6 —	6 —	8 8	8 8	18 —	19 8	17 5	17 5
Anádra	14 7 and 14 15	14 8 and 15 —	.	.	6 6	6 6	8 8	8 8	...	...	16 4	16 4
Shahpura	12 4	12 4	37 —	30 6	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	37 —	36 8	28 —	28 8
Western—												
Jodhpur	12 14 and 13 4	13 — and 13 8	20 6	19 11	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	20 15	21 15	14 12	14 15
Jaisalmer	11 3	11 5	...		6 13	6 14	10 1	9 10	17 6	17 6	16 7	16 6
Bikaner	12 —	12 —	21 —	21 —	3 8	3 8	7 8	7 4	...	...	18 8	18 1
Central India—												
Indore	12 8	12 —	20 —	20 —	7 —	7 —	7 8	7 8	24 —	22 —	19 —	19 —
Nimach	13 —	13 8	..	...	8 —	8 —	8 6	8 8	32 —	35 —	17 —	19 —
Gwalior	13 1	13 —	23 2	31 6¼	6 15	6 14	8 7	8 —	27 10	25 14	27 10	25 4
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	16 —	16 —	32 —	32 —	.	...	12 —	12 —	32 —	32 —	26 —	26 —
Ferozpur	17 —	17 —	28 —	25 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	28 —	28 —	22 —	22 —
Central—												
Lahore	16 4	15 9	27 8	26 8	...	...	8 14	9 —	28 8	28 8	24 8	23 8
Gujranwála	18 9	18 6	27 —	27 —	...	...	10 8	10 8	24 —	24 —	28 —	23 —
Gujrát	18 6	18 —	25 —	25 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	24 —	28 —	28 8	22 —
Jhelam	16 8	16 8	24 —	24 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	24 —	24 —	21 —	20 —

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*)		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*)		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*)		MAIZE (*Zea Mays*)		ARHAR OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*)		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												United Provinces—*continued*
												(*a*) AGRA—*continued*
												Submontane, west—
...	..	—	18 —	18 8	18 8	27 —	27 —	9 8*	9 8*	12 —	11 12	Shahjahánpur
..	...	16 —	16 —	18 4	18 —	26 —	25 —	11 —*	11 —*	12 —	12 —	Budaun
	...	18 8		28 8	28 8		.	10 8*	10 8*	12 8	12 8	Pilibit
..	..	21 14	22 8	19 3	20 10	30 10	30 —	10 13	11 4	13 2	13 2	Bareli
...		15 —	15 2	19 12	19 12	21 4	31 —	10 8	10 8	13 2	13 2	Moradabad
..	.	...		19 12	20 8			10 —	10 6*	12 12	12 6	Bijnor
		..		22 —	21 7	25 14	25 9	9 1	8 13	13 8	13 8	Muzaffarnagar
27 11	27 11	24 11	24 11	22 11	22 8	29 —	29 —	9 11*	9 11*	13 6	13 6	Sahâranpur
25 —	25 —	...	.	19 8	19 8	25 —	25 —		.	12 —	12 —	Dehra-Dún
												Hills—
.	.	...	...	14 8	14 8	16 —	16 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	Naini Tal
18 —	18 —	.	...	12 8	12 8	..		8 8*	9 —*	10 —	9 12	Almora
15 —	15 —	15 —	15 —	8 —	8 —	.		6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	Garhwál
												(*b*) OUDH—
												Southern—
..		14 —		21 —	21 —	21 —	21 —	10 —*	10 —*	13 —	13 —	Partábgarh
.		...	..	21 —	21 8		23 —	10 8*	11 8*	13 —	13 —	Sultanpur
26 —	26 —	22 —	22 —	19 —	19 —	22 —	22 —	10 —*	10 —*	13 —	13 —	Rae-Bareli
.		16 —	16 —	19 —	19 —	28 —	26 —	10 —*	10 —*	11 —	.	Unao
		16 —	16 —	20 —	20 —	25 —	25 —	10 8*	11 —*	12 —	12 8	Lucknow
28 —	28 —	27 —	27 —	20 —	20 —	30 —	30 —	11 —	11 —	12 —	12 —	Hardoi
												Northern—
.		19 —	19 —	21 4	22 —	26 4	26 —	11 —*	11 —*	12 —	12 —	Fyzabad
		..	...	19 —	18 —	26 —	24 —	10 8	10 8	13 —	13 —	Barabanki
22 —	22 —	15 —	15 —	23 —	23 —	29 8	29 8	10 8*	10 8*	12 —	12 —	Gonda
	.	18 —	17 —	25 —	25 —	33 —	32 —	11 8	12 —	12 8	12 8	Bahraich
32 —	25 —	21 —	21 —	24 —	20 —	28 —	25 —	9 —	9 —	11 8	11 8	Sitapur
32 —	32 —	10 —	10 —	22 —	22 —	33 —	33 —	11 —*	12 —*	12 12	12 12	Khori
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
	.		...	24 14	23 13	41 10	43 2 and 56 4	8 11	8 13	12 8	12 3	Partábgarh
.	.	...		30 —	30 —	66 —	68 —		.	12 —	12 —	Bánswára
	.	16 13	16 14	17 10	17 10	32 2	32 2	8 6	8 6	12 6	12 6	Mewar (Udaipur)
...	..	.		33 —	32 4	50 8	49 2	...	..	10 7	10 4	Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur)
...	...	18 —	18 —	14 —	14 —	20 —	20 —	12 8	12 8	14 —	14 —	Sirohi
...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8		...	...	.	15 —	15 —	Erinpura
...	..	15 —	15 —	18 —	18 —	25 10¼	25 10¼			15 —	15 —	Ajmer
...	...	...	.	15 —	15 —	21 2	21 2	8 5	8 5	13 9	13 9	Abu
...	...	..	...	20 —	20 —	23 8	27 — to 32 —	..	..	16 —	16 —	Kishangarh
...	..	.		29 12	29 8	60 —	64 —			12 8	12 8	Bundi
..	...	.		26 4	28 —			8 —	8 —	12 8	12 —	Kotah
..	...		...	22 —	23 8	37 —	37 —	6 10	6 —	11 4	11 —	Jhalawar
	...		..	19 14	17 7	36 12	36 3			13 —	11 4	Tonk
...	...	11 14	11 14	20 6 and 27 1	20 1 and 26 9	27 6	26 13	17 8	17 8	14 15	14 15	Jaipur
..	...	24 6	23 12	26 14	26 12		...	20 5	20 5	13 2	13 2	Karauli
...	...	16 —	16 —	24 1	21 10½		...	11 6	11 5	13 12	13 12	Dholpur
.		15 10	15 10	21 8	21 8	24 8	25 —	11 4	11 4	14 1	14 4	Bharatpur
...	..	15 —		21 8		24 —	..	18 —	.	15 4		Alwar
...	.	..	.	21 12	20 4	35 4	34 4	8 —	8 —	14 4	14 4	Deoli
...	.	...	...	19 —	19 8	...	..	10 —	10 —	15 8	15 8	Nasirabad
..	..	.	..	14 —	14 —	18 —	18 —	..	.	16 —	16 —	Bálmer
..	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	19 —	19 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	Anádra
...	...	...	..	18 8	17 8	33 8	34 —			14 —	14 —	Shahpura
												Western—
...	..	..	..	17 8	18 2	23 8	22 4	8 2	7 8	16 8	16 8	Jodhpur
...				12 8	11 15	.	..	.		21 —	21 —	Jaisalmer
..				18 8	18 —	.	...	8 —	9 —	13 4	13 4	Bikaner
												Central India—
..	..	..	...	21 —	21 5	36 —	35 —	9 —	8 8	12 —	12 —	Indore
...	..		...	19 —	19 —		...	9 —	9 —	13 8	13 8	Nimach
	...	19 12	20 —	23 2	21 —	35 6	34 7	10 12	10 11½	13 1	13 —	Gwalior
												Panjab—
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	28 —	28 —	.	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	Hissar
...	...	10 —	10 —	29 —	25 —	30 —	27 —	10 —	10 —	14 —	14 —	Ferozpur
												Central—
...	...	20 8	22 8	25 —	23 4	23 —	24 8	10 8	10 —	13 12	13 12	Lahore
...	...	23 —	23 —	28 —	26 8	24 8	23 8	...	..	16 8	16 —	Gujranwála
...	...	...	..	24 —	23 —	24 —	23 —	.	...	15 —	16 —	Gujrat
...	...			23 —	22 —	23 —	23 —	...	..	16 —	16 —	Jhelam

* Husked.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JANUARY 1904—continued (The figures

Districts	Wheat: Half-month of report	Wheat: Previous half-month	Barley: Half-month of report	Barley: Previous half-month	Rice, Best sort: Half month of report	Rice, Best sort: Previous half-month	Rice, Common: Half-month of report	Rice, Common: Previous half month	Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*): Half-month of report	Jawar or Cholum: Previous half-month	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*): Half-month of report	Bajra or Cumbu: Previous half-month
Panjab—continued												
South-eastern—												
Gurgáon	15 4	15 4	24 8	24 8			8 —	8 —	27 8	27 8	24 —	23 8
Delhi	15 —	15 —	25 —	25 —	...	.	10 —	10 —	26 —	26 —	22 —	22 —
Rohtak	16 —	16 —	23 —	24 —			10 —	10 —	29 —	28 —	24 —	21 —
Karnál	17 1	17 8	24 —	25 —		...	9 —	9 —	30 —	31 —	23 —	23 —
Submontane—												
Ambala	17 12	18 —	26 8	20 8			11 12	11 12	27 8	27 8	24 8	24 8
Ludhiána	19 —	19 —	24 —	24 —			10 —	10 —	27 8	27 8	21 8	21 8
Jalandhar	19 —	19 —	23 —	23 —		.	10 —	10 —	24 —	24 —	20 —	20 —
Hoshiárpur	18 12	18 12	24 —	24 —			10 —	10 —	24 —	24 —	20 —	20 —
Gurdáspur	18 —	18 —	25 —	25 —		.	10 —	10 —	24 —	25 —		
Amritsar	18 —	18 —	23 —	22 —			10 —	10 —	25 —	24 —	22 —	20 —
Siálkot	17 —	17 8	25 —	24 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	26 —	26 —	25 —	25 —
Hills—												
Simla	13 9	13 10	17 —	18 12	..	.	7 8	8 —	16 —	15 —	14 —	14 —
Kángra	19 —	19 —	26 —	26 —			12 —	12 —		..	..	...
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	16 8	16 —	22 12	22 —			9 8	9 8	23 —	20 —	19 8	23 —
Western—												
Sháhpur	19 6	18 8	28 —	26 —			9 8	8 8	23 —	23 —	23 —	23 —
Jhang	16 —	16 —	22 —	22 —		..	12 —	12 —	27 —	26 —	20 —	19 —
Multan	14 —	14 —	21 —	22 8		.	12 8	12 8	22 —	22 —	18 8	18 8
Montgomery	16 8	15 12			.		8 5	8 5			21 4	20 —
Muzaffargarh	16 6	16 8	22 —	22 —	..	.	13 —	13 —	21 —	21 —	20 —	20 —
Dera Ghazi Khan	15 —	15 —	23 12	23 12			12 8	11 4	26 4	23 12	21 4	20 10
N.-W. Frontier Province—												
Hazára	14 2	14 2	19 8	20 4	5 —	5 —	9 12	9 12	19 —	19 —	16 —	16 —
Peshávar	16 —	16 —	27 —	25 —	6 3	6 3	9 12	9 12	25 —	26 —	18 —	18 —
Kohát	15 12	15 —	22 5	22 5	5 7	5 7	11 5	11 5			21 5	21 5
Bannu	22 3	21 7	32 8	31 4	14 6	14 1	15 10	15 —	32 8	32 8	24 6	23 12
Dera Ismail Khan	17 4	17 5	21 9½	22 2	5 —	5 —	7 13	7 13	34 —	33 14	26 3	26 14
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	12 —	12 —	.	.	9 —	10 —	11 —	12 —	19 —	19 —	18 —	18 —
Hyderabad	13 —	13 —		.	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	20 —	19 —	19 —	19 —
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	13 —	13 —	.		12 —	12 —	13 —	13 —		...	15 8	15 8
Shikárpur	15 —	14 8		...	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	23 —	22 —	24 —	24 —
Upper Sind Frontier	12 8	12 8	..	..	9 8	9 8	10—8	10 8	24 —	24 —	27 —	27 —
Quetta	12 — to 13 —	11 12 to 12 12	16 —	16 —	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	20 —	20 —	19 —	19 —
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	11 11	10 12		.	10 2	10 2	11 2	11 2			..	...
Ratnagiri	9 7	9 7	.		8 —	8 —	10 11	10 11		..	17 4	18 9
Alibag	9 4	9 4		.	9 14	9 14	10 13	10 13	...	..	15 12	15 12
Bombay	8 7	8 7			6 6	6 6	8 7	8 7	14 11	14 11	14 9	14 9
Tanna	10 15	10 15		.	9 4	9 4	10 3	10 3			18 —	18 —
Deccan and Karnátak—												
Dharwar	12 9	13 13			13 6	12 7	14 7	13 8	25 6	27 3	27 8	28 6
Belgaum	14 3	16 3			12 10	12 10	13 10	13 10	24 14	24 11	24 6	27 5
Satara	11 7	10 11	.	.	7 13	8 2	9 1	9 10	23 5	21 11	21 8	20 2
Sholapur	17 11	16 12			11 8	11 —	12 11	11 11	35 12	32 8	33 15	32 3
Bijapur	18 —	16 3				10 7		11 1	36 8	40 2	41 4	41 4
Poona	10 6	9 3	.	..	8 2	8 2	9 3	9 3	25 5	25 5	21 2	21 2
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—												
Ahmadnagar	12 5	13 —			8 14	8 14	9 13	9 13	33 —	33 —	22 2	22 2
Násik	13 5	13 5	..	..	8 12	8 12	10 8	10 8	...	...	22 6	22 6
Dhulia	11 9	11 15	..		7 6	7 8	9 6	9 8	24 —	24 8	21 12	21 12
Gujarat—												
Surat	12 4	12 —	.	.	8 5	8 1	9 4	9 4	20 6	22 10	19 15	19 15
Broach	13 —	12 —	.		8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	25 —	25 —	20 —	20 —
Kaira	16 —	16 —			7 8	7 8	11 —	11 —	27 8	27 8	21 —	21 —
Baroda	13 —	13 —	..	.	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	21 —	21 —	18 —	18 —
Ahmadabad	16 —	16 —			7 —	8 —	10 —	10 8	28 8	27 —	20 —	21 —
Godhra	12 —	12 —			9 —	9 —	9 8	9 8			23 —	23 —
Disa	16 —	16 —	...	...	6 12	6 12	8 —	8 —	24 10	24 10	20 —	20 —
Káthiawár—												
Rajkot	18 —	18 —	..		6 —	6 —	8 8	8 8	25 —	25 —	20 —	20 —
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	13 1	13 1			5 13	5 13	9 12	9 12	26 7	26 7	...	.
Asirgarh Cantonment			..	...						.	.	...
Hoshangabad	14 11	14 11	...		6 8	6 4	10 11	9 7	22 6	22 6	.	
Betul	14 10	16 3	..	..	.		9 10	10 15	..	30 7	...	...
Chhindwára	16 14	19 —		.	10 —	10 —	13 6	13 6	28 13	28 1	.	...
Nagpur	15 —	15 —	.		8 12	8 12	13 8	12 8	20 11	20 11	.	...
Wardha	12 13	12 13	..	..	7 1	7 1	9 2	9 2	25 10	25 —	.	

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Saltı		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Panjab—*continued*
												South-eastern—
...	...	12 —	12 —	20 12	20 4	24 —	24 —	11	11	13 —	13 —	Gurgáon
...	...	16 —	16 —	21 8	21 8	26 —	26 —	11 8	11 8	13 8	13 8	Delhi
	...			23 —	23	27 —	26 —	12 —	12	13 8	13 8	Rohtak
32 —	32 —	20 —	19	22 8	21 12	30 —	29 —	13 —	13	13 8	12 8	Karnál
												Submontane—
...	...	...	...	22 4	22 4	27 8	27 8	9 12	9 12	14 —	14 —	Ambala
...	...	19	19 —	26 —	26 —	31 —	31 —	9 —	9 —	14 8	14 8	Ludhiana
...	...	6 —	16 —	25 4	24 8	29 —	28 —	...	...	15 8	15 8	Jalandhar
...		12 —	12 —	23 4	22 12	27 —	26 8	6 —	6 —	14 8	14 8	Hoshiárpur
...	...	...		25 —	24 —	27 —	26 —	...	...	15 —	15 —	Gurdáspur
		23 —	21 —	26 —	25 —	26 —	25 —	9 12	9 12	15 —	15 —	Amritsar
	...			23 —	23 —	24 —	23 —			15 8	15 8	Siálkot
												Hills—
14 —	14 —	12 —	12 —	15 15	15 8	16 14	18 12	8 8	9 —	10 5	10 5	Simla
...	...			18	18 —	24 —	24 —	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	Kangra
												Northern—
		16 —	16 —	22 12	2 12	22 12	22 12			16 —	16 —	Ráwalpindi
												Western—
24 —	24 —	17 —	17 —	26 —	25 —	20 —	20 —	8 —	8 —	15 —	15 —	Sháhpur
32 —	33 —	34 —	33 —	20 —	20 —	23 —	23 —	13 —	13 —	14 —	14 —	Jhang
...		21 —	20 —	21 4	19 12	21 —	22 —			15 —	15 —	Multan
...			...	24 —	22 8	...	21 8			13 8	14 —	Montgomery
	...			20 —	20 —	...	...	7 —	7	14 —	14 —	Muzaffargarh
...	...		...	21 4	20 —		...	9 6	10 —	13 12	13 12	Dera Ghazi Khan
												N.-W. Frontier Province—
	...	12 —	12 —	16 14	17 8	19 —	19 —	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	Hazara
...		16 —	17 —	22 —	21 —	24 —	22 —	13 —	13 —	18 —	18 —	Peshawar
...	...	...		21 8	22 1	21 5	21 —			20 6	20 6	Kohát
	...	...		30 3	29 1	29 6	30 —	12 8	12 8	21 14	21 14	Bannu
...				26 ½	25 5¼	20 —	20 —	11 8	11 8	14 2	14 8	Dera Ismail Khan
												Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...		...	17 —	17 —	...		8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	Karáchi
...			...	16 —	15 —		...	9 —	9 —	15 —	15 —	Hyderabad
	...	...		9 8	9 8			...	...	14 —	14 —	Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)
...	...	...	...	21 —	21 —	...		10 —	10 —	14 —	14 —	Shikárpur
...				10 8	18 8		...	8 8	8 8	13 —	13 —	Upper Sind Frontier
	...			14 8	14 8	18 —	18 —	9 —	9 —	11 —	11	Quetta
												Bombay—
												Konkan—
20 14	22 13	...	...	12 8	12 8		...	10 —	10 —	11 9	11 9	Karwar
15 4	15 4	...		13 12	13 12			9 7	9 7	12 6	13 —	Ratnagiri
	...		...	11 14	11 14	...		8 5	7 14	11 5	11 8	Alibág
7 14	7 14			13 2	13 2			8 5	8 5	8 6	8 6	Bombay
16 4	...		...	13 5	13 5	...		9 2	9 2	12 4	12 4	Tanna
												Deccan and Karnátak—
...			...	13 12	12 14	...	...	7 3	6 12	12 —	12	Dharwar
25 —	26 —	...	...	16 —	13 —			11 —	9 —	10 13	11 9	Belgaum
...	...	...		15 6	13 9			10 11	10 2	11 —	11 —	Satara
...	...			18 —	18 —		...	14 —	11 6	11 4	11 4	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	18 —	16 8	...	...	10 5	9 1	10 4	11 7	Bijapur
...	...			15 2	13 15	...	...	9 2	8 8	11 11	10 10	Poona
												Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—
...	...	...	...	18 —	16 10		...	13 5	9 13	12 6	11 11	Ahmadnagar
...	...		...	17 4	17 4	...	...	10 —	9 4	11 15	11 15	Násik
...	...	...	...	13 13	13 8			8 11	8 12	11 6	11 —	Dhulia
												Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	13 9	13 10	...		8 13	8 15	14 13	14 13	Surat
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	9 8	9 8	16 —	16 —	Broach
24 —	24 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	16 —	16 —	Kaira
21 —	21 —	...	...	14 —	14 —		...	9 8	9 8	12 —	14 —	Baroda
...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	...	...	10 8	11 8	16 8	16 8	Ahmadabad
27 —	27 —		...	20 —	20 —	...		9 8	9 8	15 8	15 8	Godhra
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	15 —	15 —	Disa
												Kathiawar—
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	85 —	85 —	Rajkot
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	...	...	9 15	9 15	10 —	10 —	Nimar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				Asirgarh Cantonment
...	...	...	...	20 4	19 11	...	...	14 6	12 11	10 11	10 11	Hoshangabad
...	...	...	...	24 15	24 14	...	...	10 8	9 —	10 10	9 2	Betul
...	...	...	...	21 11	21 11	...	...	7 —	7 3	10 11	10 11	Chhindwára
...	...	...	...	17 8	16 4	...	...	8 12	8 12	10 —	10 —	Nagpur
...	...	...	...	18 —	12 13	...	...	10 11	10 11	10 11	10 11	Wardha

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RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JANUARY 1904—*concluded* (*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawár or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Central Provinces—*continued*												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	14 12	14 12	...	.	8 —	8 —	10 10	10 —	19 3	22 10		..
Saugor	14 8	14 —			.		10 —	10 —	30 —	30 —	...	...
Damoh	16 —	16 —			10 11	10 11	11 5	11 5	24 —	24 —	..	...
Jubbulpore	15 —	15 —		..	8 —	8 —	13 8	13 —	27 —	27 —	...	...
Mandla	20 —	18 —	..	..	12 —	11 —	16 —	16 —			...	
Seoni	19 —	18 —	...		10 —	10 —	.	19 —	24 —		...	..
Bálághát	15 —	16 4	..		8 —	8 —	13 12	13 12			..	...
Bhandára	12 8	12 8	...		10 —	10 —	11 4	12 8			.	..
Chánda	11 12	13 11	..	..	12 —	12 —	16 13	14 —	27 3	27 3		
Eastern—												
Bilaspur	18 4	18 4			10 11	10 11	18 5	18 5	...	.	...	..
Raipur	17 8	17 —	..	.	11 —	11 —	17 —	17 8		.	.	
Sambalpur	15 —	15 —			11 8	11 8	19 —	19 —			...	.
Berar—												
Bul[illegible]	11 —	11 —	..		6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	23 —	23 —	18 —	18 —
Bá[illegible]	12 7	12 7	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 5	9 5	20 12	22 14		
Akola	9 8	9 —	.	.	6 —	5 —	8 4	9 —	20 —	21 8		18 —
Ellichpur	9 8	9 8		...	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	17 —	20 —		16 —
Amráoti		13 13	.	.	...	6 6		11 11		27 —		19 —
Wun	12 —	12 —	..		9 —	7 —	10 —	9 —	26 —	26 —		20 —
Nizam's Territories												
Secunderabad	7 9	8 1	12 7	11 12	5 6	5 12	12 15	12 10	21 9	22 4	29 —	26 12
Bolárum	8 —	8 —			5 14	5 14	10 9	10 9	24 8	24 8	..	
Chadarghát	7 9	7 8			5 6	5 6	8 2	8 10	23 12	26 —	25 14	26 —
Madras—												
Malabar Coast—												
Malabar		...				...	12 3	11 8	.			..
S Canara	...			.	.		12 2	12 2	..	...		...
South, central—												
Coimbatore					...		9 14	9 14	21 6	21 6	19 6	19 6
Nilgiris	..	.	.				9 14	9 14				
Salem	.						12 —	12 6	25 14	25 2	22 10	21 8
Central—												
Bellary			...	...		..	10 13	10 13	25 8	25 8	...	...
Anantapur						..	14 —	14 —	33 11	35 3	.	
Cuddapah	.					...	12 13	12 13	25 2	25 2	31 5	31 5
Karnul	..		...	..	..		10 6	10 11	31 8	36 —		..
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam							13 10	13 10				
Vizagapatam			...		..		14 —	12 5		...	31 10	31 10
Godávari	.				...		13 —	13 —	26 8	26 8	.	...
East Coast, central—												
Kistna	.	...				.	14 5	13 3	21 5	20 5		...
Nellore	.				.	...	16 8	15 14	24 14	22 —	24 —	22 13
East Coast, south—												
Madras					...		10 5	10 8	..			.
Chingleput	.		.				12 6	12 6	.			..
N. Arcot		...		...	...	..	16 —	16 —		...	...	...
S. Arcot	..	.	.				11 6	11 6		.	23 3	23 3
Tanjore				...	...	...	12 6	12 —			22 10	21 14
Trichinopoly		..	...			...	12 6	11 10	32 3	31 6	26 —	24 11
Southern—												
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	.	...		11 10	11 10	20 6	22 —	...	...
Madura			...	...	..	...	11 10	12 6	23 10	25 2	17 2	17 2
Mysore—												
Mysore	10 8	10 8	...	..	9 12	9 12	13 12	13 12	37 4	37 4	...	...
Bangalore	11 2	11 2	10 9	10 9	9 3	9 3	10 5	10 5	.	...	..	...
Kolar	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	..	...
Tumkur	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	20 —	20 —	...	...
Hassan	10 —	10 —	12 —	10 —	11 —	10 —	12 —	11 —	...			...
Kadur	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	30 —	30 —	...	...
Shimoga	14 11	12 10	14 11	13 10	9 7	8 15	13 10	13 10	..		.	..
Chitaldrug	12 —	12 —	14	14 —	12 —	12 —	14 —	14 —	34 —	34 —	16 —	16 —
Coorg—												
Coorg	6 4	6 —	6 8	6 8	9 —	9 —	13 —	11 8	...	...	...	...
Aden	8 —	8 —	..	...	6 9	6 9	7 7	7 7	12 7	12 7	11 3	11 3

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Central Provinces -*continued*
												Central—
...	...			22 10	22 10	...		13 11	13 11	10 11	10 11	Narsinghpur
...	...	...		23 —	22 —		...	10 —	10 —	12 8	12 8	Saugor
...	...	...	...	24 —	24 —			9 2	9 2	10 11	10 11	Damoh
...	...	...		21 8	21 8	...		11 —	11 —	11 12	11 8	Jubbulpore
	...	...		26 —	25 —			10 —	10 —	10 8	10 8	Mandla
	...			20 —	20 —	...		8 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	Seoni
...			...	13 8	14 8			7 —	7 8	9 —	9	Bálághát
...	...			15 —	15 —			8 12	8 14	8 —	8 —	Bhandára
...	...		...	15 5	13 1	...		8 —	10 —	9 -	9 —	Chánda
												Eastern—
				16 —	16 —	...		12 13	10 11	10 11	10 11	Bilaspur
...	...			17 —	16 —	...		12 -	12 —	10 —	12 —	Raipur
...		...	...	15 —	15 —			8 —	8 —	11 8	11 8	Sambalpur
												Berar—
				16 —	17 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	Buldána
...				18 14	18 1	...	...	10 10	9 14	10 1	10 —	Basim
	...			15	16 —		...	9 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	Akola
...	...			14 8	16 —	...	20 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Ellichpur
...	...		...	...	16 —	...			10 -		13 -	Amráoti
...	...			13 —	13 —			12 —	11 —	12 —	11 —	Wun
												Nizam's Territories—
29 —	28 14	...	...	13 2	14 —	...	...	17 2	16 4	9 6	9 1	Secunderabad
...		...	...	13 —	14 7	...			...	9 9	9 9	Bolaram
...	...	...	...	14 1	13 8			9 11½	9 11	9 2¼	8 10	Chadarghát
												Madras—
												Malabar Coast—
...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...		12 14	12 14	Malabar
			...		...		...	...		11 14	11 14	S. Canara
												South, central—
22 11	22 11	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	Coimbatore
	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	Nilgiris
26 10	25 3		...	...	...		...			12 11	12 11	Salem
												Central—
29 2	29 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 3	Bellary
31 —	31 —	...	...	...	...			...	...	14 6	13 13	Anantapur
32 10	31 2		...				...			14 —	14 —	Cuddapah
25 —	25 —	...	...	...		...	...		...	11 —	10 11	Karnul
												East Coast, north—
29 14	29 14		...		...	...		...		13 3	13 3	Ganjam
28 5	28 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		15 10	15 10	Vizagapatam
29 2	29 2		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 6	15 6	Godávari
												East Coast, central—
23 13	23 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 10	15 10	Kistna
25 11	24 11	...	...	...			...		...	16 13	16 3	Nellore
												East Coast, south—
22 6	22 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		15 10	15 10	Madras
21 5	21 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 10	15 10	Chingleput
27 —	28 13	...	...	...		...	...			14 2	14 2	N. Arcot
22 —	24 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		15 4	13 3	S. Arcot
24 6	23 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 2	15 — and 15 10	Tanjore
28 2	27 6	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	14 —	14 -	Trichinopoly
												Southern—
22 3	23 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 6	16 6	Tinnevelly
25 14	27 6		...		...	...	...	...	...	16 3	16 8	Madura
												Mysore—
27 5	27 5	...	...	8 15	8 15		...	5 12	5 12	11 2	11 2	Mysore
32 —	31 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	5 12	5 8	11 8	11 8	Bangalore
26 —	26 —	...		10 —	10 —		...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Kolar
38 —	40 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	7 —	7 -	10 8	10 8	Tumkur
40 —	34 —		...	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	7 —	10 —	8 —	Hassan
36 —	37 —	...	...	10 —	9 —		...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	Kadur
42 —	42 —	...	...	12 1	11 9		...	9 7	8 6	11 9	11 —	Shimoga
36 —	36 —	24 —	24 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	Chitaldrug
												Coorg—
30 —	27 8	...	...	20 —	18 8	...	...	6 4	6 —	11 8	11 —	Coorg
...	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	...	...	9 5	9 5	32 —	32 —	**Aden**

J. A. ROBERTSON
Offg. Director-General of Statistics

E. N. BAKER
Secretary to the Government of India

Calcutta, February 26, 1904

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT, LINSEED, INDIGO, JUTE, TEA, AND RICE

QUANTITY (in hundredweight) of **COTTON** imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA, the City of BOMBAY, and KARACHI, in December 1903, and from 1st January to 31st December 1903, and in the corresponding periods of 1901 and 1902

Whence exported*	Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karachi			TOTAL		
	1901	1902	1903	1901	1902	1903	1901	1902	1903	1901	1902	1903
Imports in December												
By Rail and River—												
Assam	...	205	523				...	...	...	...	205	523
Bengal	776	298	1,609		...		...			776	298	1,609
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	59,989	76,021	67,306	189,310	231,298	48,210		899	...	249,299	308,218	115,516
Panjab	3,508	2,059	20,899	45,708	69,578	79,013	59,653	83,264	148,977	108,809	155 501	254,889
Sind	...	...	...			...	35,283	45,463	51,747	35,283	45,463	51,747
Raj. & C. India	1,040	299	4,880	21,777	16,783	15,473	25	528	871	22,842	17,010	21,224
Bombay	...			248,515	162,960	319,655	...			248,515	162,960	319,655
Cent. Provs	2,205		...	108,045	144,770	146,511	...		...	111,050	144,770	146,511
Berar				409,918	331,815	274,400				409,918	331,015	274,460
Nizam's Territory	...	...		16,516	11,114	31,187				16,516	11,114	31,187
Madras	...		...	199	1	7		...		199	1	7
Mysore				14						14	...	...
TOTAL	67,518	79,482	101,217	1,040,802	963,319	914,516	94,961	130,154	201,595	1,203,281	1,177,955	1,217,328
By Sea—												
Bengal	841	746	1,745	346		...	...	...	...	1,187	746	1,745
Bombay	...	878	303	274	921	696	...	...	375	274	1,799	1,434
Sind				27,923	7,945	60,060	...	...		27,923	7,945	60,000
Madras		571	46	191	519	613				191	1,090	659
Burma	75	6,599	2,425		335	41		...	...	75	6,934	2,466
Non-Br. Ports in India				35,803	11,550	22,356		...		35,803	11,550	22,356
Foreign countries	...	214	2	2,173	4,374	682	...	...		2,173	4,588	684
TOTAL	916	9,008	4,581	66,710	25,644	84,448	...	...	375	67,626	34,652	89,404
TOTAL IMPORTS	68,434	88,490	105,798	1,107,512	993,963	998,964	94,961	130,154	201,970	1,270,907	1,212,607	1,306,732
Imports to end of December												
By Rail and River—												
Assam	17,781	20,379	4,928		...	...	...	...		17,781	20,379	4,928
Bengal	88,554	81,157	53,686	...		...	...		...	88,554	81,157	53,686
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	269,563	431,083	309,446	607,875	1,062,161	592,950	5	1,071	6	877,443	1,494,315	902,402
Panjab	40,832	45,747	63,259	183,705	339,867	303,538	342,093	359,163	645,417	560,630	744,777	1,012,214
Sind				303		...	213,085	309,694	404,551	213,388	309,694	404,551
Raj. & C. India	11,674	31,120	47,603	360,039	404,241	577,125	60	3,137	28,175	371,773	438,504	652,903
Bombay	31		160	2,440,806	2,117,655	2,937,580	...		...	2,440,837	2,117,655	2,937,740
Cent. Provs.	54 956	15,933	1	765,876	739,181	1,056,041		...	...	820,832	755,114	1,086,642
Berar	26,202		1,229	2,365,198	1,781,055	1,996,408	...	...	...	2,391,400	1,781,055	1,997,637
Nizam's Territory	...			153,081	318,231	390,415	...	...	...	153,081	318,231	390,415
Madras	...	16		17,458	52,311	24,760	...		...	17,458	52,327	24,766
Mysore			...	41	4,838	1,695	...	...	...	41	4,838	1,695
TOTAL	509,593	625,441	480,312	6,894,982	6,819,540	7,911,118	555,243	733,065	1,078,149	7,959,818	8,178,046	9,469,579
By Sea—												
Bengal	23,559	16,155	52,366	2,625	1,077	2,171	...	...		26,184	17,232	54,537
Bombay	3,906	6,058	2,191	2,979	6,085	9,262	177	4	2,351	7,062	12,147	13,804
Sind	...	...	...	102,343	190,353	243,063	...	1		102,343	190,354	243 063
Madras	319	15,564	2,297	4,422	8,818	5,951	...	...	...	4,741	24,383	8,248
Burma	9,740	26,001	15,386	579	1,235	7,530	...	...	...	10,319	27,236	22,916
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	362,255	439,414	881,354	...	...	1	362,255	439,414	881,355
Foreign countries	1,773	799	395	79,524	77,242	23,980	201	...	81	81,498	78,041	24,456
TOTAL	39,297	64,577	72,635	554,727	724,225	1,173,311	378	5	2,433	594,402	788,807	1,248,379
TOTAL IMPORTS	548,890	690,018	552,947	7,449,709	7,543,765	9,084,429	555,621	733,070	1,080,582	8,554,220	8,966,853	10,717 958

QUANTITY (in hundredweight) of WHEAT imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA, the City of BOMBAY, and KARACHI, in December 1903, and from 1st January to 31st December 1903, and in the corresponding periods of 1901 and 1902

Whence exported	Calcutta 1901	Calcutta 1902	Calcutta 1903	City of Bombay 1901	City of Bombay 1902	City of Bombay 1903	Karachi 1901	Karachi 1902	Karachi 1903	Total 1901	Total 1902	Total 1903
Imports in December												
By Rail and River—												
Assam	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	17,296	23,024	40,086			1				17,296	23,024	40,087
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	141,753	296,105	605,656	756	52,851	86,663	...	111,655	119,669	142,509	462,611	811,982
Panjab	66,884	1,620	...	11,500	72,005	73,655	875,578	521,702	799,088	953,962	595,927	872,743
Sind	...	...	...		...	...	147,025	125,860	74,256	147,025	125,860	74,256
Raj. & C. India	...		...	4,012	2,643	28,596	...	...	...	4,012	2,643	28,596
Bombay	...		...	5,111	5,715	33,606		...		5,111	5,715	33,606
Cent. Provs.	...	...	...	1,214	30,376	266,410	...	...	...	1,214	30,376	266,410
Berar	...	...		...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	127	...	17	...	...	...	127	...	17
Madras	...	...	...	...		253	...	...	...		...	253
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...				...	...	...
TOTAL	225,933	322,749	645,742	22,720	164,190	489,201	1,022,603	759,217	993,013	1,271,256	1,246,156	2,127,956
By Sea—												
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	5,581	751	36,835	...	...		5,581	751	36,835
Sind	...	...	...	105,589	113,756	52,633	...	...		105,589	113,756	52,633
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma		...	...		...	...					...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	2,855	2,388	48,183	...		2,407	2,855	2,388	50,590
Foreign countries	15,013	...	...	...	15	128	138	...	...	15,151	15	128
TOTAL	15,013	...	...	114,025	116,910	137,779	138	...	2,407	129,176	116,910	140,186
TOTAL IMPORTS	240,946	322,749	645,742	136,745	281,100	626,980	1,022,741	759,217	995,420	1,400,432	1,363,066	2,268,142
Imports to end of December												
By Rail and River—												
Assam	...	...	1,276	...			...	...	...	...	...	1,276
Bengal	377,517	600,983	503,183	10	5,834	154	...		...	377,527	606,817	503,337
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	1,284,532	2,421,269	5,815,240	84,219	377,811	860,620	3,366	367,230	1,272,019	1,372,117	3,166,310	7,947,879
Panjab	341,180	54,330	3,417	348,903	511,252	751,650	7,297,124	9,194,782	14,190,628	7,987,207	9,760,364	14,945,695
Sind	...				...	2	1,074,000	1,318,544	1,235,738	1,074,000	1,318,544	1,235,740
Raj. & C. India	...	988	552	24,160	16,955	165,195	1,741	...	404	25,901	17,943	166,151
Bombay	...	...	...	150,539	36,848	366,324	...		...	150,539	36,848	366,324
Cent. Provs.	5,040	4,307	7,814	25,979	502,550	2,324,288		...		31,019	506,857	2,332,102
Berar	984	...	...	51	280	134		...	...	1,035	280	134
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	212	212	194	...		...	212	212	194
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	495				...	...	495
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
TOTAL	2,009,853	3,081,877	6,331,482	634,073	1,451,742	4,489,256	8,376,231	10,680,556	16,698,789	11,020,157	15,414,175	27,519,527
By Sea—												
Bengal	...	...	...	79	19,488	85	...	...	...	79	19,488	85
Bombay	...	6	...	39,234	11,981	136,[illegible]	...	1	2	39,234	11,988	136,468
Sind	...	...	...	1,445,841	1,428,011	785,633	151	22	...	1,445,992	1,428,033	785,633
Madras	...	...	...	104,040	995	323		...	...	104,040	995	323
Burma	...	...	1,224	848	11,041	217	...	...	...	848	11,041	1,441
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	254,445	37,931	429,367	8,852	...	55,000	263,297	37,931	484,367
Foreign countries	35,706	...	7	277,625	751	18,798	7,989	...	9	321,320	751	18,814
TOTAL	35,706	6	1,231	2,122,112	1,511,398	1,370,829	16,992	23	55,011	2,174,810	1,511,427	1,427,071
TOTAL IMPORTS	2,045,559	3,081,883	6,332,713	2,756,185	2,963,140	5,860,085	8,393,223	10,880,579	16,753,800	13,194,967	16,925,602	28,946,598

QUANTITY (in hundredweight) of LINSEED imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA, the City of BOMBAY, and KARÁCHI, in December 1903, and from 1st January to 31st December 1903, and in the corresponding periods of 1901 and 1902

Whence exported	Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karachi			TOTAL		
	1901	1902	1903	1901	1902	1903	1901	1902	1903	1901	1902	1903
Imports in December												
By Rail and River—												
Assam	245	.	1,134	...	..	...	...	...	...	245	.	1,134
Bengal	127,053	165,007	175 592			.	...	...	.	127,653	165 007	175,592
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	68,020	64,608	75,778	4,020	1,152	6,068	8	...		72,048	65,760	81,846
Panjab	...			3,829	3,245	...	23,229	7,687	2,624	27,058	10,932	2,624
Sind	..	.		..	.	.	..	..	218	..	...	218
Raj. & C. India	495	1,482	4,439	5,852	5,819	10,124	.		...	6,347	7,301	14,563
Bombay	..	.		6,050	9,043	40,720	.	..	..	6,050	9,043	40,720
Cent. Provs.				4,790	9,381	18,056		...	...	4,790	9,381	18,056
Berar	.	..	.	95	794	1,055		.	..	95	794	1,055
Nizam's Territory	.		...	4,144	5,171	38,035	.	...	...	4,144	5,171	38,035
Madras	106			171	14	717	..	.		277	14	717
Mysore		.	.	..		...	...		...	...	...	.
TOTAL	196,519	231,097	256,943	28,951	34,619	114,775	23,237	7,687	2,842	248,707	273,403	374 560
By Sea—												
Bengal	.	8	.		..			.	.	.	8	..
Bombay			.	150			...	..	. .	150	...	...
Sind	..		..	20,612	...	887		...	..	20,612	.	887
Madras	..				...	.	.		.		..	...
Burma	. .				..	.						.
Non-Br. Ports in India				203	157	519	..	..		203	157	519
Foreign countries	.		...	130	297	930	...	...	.	130	297	930
TOTAL		8		21,095	454	2,336	...		. .	21,095	462	2,336
TOTAL IMPORTS	196,519	231,105	256,943	50,046	35,073	117,111	23,237	7,687	2,842	269,802	273,865	376,896
Imports to end of December												
By Rail and River—												
Assam	41,004	46,532	93,796		.	.		.	...	41,004	46,532	93,796
Bengal	2,375,214	2,112,840	3,144,920	2,565	137		..	...	..	2,377,779	2,112,977	3,144,926
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	1,825,030	1,410,130	1,793,994	418,854	473,131	515,930	640	4,284	13,734	2,245,124	1,887,545	2,323,658
Panjab	2,059	995		26,896	40,220	9,094	132,739	93,622	46,991	101,094	134,837	56,085
Sind			...				138	.	965	138	..	965
Raj. & C. India	60,439	3,087	27,916	320,793	153,555	512,985	...	...	358	381,232	156,642	541,259
Bombay				189,902	275,957	561,126	...	.	...	189,902	275,957	561,126
Cent. Provs.	19,235	14,422	251	322,110	509,015	444,536	..	.	...	341,345	523,437	444,787
Berar	197		.	158,156	95,471	63,647			..	158 353	95,471	63,647
Nizam's Territory	..		.	241,382	388,978	854,327	...	...	..	241,382	388,978	854,327
Madras	106	3,535		20,104	20,690	20,531	...	..	...	20,210	24,225	20,531
Mysore	..		...	391	2,091	1,252	..	...	...	391	2,091	1,252
TOTAL	4,323,884	3,591,547	5,060,883	1,701,153	1,959,245	2,983,428	133,517	97,906	62,048	6,158,554	5,648,698	8,105,359
By Sea—												
Bengal	494	1,278	424	253	...	...	.		..	747	1,278	424
Bombay			.	1,911	34	1,743	...	...	10	1,911	34	1,753
Sind	...	.		65,266	46,973	13,088	...	..	..	65,266	46,973	13,088
Madras	.	.	...		.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Burma	..	..	...	.	.	.	.		...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	..		...	19,947	34,223	15,583	..	...		19,947	34,223	15,583
Foreign countries	.	.	8	5,823	5,962	7,130	..	..	4	5,823	5,962	7,142
TOTAL	494	1,278	432	93,200	87,192	37,544	...	...	14	93,694	88,470	37,999
TOTAL IMPORTS	4,324,378	3,592,825	5,061,315	1,794,353	2,046,437	3,020,972	133,517	97,906	62,062	6,252,248	5,737,168	8,144,349

QUANTITY (in hundredweight) of INDIGO imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA, the City of BOMBAY, and KARACHI, in December 1903, and from 1st January to 31st December 1903, and in the corresponding periods of 1901 and 1902

Whence exported	Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karáchi			TOTAL		
	1901	1902	1903	1901	1902	1903	1901	1902	1903	1901	1902	1903
Imports in December												
By Rail and River—												
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	25,679	10,350	21,135	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,679	10,350	21,135
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	5,353	3,934	3,757	2	...	...	...	...		5,355	3,934	3,757
Panjab	37	...	...	...	...	...	417	380	250	454	380	250
Sind	...		...	...	...	...	221	596	241	221	596	241
Raj. & C. India	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	...
Bombay	...	...		26	62	12	...	...		26	62	12
Cent. Provs.	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berar	...	...	...		...	...	...		...		...	...
Nizam's Territory		...	...	156	249	226	...	...	...	156	249	226
Madras	...	...	...	13	2	207	...	...	...	13	2	207
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	31,069	14,284	24,892	224	313	445	638	976	491	31,931	15,573	25,828
By Sea—												
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...		...			...	...	...		...
Sind	...	...		441	888	214	...	...	...	441	888	214
Madras	...	...	13	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	13
Burma		...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...		...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...
Foreign countries	...	48	...	...	13	...	...			...	61	...
TOTAL	...	48	13	441	901	214	...	...	...	441	949	227
TOTAL IMPORTS	31,069	14,332	24,905	665	1,214	659	63	976	491	32,372	16,522	26,055
Imports to end of December												
By Rail and River—												
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...		
Bengal	36,536	32,084	28,847	2	...	5			...	36,538	32,084	28,852
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	13,276	8,537	6,545	39	7	27			...	13,315	8,544	6,572
Panjab	92		53	18	...	...	6,329	2,701	3,321	6,439	2,701	3,374
Sind	...	...	...	...	26	...	3,019	2,055	1,979	3,019	2,081	1,979
Raj. & C. India	4	...	14	52	76	235	...			56	76	249
Bombay	...	...	...	285	128	44		...	...	285	128	44
Cent. Provs.			...	1	...	5			...	1	...	5
Berar	...	...	...	...	2	15	...	...			2	15
Nizam's Territory			...	982	1,098	976	...	...		982	1,098	976
Madras	...	...	...	346	238	987	...		...	346	238	987
Mysore	...			...	5	...	...		...	...	5	...
TOTAL	49,908	40,621	35,459	1,725	1,580	2,294	9,348	4,756	5,300	60,981	46,957	43,053
By Sea—												
Bengal	8	18	5	194	73	76	...	...	...	202	91	8
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	5	...	30	5	...
Sind	...	...	...	5,282	4,356	4,178	1	...	...	5,283	4,356	4,17
Madras	...	16	13	62	43	6	...		...	82	59	1
Burma	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	7		...	...	...	...	7	...	...
Foreign countries	11	486	7	157	480	112	...	...	2	16	966	12
TOTAL	19	530	25	5,722	4,952	4,372	31	5	2	5,772	5,487	4,39
TOTAL IMPORTS	49,927	41,151	35,484	7,447	6,532	6,066	9,379	4,761	5,302	66,753	52,444	47,45

QUANTITY (in hundredweight) of JUTE, TEA, and RICE imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA, in December 1903, and from 1st January to 31st December 1903, and in the corresponding periods of 1901 and 1902

Whence exported	JUTE			TEA			RICE		
	1901	1902	1903	1901	1902	1903	1901	1902	1903
	Imports in December								
By Rail and River—									
Assam	21,762	35,359	49,795	80,189	75,152	77,366	9,399	563	2,176
Bengal	2,751,430	1,519,559	2,427,566	45,995	47,257	63,982	880,201	699,309	820,428
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	1,399	2,743	2,843	138	47	168	386	1,278	1,249
Panjab	.	..	...	146	193	243	.	9	21
Rajputana and Central India	..		.				145	...	.
Bombay				.	...	..	.	...	...
Central Provinces	5		.	...	...	1	27,376	5	231
Berar	.	...	...	.		...	...	...	...
Nizam's Territory	..	.	..		.		..	...	...
Madras				.		..	9	1	...
TOTAL	2,774,602	1,557,661	2,480,204	126,468	122,640	141,760	917,516	701,165	824,125
By Sea—									
Bengal	1,345	9,098	.	843	942	708	1,481	6,113	3,273
Bombay	...	.	..	...	...		.	...	...
Madras	...		..	..	172	...			...
Burma				...	1	156	10,756	6,607	1,688
Non-British Ports in India		...		..	.	..	.	...	...
Foreign countries	.	.	18	130	169	140	48	134	481
TOTAL	1,345	9,098	18	973	1,284	1,004	12,285	12,854	5,442
TOTAL IMPORTS	2,775,947	1,566,759	2,480,222	127,441	123,933	142,764	929,801	714,019	829,567
	Imports to end of December								
By Rail and River—									
Assam	94,004	148,473	135,123	986,025	1,035,848	1,007,960	14,439	96,633	29,592
Bengal	18,859,032	18,645,462	13,585,563	391,143	378,728	416,924	8,149,681	7,178,578	7,433,827
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	2,325	9,807	35,707	2,787	2,459	1,672	5,739	2,205	4,235
Panjab			.	767	586	3,052	121	524	297
Rajputana and Central India	13	19	..	1		8	145		...
Bombay	..	..	...	9		...	...	...	...
Central Provinces	765	266	194	1	1	2	69,336	20,456	1,078
Berar	..	..	.	...	.	1	.	.	...
Nizam's Territory	..	...	...	...	.	.	.		2
Madras	..	.	...	...	..	1	201	11,129	417
TOTAL	18,956,739	18,804,027	13,756,587	1,380,733	1,417,622	1,429,620	8,239,662	7,309,525	7,469,448
By Sea—									
Bengal	23,003	61,463	22,723	6,956	8,233	7,618	193,421	136,704	102,941
Bombay	.	.	..	53	16	5	...	76	280
Madras	30	...	.	360	952	658	...	...	2,391
Burma	1,540	.	..	5	3	226	849,469	657,555	136,288
Non-British Ports in India	.	.	.			...	1	...	...
Foreign countries	67	36	5,995	1,367	1,488	1,401	472	348	1,389
TOTAL	24,640	61,499	28,718	8,741	10,692	9,908	1,043,363	794,683	243,189
TOTAL IMPORTS	18,981,379	18,865,526	13,785,305	1,389,474	1,428,314	1,439,528	9,283,025	8,104,208	7,712,637

J. A. ROBERTSON
Offg. Director-General of Statistics

J. WILSON
Secretary to the Government of India

Calcutta, February 26, 1904

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

WAGES (in rupees) of SKILLED and UNSKILLED LABOUR for the HALF-YEARS ending 31st DECEMBER 1902 and 1903

Districts	Average Monthly Wages					
	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer		Syce or Horse-keeper		Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith	
	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902
Burma—						
Tenasserim—						
Mergui	15	15	15	15	30 to 37	30 to 37
Tavoy	10	10	15	15	25	25
Moulmein and Amherst	17	17	12 to 15	12 to 15	12 to 45	12 to 45
Pegu (deltaic)—						
Pegu	22	22	12	12	32	32
Rangoon	15	15	12	12	45	45
Thôngwa	30	30	12	12	30	30
Bassein	30	30	13	12	30	30
Pegu (inland)—						
Tharawadi	15 to 20	15 to 20	12 to 15	12 to 15	30 to 45	30 to 45
Henzada	15	15	12	12	22	22
Prome	7 to 12	7 to 12	10 to 15	10 to 15	30 to 50	30 to 50
Toungoo	15	15	13	13	25	25
Thayetmyo	15	15	12	12	30	30
Upper Burma—						
Mandalay	15	12	15	15	30	26
Bamo	11	11	12 to 14	12 to 14	40 to 50	40 to 50
Pakôkku	15	15	12	12	15	15
Meiktila	12	12	15	15	30	30
Arakan—						
Sandoway	15	15	12	12	30	30
Kyaukpyu	8 to 10	8 to 10	10 to 12	10 to 12	30	30
Akyab	15 " 20	12 " 15	10 " 12	10 " 12	15 to 20	12 to 15
Assam—						
Surma—						
Sylhet	7	7	7 to 10	7 to 10	13 to 30	13 to 30
Cachar	8	9	7	7	14 " 16	14 " 16
Hill tracts—						
Khási and Jaintiá Hills	10 to 15	10 to 15	8 to 12	8 to 12	18 75 to 37 5	15 to 45
Gáro Hills	9	7 5	9 " 12	9 " 12	18 " 35	18 " 30
Manipur	7 to 10	7 to 10	8 " 10	8 " 10	15 " 25	15 " 25
Nágá Hills	8 " 15	8 " 15	10 " 15	10 " 15	21 " 40	21 " 40
Lushai Hills	15		12		40 " 45	...
Brahmaputra—						
Goálpára	7 5 to 15	7 5 to 15	8 to 10	8 to 10	15 to 30	15 to 30
Kámrúp	9	9	11	11	30	30 " 35
Darrang	6 25 to 7·5	5 to 8	6·25 to 10	8 to 10	10 to 20	10 " 35
Nowgong	11 25	11 25	10	10	24 37 " 30	24 37 " 30
Sibságar	8 to 15	10 to 12	8 to 15	7 to 15	14 " 45	13 " 45
Lakhimpur	9 " 12	9 " 12	10 " 12	10 " 12	12 " 60	12 " 60
Bengal—						
Eastern—						
Backerganj	8	8	8	8	15 to 20	15 to 20
Noakhali	9 37	9·37	7 to 8	7 to 8	10 " 20	10 " 20
Chittagong	8 to 10	8 to 10	8 " 10	7 " 10	10 " 15	10 " 15
Tippera	10	8	7 " 10	7 " 10	15	12 " 15
Dacca	7	6 to 7 5	8	6 " 10	7 5 to 20	7·5 " 20
Maimensingh	8	6 5	8	8	14 " 15	13 " 15
Deltaic—						
Khulna	9 to 11	9·37 to 11	7 to 10	7 to 10	10 to 28	10 to 28
24-Parganas	10 " 12	7 5 " 10	7·5 " 8	7 " 9	12 " 20	10 " 20
Midnapur	9·37	8 5	7 5	7 5	12 " 15	12 " 18
Howrah	10·5	10·5	8 to 9	8	15 " 18	13 " 15
Calcutta	10	9	9	9	20	13 " 22

WAGES (in rupees) of SKILLED and UNSKILLED LABOUR for the HALF-YEARS ending 31st DECEMBER 1902 and 1903—*continued*

Districts	Average monthly Wages: Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer, 1903	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer, 1902	Syce or Horse-keeper, 1903	Syce or Horse-keeper, 1902	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith, 1903	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith, 1902
Bengal—*continued*						
Deltaic—continued						
Hooghly	10	10	7	7	12 to 20	12 to 20
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	7.5	9.37	8	7	12 „ 15	10 „ 15
Jessore	8.75	9.37	7	7	12 „ 15	10 „ 15
Faridpur	10	10	8 to 10	8	15	15
Central—						
Bankura	6.75	6 to 7.5	5 to 7.5	5 to 7.5	10	8 to 12
Bardwan	11.25	10	6	7	15.5	15
Birbhum	6 to 7.5	6 to 7.5	5 to 6	4 to 6	12 to 15	12 to 15
Murshidabad	6	6	5 „ 6	5 „ 6	15 „ 20	14 „ 16
Santhál Parganas	4.69 to 5.62	3.75 to 4.75	5 „ 6	5 „ 6	7.5 „ 15	7.5 „ 15
Pabna	8 „ 10	8 „ 11	7 „ 9	6 „ 7	12 „ 30	10 „ 22
Bogra	9.37	7.5	5 „ 8	5 „ 8	12 „ 30	10 „ 20
Rajshahi	4 to 7.5	4 to 8	6 „ 7	4 „ 6	5 „ 20	7 „ 15
Malda	7.5	7.5	6	6	10 „ 15	10 „ 15
Northern—						
Rangpur	10	9	7	7	15	15
Dinajpur	8	9	6	6	15 to 20	12 to 22
Jalpaiguri	7.5	7.5	8	8	20	15 „ 20
Hills—						
Darjeeling	7 to 10	7 to 10	8 to 10	8 to 10	12 to 25	12 to 25
Orissa—						
Puri	6	6	6	6	10	10 to 11
Cuttack	5	5	5.5	5.5	9 to 10	9 „ 10
Balasore	5 to 6	4 to 5.5	4 to 7	3.75 to 6	7.5 „ 12	11.25
Chota Nagpur—						
Singhbhum	4	4	7	7	12 to 15	12
Mánbhum	4.69 to 5.62	5.62	6 to 7	6	11.25 „ 15	11.25 to 18.75
Ranchi	3	3	5	5	8	8
Palámau	6.09	6.09	4 to 5	4 to 5	7.5 to 12	10 to 12
Hazáribágh	5.5	5	7	6	10	8 „ 15
Bihar, south—						
Monghyr	5.62	4 to 5	6 to 10	4 to 6	9 to 15	8 to 10
Gaya	4 to 5	4 „ 5	4 „ 5	4 „ 5	7.5 „ 12	6 „ 12
Patna	5 „ 6	5 „ 6	5 „ 6	5 „ 6	8 „ 12	8 „ 12
Shahabad	4.69	4.69	5.5 „ 6	5 „ 6	7.5 „ 9.37	7.5 „ 9.37
Bihár, north—						
Purnea	6	5.62 to 7.5	5 to 6	4 to 6	12 to 15	12 to 15
Bhágalpur	6.25	6.5	5	5	7.5 „ 10	6 „ 10
Darbhanga	3.75 to 5	3.75 to 5	3 to 5	3 to 5	5.62 „ 10.31	5.62 „ 10.31
Muzaffarpur	4 „ 5	3 „ 4	4 „ 5	3 „ 4	7 „ 8	4 „ 8
Saran	3.75 „ 5.62	3.75 „ 5.62	4 „ 10	5 „ 8	7.5 „ 11.25	7.5 „ 11.25
Champáran	4.5	4	4	4	7	6
United Provinces :						
(*a*) Agra—						
Eastern—						
Mirzapur	4	4	5	5	8	8.62
Benares	3.75	3.75	3.5	3.5	5.62	5.62
Ghazipur	3.37	3.37	4	4	7.5	7.5
Jaunpur	3.5	3.5	4	4	7.5	7.5
Allahabad	3.35	3.35	4	4	7.66	7.66
Central—						
Bánda	3	3	4	4	7	7
Fatehpur	3.56	3.56	4.5	4.5	5.62 to 7.37	5.62 to 7.37
Hamírpur	3.5	3.5	4.37	4.37	7	7
Jalaun	4	3.75	4.75	4.5	7	7
Cawnpore	3.69 and 7.5	3.72 and 5	4.31 and 6	4.37 and	7.56 and 15	7.65 and 13
Jhánsi	3.5	3.5	5	5	7.81	7.81
Etáwah	5.5	5	5	5	10	10
Farukhabad	5.69 to 6.69	5 to 6.25	5.31 to 6.75	5.19 to 6.87	9.12 to 12	8.5 to 11.31
Mainpuri	5.62	5.25	5.5	5	10	8.5
Etah	5.75	5.62	5	5	9 to 10.5	9 to 10.5

WAGES (in rupees) of SKILLED and UNSKILLED LABOUR for the HALF-YEARS ending 31st DECEMBER 1902 and 1903—*continued*

Districts	Average monthly Wages					
	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer		Syce or Horse-keeper		Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith	
	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902
United Provinces :—*continued*						
(*a*) Agra—*continued*						
Western—						
Meerut	5.5	4	6	5	10	10
Agra	5 to 6	4 to 5	5 to 6	5 to 6	8 to 10	8 to 10
Muttra	5.62	5.62	6	5	11.25	9.37
Aligarh	5	5	5	5	10 to 15	10 to 15
Bulandshahr	5.62	5	5.62	5	10.31	10
Submontane, east—						
Ballia	4.19	4.19	4	4	8.12	8.12
Azamgarh	3.26	3.32	4.08	4.08	7.21	7.21
Gorakhpur	3.12	3.12	3.62	3.62	7.25 to 7.81	7.37 to 7.87
Basti	3.75	3.75	4 to 5	4 to 5	8 " 12	8 " 12
Submontane, west—						
Shahjahánpur	8 to 10	6 to 8	6 to 8	4 to 7	12 to 15	10 to 15
Budaun	6	6	5	5	10	10
Pilibit	4	4.25	4.5	4.25	7.64	7.94
Bareli	4.32	3.59	4.78	4.44	8.76	8.74
Moradabad	5.5	5.62	5.25	5.12	10.31	10
Bijnor	2.5 to 5	2.5 to 5	4 to 5	4 to 5	8.5 to 10	8.5 to 10
Muzaffarnagar	4 and 4.5	4 and 4.5	4 and 5	4 and 5	11 and 12	11 and 12
Sahâranpur	5 " 6	5 " 6	5 " 6	5 " 6	10 " 12	10 " 12
Dehra-Dun	6 to 7	6 to 7	5 to 7	5 to 7	12 to 15	12 to 15
Hills—						
Naini Tal	5	5	6	6	10 to 15	10 to 15
Almora	4 to 8	4 to 8	5 to 6	5 to 6	10 " 12	10 " 12
Garhwâl	4.69 " 5.62	4.69 " 5.62	5 " 6	5 " 6	7 " 15	7.5 " 15
(*b*) Oudh—						
Southern—						
Partábgarh	3	3	3.5	3.5	6	6
Sultanpur	3.37	3.37	4	4	7.5	7.25
Rae-Bareli	3.06	4.12	4.37	4.31	7.84	7.87
Unao	4.69 to 5.62	4.69 to 5.62	4.5 to 5	4.22 to 4.69	7.5 to 10	7.5 to 9.37
Lucknow	4	4	4.25	4.25	7.5	7.5
Hardoi	5.75	5.19	5.37	4.87	11.19	10
Northern—						
Fyzabad	1.87 to 4	1.87 to 4	4	4	5.62 to 7.5	5.62 to 7.5
Barabanki	3.37	3.75	4	4	7.37	7.5
Gonda	2.81	2.75	3.75	3.69	8.25	8.12
Bahraich	3	3	4 to 5	4 to 5	8 to 10	8 to 10
Sitapur	3.19	3.37	4.25	3.5	7.94	6.37
Kheri	3.33	3.25	4.33	4.33	9	9
Rajputana—						
Eastern—						
Partábgarh	7.5	7.5	5.62	5.62	16.87	15 to 16.8
Bánswára	5	5	5	5	18.75	18.75
Mewar (Udaipur)	4 to 6	4 to 6	5.5 to 7	5.5 to 7	22 to 35	22 to 35
Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur)	...	3.12	...	4.33	.	5 " 8.75
Sirohi	4 and 6	4 and 6	5 and 6	5 and 6	10 and 15	15
Erinpura	6	5.62	6	6	12	12
Ajmer	4.69 to 7.5	4.69 to 7.5	5 to 8	5 to 8	7.5 to 15	7.5 to 15
Abu	6.5 and 7	6.5 and 7	7 and 8	7 and 8	18.75 " 22.5	18.75 and 22.5
Kishangarh	4 to 5	5 to 6	5 to 7	6 to 8	9 to 28	8 to 30
Bundi	3.75	5.62	3.75	5.62	7.5 " 15	7.5 " 15
Kotah	4	4	4	4	7.5 " 8	7.5 " 8
Jhalawar	3 to 4	3 to 4	3.5 to 5.5	3.5 to 5.5	7	7
Tonk	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75 to 7.5	3.75 to 7.5
Jaipur	2.81 to 3.75	2.81 to 3.75	3.5 to 6	3.5 to 6	5.62 " 15	5.62 " 11.25
Karauli	2.25	2.5	...	...	6 " 8	6 " 8
Dholpur	3.28 to 5.62	3.28 to 5.62	...	...	2.87 " 40	7.5 " 35
Bharatpur	3 " 5	3 " 5	...	...	6 " 17	5 " 17
Alwar	2.34 " 5.62	3.75 " 5.62	...	..	5.62 " 15	5.62 " 15
Deoli	...	...	...	...	7.5 " 9.37	7.5 " 9.37

WAGES (in rupees) of SKILLED and UNSKILLED LABOUR for the HALF-YEARS ending 31st DECEMBER 1902 and 1903—*continued*

Districts	Average monthly Wages					
	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer		Syce or Horse-keeper		Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith	
	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902
Rajputana—*continued*						
Eastern—continued						
Nasirabad	7·5	7·5	7 to 9	7 to 9	10 to 15	10 to 15
Bálmer	5·62	3·75	5·62	3·75	11·25	11·25
Anádra	6 and 7	5·62	6 and 7	...	20 and 24	12·5 to 15
Shahpura	5·62	5·62	5·62	5·62	7·5 „ 11·25	7·5 „ 11·2
Western—						
Jodhpur	5·62	4·69	5·62	5·62	11·25	11·25
Jaisalmer	8 and 14	8 and 14	6	6	15	15
Bikaner	3·75	3·75	5·16	5·16	9·37 to 12	9·37 to 12
Central India—						
Indore	6	5·62	7	7	15	15 to 18·75
Nimach	6	5	8	7	13 to 14	13·5
Gwalior	9·37	7·5	10	10	18·75 „ 24·37	15 to 22·5
Panjab—						
Southern—						
Hissar	6	5	5	5	10	10
Ferozpur	6	5·62	6	7	15	15
Central—						
Lahore	6	6	7·5	7	16·87	17·44
Gujránwála	6·5	5·5	7·5	6·5	13·67	13·5
Gujrát	6	6	6	6	15	15
Jhelam	6	5·81	7	6	15	15·5
South-eastern—						
Gurgáon	5	5	5	5	15	15
Delhi	6	8	6	10	15	20
Rohtak	6	6	6	6	9·33	9·33
Karnál	7·5	6	6	7	15	15
Submontane—						
Ambala	8·5	8	6·5	6·5	14	15
Ludhiána	7·25	7·5	6·5	7	15	15
Jalandhar	6	6	6	6	13	13
Hoshiárpur	5	5	6	6	10	10
Gurdáspur	7·5	7·5	6	6	15	15
Amritsar	8	8	6	6	15	15
Siálkot	6	6	6	6	15	15
Hills—						
Simla	9·37	7·5	8	8	20·31	20
Kangra	8	8	6	6	15	15
Northern—						
Ráwalpindi	6·56	8	8·44	8	21·56	21·5
Western—						
Sháhpur	5	6	6	7	15	15
Jhang	7·5	7·5	9	9	20	20
Multan	12	12	7	7	26	26
Montgomery	7	8	7·5	7·5	22·5	22·5
Muzaffargarh	5	5	6·5	7	26	15
Dera Ghazi Khan	4	4	6	6	15	15 to 18·75
N.-W. Frontier Province—						
Hazára	4 to 8	6·56	7 to 10	10	10 to 25	12 to 25
Pesháwar	6 „ 7	6·5	7 „ 8	7 to 8	15 „ 30	15 „ 30
Kohát	9	8	9 „ 10	9 „ 10	25	25
Bannu	8 to 12	8	6 „ 8	6 „ 8	16 to 31	15 to 30
Dera Ismail Khan	7·5 „ 9·37	7·5 to 9·37	6 „ 8	6 „ 8	15·5 „ 31	15 „ 22·5
Sind and Baluchistan—						
Karáchi	10	11	12	12	30	30
Hyderabad	10	10	13	10	30	30 to 32

WAGES (in rupees) of SKILLED and UNSKILLED LABOUR for the HALF-YEARS ending 31st DECEMBER 1902 and 1903—*continued*

Districts	Average monthly Wages					
	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer		Syce or Horse-keeper		Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith	
	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902
Sind and Baluchistan—*continued*						
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	7	7	8	8	22 to 30	22 to 30
Shikárpur	10	10	10	10	30	30
Upper Sind Frontier	9	9	9	9	22·5 to 30	22·5 to 30
Quetta	10 to 15	10 to 15	12 to 15	12 to 15	30 ,, 40	30 ,, 40
Bombay—						
Konkan—						
Karwar	8	7·5	10	10	12 to 20	22·5
Ratnágiri	5·5	6	8	8	12 ,, 15	12 to 15
Alibág	5·62	5·62	7·5	7·5	15 ,, 22·5	15 ,, 22·5
Bombay	11·83	11	9·92	9·5	27·5 ,, 42	27·5 ,, 42
Tanna	7·5	7·5	10	10	18·75 ,, 22·5	18·75 ,, 22·5
Deccan and Karnatak—						
Dharwar	7·5	8	8	8	20	17 to 20
Belgaum	6	6	7·75	7·75	14	14
Satara	7	6	8	8	15	15
Sholapur	7·5	6	9	9	15·62 to 20·21	16 to 22
Bijapur	6·56	5	6	7	12·31 ,, 15	[illegible] ,, 15
Poona	7 to 9	6 to 7·5	8 to 11	8 to 10	15 ,, 30	[illegible] ,, 30
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—						
Ahmadnagar	9·37	7·75	10	10	15 to 20	15 to 20
Násik	7·5	7·5	9	9	15 ,, 22·5	[illegible] ,, 22·5
Dhulia	7	6	9	9	15 ,, 22·5	15
Gujarat—						
Surat	8·5	8	9	9	18·5 to 21	17 to 20
Broach	7·5	5	7·5	7	15 ,, 22·5	15 ,, 20
Kaira	3·75	3·75	9	9	9 ,, 18·75	9 ,, 18·75
Baroda	7·5	7·5	7	7	18·75 ,, 22·5	18·75 ,, 22·5
Ahmadabad	7	7	8	8	15 ,, 22·5	13 ,, 15
Godhra	3·75	3·75	7	7	11·25 ,, 15	11·25 ,, 15
Disa	5·81	5·81	8	8	19·37	19·37
Káthiawár—						
Rájkot	7	7·5	7	7·5	15 to 23	15 to 23
Central Provinces—						
Western—						
Nimar	6	6	6	6	15	15
Asirgarh Cantonment	(a)	6	(a)	..	(a)	15
Hoshangabad	5	5	6	6	13 to 14	15
Betul	4	4	6	6	15	15
Chhindwára	4	5	8	8	15	15
Nagpur	6	6	7	7	18	18
Wardha	6·25	6	6·5	6	15 to 20	20
Central—						
Narsinghpur	4	4	6	6	12	12
Saugor	5	5	6	6	12·5	12·5
Damoh	4	5	6	6	12 to 15	12
Jubbulpore	3·5	4	6	5	12·31	12·31
Mandla	4	4	6	6	12 to 15	12 to 15
Seoni	5	4	6	6·5	17·5	15
Bálághát	5·5	5·5	5·5	5·5	10 to 15	12 to 15
Bhandára	4	4	6	6	15	15
Chánda	3·75	3·75	7·5	7·5	13·12 to 18·75	13·12 to 15
Eastern—						
Biláspur	4	4	5	5	16	16
Raipur	4	4	4	4	10 to 15	10
Sambalpur	2·44	2·75	4	4	12	12
Berar—						
Buldána	6	6	7	7	20	17·5
Básim	7·5	7·5	7	6	20	18·75
Akola	11·25	7·5	11·25	7·5	22·5	22·5
Ellichpur	7·5	6·69	7·5	6·5	20 to 25	16·62
Amráoti	7·5	8·75	7	7·5	18·5 ,, 18·75	23
Wun	6	8	6	8	15 ,, 25	20

(a) Figures not available, there being no bazar owing to plague

WAGES (in rupees) of SKILLED and UNSKILLED LABOUR for the HALF-YEARS ending 31st DECEMBER 1902 and 1903—*concluded*

Districts	Average monthly Wages					
	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer		Syce or Horse-keeper		Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith	
	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902
Nizam's Territories—						
Secunderabad	8 to 10	9 to 10	8 to 12	8 to 9	20 to 25	22 to 25
Bolárum	6	6	7 " 10	7 " 10	22·5	22·5
Chadarghát	7·12	7·12	8	8	15	...
Madras—						
Malabar Coast—						
Malabar	6·37	6·31	6·87	6·87	14·56 to 16·81	14·56 to 16·81
S Canara	6·06	5·62	6·75	6·75	16·87 " 18·75	16·87 " 18·75
South, central—						
Coimbatore	4·06	4·25	6·5	6·19	17·5 to 20	16·25 to 18·75
Nilgiris	6·75	6·75	8·75	8·75	23·75	23·75
Salem	3·44	3·44	5	5	13·25 to 15·94	13·5 to 15·94
Central—						
Bellary	5	4·75	8	8	15 to 16·87	15 to 16·87
Anantapur	4·5	4·56	7·5	7·5	15	15
Cuddapah	4·75	4·69	7·5	7·5	15	15
Karnul	4·06	4·31	5·75	5·75	15	15
East Coast, north—						
Ganjam	4·12	4·12	6	6	10·44 to 12·69	9·62 to 11·87
Vizagapatam	3·25	3·31	5·37	5·37	10·31 " 10·81	10·31 " 10·81
Godávari	4·94	5	6·31	6·31	16·69 " 17	16·69 " 17
East Coast, central—						
Kistna	5·5	5·44	7·5	7·5	16·69 to 17·25	16·69 to 17·25
Nellore	4·62	4·5	5·5	5·5	15	15
East Coast, south—						
Madras	...	...	6·5	6·5	13 to 16	13 to 16
Chingleput	4·62	4·44	5·5	5·5	13·37 " 14·69	13·37 " 14·69
N Arcot	5	5	6·19	6·12	15 " 15·94	15 " 17·44
S Arcot	4·94	4·69	6·69	6·69	13·12 " 13·75	13·12
Tanjore	5·12	5·12	6·62	6·62	15·37 " 16·87	15·37 to 16·87
Trichinopoly	4·5	4·56	7	7	13·12 " 15	13·12 " 15
Southern—						
Tinnevelly	4·87	4·94	7	7	14·56 to 15·5	14·56 to 15·5
Madura	6·69	6·81	6·94	6·94	14·62 " 15·75	14·62 " 15·75
Mysore—						
Mysore	7	7·5	9	7·5 to 8	15 to 22·5	15 to 22
Bangalore	6 to 12	8	8	8	15 " 22·5	15 " 22
Kolar	6 " 7	6 to 7	8 to 10	8 to 10	20 " 30	20 " 30
Tumkur	7·5	7·5	6	6	15 " 25	15 " 25
Hassan	3·75 to 7·5	3·12 to 5·62	8	8	22·5 " 30	22·5 " 30
Kadur	7·5	7·5 " 15	7·5	8 to 15	22·5	22·5 " 30
Shimoga	3 to 6	3 " 6	3 to 10	3 " 10	10 to 20	10 " 25
Chitaldrug	7	10 " 15	10	9 " 15	20	20 " 35
Coorg—						
Coorg	7·5 to 9	7·5 to 9	9 to 10	9 to 10	22·5 to 30	22·5 to 30
Aden	...	...	10 to 15	10 to 15	30 to 37	30 to 37

J. A. ROBERTSON
Offg. Director-General of Statistics

E. N. BAKER
Secretary to the Government of India

Calcutta, February 26, 1904

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 25th February 1904.

No. 462.—Major C. A. Muspratt-Williams, R.A., Chief Inspector of Explosives with the Government of India, is granted privilege leave for three months with furlough out of India for five months in continuation, with effect from the 1st April 1904 or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 22nd February 1904.

No. 161.—The services of Mr P. L. Moore, of the Indian Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department, with effect from the 10th March 1904.

The 26th February 1904.

No 169.—The Hon'ble Mr. J P. Hewett, C.S.I, C.I.E, Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, is granted privilege leave for three months with furlough for five months in continuation, with effect from the 17th March 1904, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it

No. 170.—The Hon'ble Mr F S P Lely, C.S.I, Commissioner of the Northern Division, Bombay Presidency, and Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations, is appointed to officiate as Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces during the absence on leave of the Hon'ble Mr J P Hewett, C.S.I, C.I.E, or until further orders.

MUNICIPALITIES.

The 26th February 1904.

No. 58.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 5 and 7 of the Local Authorities Loan Act, 1879 (XI of 1879), as applied to Berar, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that, for rule 2 of the rules for the raising of loans by local authorities in the open market applied to Berar by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No 2573-I B, dated the 5th July 1901, the rule published in the Notification of the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, No 3184-A, dated the 1st June 1903, shall be substituted.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE

The 25th February 1904.

No. 240.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that the Bellary district of the Madras Presidency is visited by an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease and that there is a danger of its spread, if pilgrims or other persons from the Bombay presidency and the Mysore State are permitted to assemble at Kulahalli in the Bellary district on the occasion of the ensuing Basaveswaraswami Car festival

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (*1*), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Byadgi, Devargudda, Ránibennur, Chalgeri, Harihar, and Dávangere on the Southern Mahratta Railway shall be sold from the 24th February to the 2nd March 1904, both days inclusive, within the Bombay presidency and the Mysore State to any pilgrim or other person intending or believed to be intending to proceed on pilgrimage to the Basaveswaraswami Car festival at Kulahalli.

JUDICIAL.

The 26th February 1904.

No. 332.—The Governor General in Council has accepted the resignation tendered by the Honourable Mr Justice Stevens of his office of Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, with effect from the 13th March 1904, or the subsequent date on which he may sail from India or relinquish charge of office in the event of his not taking subsidiary leave.

No. 334.—The Honourable Mr Justice Stevens is permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 13th March 1904, or the subsequent date on which he may sail from India or relinquish charge of office in the event of his not taking subsidiary leave

No. 339.—The following promotions are made in the Cantonment Magistrates' Department, with effect from the 11th May 1903:—

(*a*) To be Cantonment Magistrates with staff pay of R700 per mensem.—

Lieutenant-Colonel H. B. Thornhill, C.I.E.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. S. Macausland.

Major A S. Rooke.

(*b*) To be Cantonment Magistrates with staff pay of R600 per mensem :—

Major G. B. Crawley.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. S. Hewett.

Major J. H. Christie.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. Watson.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. F. C. C. Plowden.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. D. M. Minchin.

No. 340.—The following substantive *pro tem* promotions are made in the Cantonment Magistrates' Department, with effect from the 4th June 1903 —

(*a*) To be Cantonment Magistrate with staff pay of R700 per mensem —

Major J H Christie, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel H. B Thornhill, C I E., appointed Inspecting Officer of Cantonments;

(*b*) To be Cantonment Magistrate with staff pay of R600 per mensem .—

Major F J B Campbell, *vice* Major J. H. Christie.

No. 341.—The following substantive *pro tem* promotion is made in the Cantonment Magistrates' Department, with effect from the 4th June 1903 —

Captain F G A Wimberley, Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, to be Cantonment Magistrate, *vice* Major F J. B Campbell

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Government of India

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LAND-SURVEYS

Calcutta, the 25th February 1904.

No. 294—25-6—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant-Colonel F B Longe, R E, Superintendent, 1st grade, Survey of India Department, to be Surveyor-General of India, with effect from the 24th February 1904, *vice* Colonel St G. C Gore, C S I, R.E, who retired on that date

FORESTS.

The 20th February 1904.

No. 258-F.—80-3—Mr J. A. McKee, Conservator of Forests, 1st grade, United Provinces, is permitted to retire from the service of Government, with effect from the 9th December 1903.

From the same date the following promotions are made —

(1) Mr. F. B. Manson, Conservator of Forests, 2nd (Officiating 1st) grade, Lower Burma, is confirmed in the latter grade

(2) Mr. J H Lace, Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, Bengal, to be Conservator, 2nd grade

(3) Mr A L McIntire, Officiating Conservator, 3rd grade, Bengal, is confirmed in that grade, and is appointed to officiate in the 2nd grade until further orders.

The 25th February 1904.

No. 278-F.—56-3.—Mr M. Hill, Deputy Conservator, 2nd grade, *prov sub*, Burma, is appointed to be Assistant Inspector-General of Forests and Superintendent of Working-Plans, with effect from the 25th February 1904.

J WILSON,

Secretary to the Government of India

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 23rd February 1904

No 370-*G*—The undermentioned officers are placed under the orders of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General in the North-West Frontier Province —

Lieutenant G. H. Anderson, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class.

Lieutenant C G. Crosthwaite, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class.

The 25th February 1904.

No. 645-*E-C*—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the provisional appointment of Count Albert Von Quadt Wykradt-Isny as Consul-General for Germany at Calcutta.

No 384-*G*—Captain A B Minchin, C I E, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, is granted privilege leave for 3 months, with effect from the 3rd March 1904, and is also granted furlough for 10 months and 26 days under Articles 233 and 308 (*b*) the Civil Service Regulations, in continuation of the privilege leave

No 385-*(A)G*—Major W R Edwards, C M G, M D, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, and Residency Surgeon in Kashmir, is granted privilege leave for 3 months, with effect from the 20th March 1904, and is also granted furlough for 9 months under Articles 233 and 308 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, in continuation of the privilege leave

No 386-*G*—Major H. E Drake-Brockman, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, is posted as Residency Surgeon in Kashmir, *vice* Major W R Edwards, C.M G, M D, granted combined leave, and until further orders.

No 388-*G*.—Captain V G. Drake-Brockman, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, is posted, on return from furlough, as Agency Surgeon, Eastern Rajputana States, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

The 26th February 1904.

No. 396-*G*—Captain V. de V. Hunt, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, and First Assistant to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, is granted privilege leave for 2 months and 3 days, with effect from the 1st April 1904, and is also granted special leave for 3 months and 27 days under Articles 233 and 316 of the Civil Service Regulations, in continuation of the privilege leave.

No. 398-*G*—Captain L. B H Haworth, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, is posted, on return from leave, as an Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan

No. 402-*G*.—Lieutenant R A Lyall, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, is posted as Assistant to the Resident in the Western States of Rajputana.

No. 403-*G*.—Mr C C Watson, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, is posted as First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.

No. 404-*G* - Mr E. H Kealy is appointed, on return from special leave, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, and is posted temporarily as Assistant Commissioner, Merwara

No 659-*E C*—The following Notification, which appeared in the *London Gazette*, dated the 29th January 1904, is republished for general information —

Whitehall, January 28th, 1904.

The King has been pleased, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to confer the dignity of a Knight of the said United Kingdom upon Walter Mytton Colvin, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, of Allahabad

L. W. DANE,
Secretary to the Government of India

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 22nd February 1904

No. 1251-P.—Mr. K B. Wagle, Deputy Accountant-General, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for six weeks, with effect from the 11th of February 1904

SEPARATE REVENUE.

STAMPS.

NON-JUDICIAL STAMPS

The 25th February 1904

No. 1332-S. R.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 9, clause (*a*), of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit the duty chargeable under the said Act on any agreement or counterpart of an agreement entered into by the owner of a "token" animal and the Government, in pursuance of any rules for the time being in force under section 31 of the Punjab Military Transport Animals Act, 1903 (Punjab Act I of 1903)

E N BAKER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 26th February 1904

APPOINTMENTS

INDIAN ARMY

No. 184—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Army, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India —

Lieutenants—

Lewis Jeremy Jones, 2nd Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, attached as a supernumerary to the 1st Battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment, officiating Double Company officer, 9th Bhopal Infantry Dated 5th January 1904

George Darling Wright, 1st Battalion, Middlesex Regiment, Double Company officer, 98th Infantry Dated 29th January 1904

Clement Arthur Johnstone Smith, R A, Double Company officer, 109th Infantry Dated 24th January 1904

Reginald Walter Louis De Bernier Smart, 2nd Battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment, Double Company officer, 116th Mahrattas. Dated 27th January 1904

Second-Lieutenants—

Ralph Curteis Jackson, 1st Battalion, Somersetshire Light Infantry, Double Company officer, 1st Battalion, 3rd Gurkha Rifles. Dated 24th December 1903.

James Carmichael More, 1st Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers, Double Company officer, 97th Deccan Infantry Dated 28th January 1904

Eustace Arthur Maude, 2nd Battalion, Royal Lancaster Regiment, attached as a supernumerary to the 2nd Battalion, East Lancashire Regiment, officiating Double Company officer, 26th Punjabis Dated 17th January 1904

Walter Gordon Neale, 1st Battalion, Devonshire Regiment, Double Company officer, 114th Mahrattas, attached to the 117th Mahrattas Dated 1st February 1904.

John Duncan Mcintyre Flood, 2nd Battalion, Royal Irish Fusiliers, Double Company officer, 104th Wellesley's Rifles Dated 26th January 1904

Second-Lieutenant Jackson is promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in the Indian Army, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the 24th December 1903.

No. 185.—With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 29, India Army Circulars, 1891, the undermentioned officers of the Unattached List are admitted to the Indian Army, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India—

Second-Lieutenants—

Gerald Henry Walter Mortimer. Dated 7th January 1904.
Percival Henry Havelock Bailey. Dated 21st January 1904.
Joseph Stransham Oldham. Dated 15th January 1904.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

No. 186.—Lieutenant H. M. Strong, Indian Army, 89th Punjabis, to be Supply and Transport officer, 6th class, on probation, with effect from the 29th December 1903.

[Joined his appointment on the 6th February 1904.]

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 187.—In Military Department Notification No. 165 of 1904, republishing Extracts from the London Gazette, dated 22nd January 1904, *for* "Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Greenway" *read* "Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Greenaway."

No. 188.—The following extracts are published for general information:—

"London Gazette," dated 2nd February 1904, page 699.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,
2nd February 1904.

* * * * * * * * * * *

MEMORANDA.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

Colonel A. M. Branfoot, C.I.E., M.B., retired pay, Indian Medical Service, is granted the temporary rank of Surgeon-General. Dated 13th January 1904.

"London Gazette," dated 5th February 1904, pages 780-81 and 785-86.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,
5th February 1904.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

STAFF.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

Captain H. C. Holman, D.S.O., 16th Cavalry, from a Staff Captain, to be a Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General at Head-Quarters, *vice* Captain W. C. Black, 12th Pioneers (The Kelat-i-Ghilzai Regiment), whose period of service in that appointment has expired. Dated 21st January 1904.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

India Office,
5th February 1904.

The King has approved of the following promotions among officers of the Indian Army, Indian Army Departments, and Indian Subordinate Medical Department, and admissions to the Indian Army, and Indian Medical Service made by the Government of India:—

INDIAN ARMY.

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Dated 11th November 1903.

Robert George Iremonger, 93rd Burma Infantry.
Arthur Harry Clark-Kennedy, Supply and Transport Corps.

Captains to be Majors.

Dated 25th November 1903.

Neville Thornton Parker, 6th Jat Light Infantry
Edward Ross Morton, 47th Sikhs
David Simpson Buist, 29th Lancers (Deccan Horse).
Edward Langford Sullivan, 36th Sikhs.
Ralph Maitland Bell, Supply and Transport Corps.
Henry Hinton Dunlop, 20th Deccan Horse.
Frederick Hopewell Peterson, D.S.O., 32nd Sikh Pioneers.
Douglas Herbert, Supernumerary List.
Hilton Vickers, 83rd Wallajahbad Light Infantry.

Lieutenant to be Captain.

George Montague Lennox, 117th Mahrattas Dated 17th November 1903.

To be Captain.

Captain Henry Newton Kelly, 55th Coke's Rifles (Frontier Force), from the Royal Irish Regiment. Dated 23rd September 1903, but to rank from 1st January 1897.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Henry Percy Pott, 5th Light Infantry, from the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers Dated 24th September 1903, but to rank from 8th September 1900.

Lieutenant Reginald Williamson Gaskell, 9th Bhopal Infantry, from the King's (Liverpool Regiment) Dated 4th October 1903, but to rank from 12th September 1900

Lieutenant Edward Herbert Lynch, 86th Carnatic Infantry, from the East Kent Regiment Dated 16th September 1903, but to rank from 23rd October 1900

Lieutenant Evelyn St. Clair Gray, 34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse, from the Royal Field Artillery. Dated 15th September 1903, but to rank from 16th February 1901.

Lieutenant James St. Clair Drysdale Stewart, 37th Lancers (Baluch Horse), from the Royal Field Artillery. Dated 4th October 1903, but to rank from 3rd April 1901.

Lieutenant Conly Edward Dease, 91st Punjabis, from the Royal Irish Regiment Dated 28th September 1903, but to rank from 27th April 1901.

Lieutenant Clifton William McGrath Compton, 69th Punjabis, from the Bedfordshire Regiment. Dated 24th September 1903, but to rank from 7th June 1901.

Lieutenant Eugene Percy Forest Shine, 116th Mahrattas, from the North Staffordshire Regiment Dated 6th November 1903, but to rank from 12th February 1902.

Lieutenant Francis Daniel Ross Seaton, 112th Infantry, from the Suffolk Regiment. Dated 25th August 1903, but to rank from 17th March 1902.

Lieutenant Herbert Wynyard Rowlandson, 82nd Punjabis, from the Royal Warwickshire Regiment. Dated 9th September 1903, but to rank from 19th March 1902

Lieutenant Frederic Harry Burn Passy, 33rd Queen's Own Light Cavalry, from the Middlesex Regiment. Dated 30th September 1903, but to rank from 1st January 1903.

Lieutenant Harry Durie Cloete, 92nd Punjabis, from the Middlesex Regiment. Dated 27th September 1903, but to rank from 8th February 1903

To be Second-Lieutenants

Second-Lieutenant Henry Somers Lawrence Maydwell, 30th Lancers (Gordon's Horse), from the Royal Munster Fusiliers. Dated 19th September 1903, but to rank from 5th January 1901.

Second-Lieutenant Francis Lionel Seymour Brett, 69th Punjabis, from the Wiltshire Regiment. Dated 23rd September 1903, but to rank from 9th March 1901.

Second-Lieutenant Seaton Dunham Massy, 29th Punjabis, from the Yorkshire Regiment. Dated 5th September 1903, but to rank from 9th March 1901.

Second-Lieutenant David George Minden Dundas, 17th Infantry (The Loyal Regiment), from the Lancashire Fusiliers. Dated 24th September 1903, but to rank from 4th May 1901.

Second-Lieutenant Frederic Walter Arbuthnot Wells, 6th Jat Light Infantry, from the North Staffordshire Regiment. Dated 24th September 1903, but to rank from 8th May 1901.

Second-Lieutenant John Henry Middleton Fuller, 77th Moplah Rifles, from the Essex Regiment Dated 9th September 1903, but to rank from 26th June 1901.

Second-Lieutenant Geoffrey Arthur Mackworth Praed, 5th Light Infantry, from the South Wales Borderers. Dated 21st September 1903, but to rank from 26th June 1901

Second-Lieutenant Hugh Richard Augustine Whytehead, 71st Coorg Rifles, from the Northumberland Fusiliers. Dated 27th September 1903, but to rank from 14th September 1901

Second-Lieutenant Rupert Edric Gifford Berkeley, 86th Carnatic Infantry, from the South Wales Borderers Dated 14th September 1903, but to rank from 4th December 1901.

Second-Lieutenant William Ernest Fleming, 41st Dogras, from the Shropshire Light Infantry Dated 11th September 1903, but to rank from 4th December 1901.

Second-Lieutenant Thomas Stanley Whitworth, 72nd Punjabis, from the East Yorkshire Regiment Dated 7th September 1903, but to rank from 18th January 1902

Second-Lieutenant Hardinge Monteith Hogg, 32nd Lancers, from the South Lancashire Regiment Dated 18th September 1903, but to rank from 18th January 1902.

Second-Lieutenant Frederic St John Atkinson, 31st Punjabis, from the 2nd Dragoon Guards Dated 27th August 1903, but to rank from 3rd September 1902

Second-Lieutenant Charles George Marshall Plumer, 61st Pioneers, from the York and Lancaster Regiment Dated 20th September 1903, but to rank from 12th November 1902

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

To be Lieutenants.

Dated 1st September 1902

Frank Powell Connor.
George Harold Lawson Whale

Dated 31st August 1903

Robert Kelsall, M B
John Hay Burgess, M B.
John McCallum Anderson Macmillan M B
Clifford Allchin Gill.
William Edward James Tuohy
Terence Francis Owens
Richard Francis Steel, M.B.
George Francis Innes Harkness
Arthur Charles Ingram, M B
Gordon William Maconachie, M B
Ernest William Charles Bradfield, M B.
Alexander William Montgomery Harvey, M B
Charles Isherwood Brierly.
John Brown Dalzell Hunter, M.B.
Edward Temple Harris

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MADRAS COMMAND.

Dated 8th June 1903.

Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Lieutenant William John Montgomery (seconded) to be Senior Assistant Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Captain (seconded).

Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Lieutenant Thomas Cuthbert Lawrence to be Senior Assistant Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Captain.

First Class Assistant Surgeons:—

William Henry Cooper, seconded,

Richard Cumming Debeaux Prince, seconded,

Robert Collins, seconded,

John Fisher, seconded,

Thomas Kiddle, seconded,

to be Senior Assistant Surgeons, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant (seconded).

First Class Assistant Surgeon Thomas McDonough to be Senior Assistant Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

INDIAN ARMY DEPARTMENTS.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS, BENGAL.

To be Deputy Assistant Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

Conductor Martin Joseph Staunton. Dated 7th July 1903.

MISCELLANEOUS LIST, MADRAS.

The promotion of Conductor Henry Gould to the grade of Deputy Assistant Commissary, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, notified in the *London Gazette* of 12th November 1902, is antedated to the 28th November 1901.

The King has also approved of the restoration to the effective list from the temporary half-pay list of the undermentioned officers of the Indian Army, with effect from the dates below:—

Captain James Saurin Richards. Dated 7th November 1903.

Captain Percy Edward Ricketts Dated 21st November 1903.

The King has also approved of the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officers:—

INDIAN ARMY.

Colonel James Aloysius Miley, C.S.I. Dated 8th December 1903.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir R. Temple, *Bart*, C.I.E. Dated 25th January 1904.

Major Charles William Wilkinson. Dated 15th January 1904.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hazlett Allison, M.D. Dated 23rd December 1903.

Major Ignatius Purcell Doyle, D.S.O. Dated 31st December 1903.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Captain Walter Henry Harding. Dated 27th November 1903.

The King has also approved of the resignation of the service by the undermentioned officer of the Indian Army:—

Francis Herbert Johnstone. Dated 14th December 1903.

ERRATA.

The Christian names of Major Elsmie and Major Ward whose promotion from the rank of Captain, was notified in the *London Gazette* of 4th December 1903, are George Edward Douglas and Trimnell Martin, respectively, and not as therein stated.

The Christian names of Lieutenant Stuart whose admission to the Indian Army was notified in the *London Gazette* of 4th December 1903 are Charles Cranfurd and not as therein stated.

In the notification of the admission of Second-Lieutenants to the Indian Army in the *London Gazette* of the 4th December 1903, the surname of Second-Lieutenant MacMahon, should be as here stated and not as in the Gazette.

The notification of the promotion of Lieutenant Edward Richard Wetherall to the rank of Captain in the *London Gazette* of 25th December 1903 is incorrect that officer having died on the 3rd August 1903.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 189.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

16th February 1904.

John Davies, Supernumerary List.

26th February 1904

Henry Wallace Edgcome Georges, 28th Light Cavalry.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

20th February 1904.

Frederick Christian Hirst, Survey Department.
James Atkinson Longridge, Supply and Transport Corps.
Denis Wellesley Maxwell, 1st Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles
Guy Rutherford Prescott Wheatley, 27th Light Cavalry.
Alfred Montagu Hennell, 32nd Lancers.
George Henville Davis, 102nd Prince of Wales's Own Grenadiers.
Arthur Thomas Searle Dickinson, 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force)

No. 190—The promotion of Captains C C Cook and J M. Home to the rank of Major published in Military Department Notification No. 167 of 1904, has effect from the 18th February 1904, and not as therein stated.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 191—Subject to His Majesty's approval, the honorary rank of Captain is conferred on retirement on Subadar-Major Sirput Pudwal, *Sardar Bahadur*, 128th Pioneers. Dated 15th February 1904.

No. 192.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned regiments :—

31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers.

Ressaidar Umar Khan to be Risaldar, and Jemadar Uttam Singh to be Ressaidar, *vice* Sayidulla Khan, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 23rd January 1904.

33rd Queen's Own Light Cavalry.

Jemadar Shaikh Hussain to be Ressaidar, *vice* Jodar Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st November 1903.

Kot-Dafadar Yusuf Ali Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Shiuraj Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st November 1903.

Ressaidar Shaikh Hussain to be Woordie-Major, *vice* Mangal Singh, vacated; with effect from the 1st November 1903.

39th Central India Horse.

Dafadar Sultan Ahmad Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Malik Sher Bahadur Khan, promoted; with effect from the 1st August 1903.

Jemadar Anup Singh to be Ressaidar and Kot-Dafadar Bhag Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Bhaggat Singh, transferred to the 13th Duke of Connaught's Lancers; with effect from the 16th November 1903.

Jemadar Sher Bahadur Khan to be Ressaidar, *vice* Malik Nur Muhammad Khan, deceased, with effect from the 16th December 1903.

Queen's Own Corps of Guides (Cavalry).

Jemadar Ajun Khan to be Ressaidar, and Dafadar Ashraf Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Sultan Jan, seconded for service in the Army Remount Department; with effect from the 1st November 1903.

21st Kohat Mountain Battery (Frontier Force).

Havildar-Major Hira Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Ganda Singh, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from 8th February 1904.

17th Infantry (The Loyal Regiment).

Havildar Shaikh Tajammul Husain to be Jemadar, *vice* Husain Shah, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 18th August 1903.

33rd Punjabis.

Subadar Bahadur Khan to be Subadar-Major and probationary Jemadar Karam Dad Khan to be Subadar on *probation*, *vice* Mana Khan, *Sardar Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 16th November 1903.

92nd Punjabis.

Havildar-Major Jiwan Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Rijha, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 2nd December 1903.

117th Mahrattas.

Jemadar Anand Rao Sinde to be Subadar, *vice* Bajaji Rao Kadam, seconded; with effect from the 11th July 1902.

Meywar Bhil Corps.

Havildar Ragobir to be Jemadar, *vice* Mana, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 16th December 1903.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 193.—Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Henry Pope, M.D., Indian Medical Service (Madras), is permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 1st March 1904.

No. 194.—The undermentioned departmental officers with honorary rank are permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the dates specified —

Captain Robert Walter MacAlister, Deputy Commissary, Public Works Department, Madras,—31st January 1904.

Lieutenant John Dickson, Assistant Commissary, Ordnance Department, Southern Circle,—16th February 1904.

Lieutenant John Watson, Assistant Commissary, Public Works Department, Burma,—22nd December 1903.

No. 195.—Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Captain Walter Henry Harding, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal, has been permitted, by the Secretary of State for India, to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the 27th November 1903.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Cawnpore Light Horse.

No. 196.—Major Arthur Hill Gleadowe Newcomen to be Lieutenant-Colonel, to complete the establishment.

Assam Valley Light Horse.

No. 197.—Lieutenant-Colonel Dugald McTavish Lumsden, C.B. (Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army), unattached list, resigns his commission, and is granted, on retirement, the honorary rank of Colonel with permission to wear the uniform of the corps; with effect from the 11th September 1903.

3rd (Cadet) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 198.—Captain Augustus William Master, V.D., unattached list, resigns his commission, and is permitted, on retirement, to retain his rank and to wear the uniform of the corps, with effect from the 3rd July 1903.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS

No. 11.—In Marine Department Notification No. 66 of 1903, *for* "11th November 1903" *read* "12th November 1903."

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 12.—The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant R. Cooper, Royal Indian Marine, (m. c.) for six months.

E. DEBRATH, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 26th February 1904.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that report of the death of the undermentioned commissioned officer on the date specified was received in the Military Department between the 20th and 26th February 1904:—

Corps	Rank and Name	Date of decease	Place of decease	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS
Royal Army Medical Corps	Captain Herbert Ernest Weston.	21st February 1904.	Sialkot .	..	

Statement of deposits on account of estates between the 13th and 26th February 1904.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited	Date to which claims will be received.
					R a. p.	
Charles Alfred Holford *	2nd Lieutenant	4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards.	13th October 1903	Intestate	3,028 7 6	25th April 1904.

* *Next-of-kin*—
Father—H P Holford, Esq
Address—Army and Navy Club, London

E. DEBRATH, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 25th February 1904.

No. 68.—Mr. F. R. Bagley, Chief Engineer, 2nd class, sub *pro tem.*, State Railways, and Engineer-in-Chief of the North Western Railway, is granted privilege leave for three

months combined with furlough for seven months, under Articles 233 and 308 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 7th March 1904, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 69.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 68 Railways, dated the 25th February 1904, Mr. C. J. Cole, Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, temporary rank, State Railways, and officiating Deputy Engineer-in-Chief, North Western Railway, is appointed to officiate as Engineer-in-Chief of that Railway with the rank of officiating Chief Engineer, during the absence of Mr. F. R. Bagley on leave, or until further orders.

No. 70.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 69 Rys., dated 25th February 1904, Mr. R. C. Dyson, Executive Engineer 1st grade, State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Engineer-in-Chief, North Western Railway, with the rank of officiating Superintending Engineer, until further orders.

No. 75.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 135, clause (1), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the Madras Railway Company shall be liable to pay, in aid of the funds of the Adoni Municipality, the water and drainage tax for the time being levied under the provisions of section 47, clause (iii), and section 75, sub-section (1), of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884 (Madras Act IV of 1884), in respect of the buildings of the said Railway Company situate within the limits of the said Municipality.

No. 76.—The under-mentioned passed students of the Royal Engineering College, Coopers Hill, have been appointed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, Assistant Engineers, 3rd grade, State Railways, and are posted to the railways noted opposite their names.—

Mr. Rustomjee Hormusjee Irani	North Western Railway.
Mr. Alexander Irving Sleigh	North Western Railway.
Mr. Ernest Grosvenor Rodwell . . .	Eastern Bengal State Railway.
Mr. William Rowatt Horn	Agra-Delhi Chord Railway.

No. 77.—The under-mentioned gentlemen have been appointed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, Assistant Engineers, 3rd grade, State Railways, and are posted to the Railway and Surveys noted against their names.—

Mr. Harold McComas (nominated, by Trinity College, Dublin)	Nagda-Muttra Railway Survey.
Mr. Patrick Charles Young (nominated by Cambridge University)	North Western Railway.
Mr. C. A. Henry Edwards (Graduate of Coopers Hill College)	Katihar-Malda Railway Survey.

The 26th February 1904.

No. 79.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Government of India have sanctioned a survey being made by the Agency of the North Western Railway Administration for a line of railway from Lodhran *via* Kahror to Mailsi, a distance of about 40 miles.

C. W. HODSON,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION, ROADS, AND BUILDINGS.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 22nd February 1904.

No. 67.—*Corrigendum.*—In Public Works Department Notification No. 35, dated 26th January 1904, *for* "the 14th April 1903" *read* "the 13th April 1903"

The 25th February 1904.

No. 71.—The undermentioned passed students of the Royal Indian Engineering College, Coopers Hill, have been appointed Assistant Engineers, 3rd grade, by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India and are posted as follows.—

To Madras

Mr Vincent Hart.

Mr Arthur William Robert.

To Bombay.

Mr Charles Donald Lucas McIver.

Mr Charles Macdonald Lane.

To Bengal.

Mr. Radhamadhan Roy.

To United Provinces.

Mr Arthur Melvill Close

Mr. Bernard d'Olier Darley.

To Punjab.

Mr Francis Holy Burkitt.

Mr. Robert Menzies MacGregor.

Mr. Donald Macfarlane.

Mr. Harry Melville Griffiths.

To Burma.

Mr. Anthony Oliver Molesworth.

Mr. Thomas Harry Goldsworthy Stevens.

To Rajputana.

Mr. Henry James Oliphant.

To Central Provinces.

Mr. Arthur Davison.

No 72—The undermentioned gentlemen have been appointed Assistant Engineers, 3rd grade, by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India and are posted as follows.—

To Madras.

Mr. Karl Theodor Berthold Tressler—Nominated by London University.

To Punjab

Mr. Arthur Askwith Stoddard—Nominated by Victoria University.

Mr Alfred Murphy }
Mr. James Middleton } Graduates of Coopers Hill College.

To Burma.

Mr. Stephen Dawson—Nominated by Trinity College, Dublin.

To Bombay.

Mr. Denis R. H Browne—Nominated by London University.

Mr Arthur George Fritz Napier—Nominated by Victoia University.

No. 73—The undermentioned Civil Engineers have been appointed to the Public Works Department by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India under covenant for five years and are posted to the Punjab Irrigation Branch.—

Mr. W T Wood Somers

Mr. Charles Frederick Draper.

Mr Hugh Stanley Cheshire.

Mr. Thomas J. Dixon.

Mr. Cecil Alfred Colyer.

Mr. Henry Angrave Chambers.

No. 74.—The undermentioned gentlemen have been appointed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India to the Indian Telegraph Department as Assistant Superintendents:—

From Royal Indian Engineering College, Coopers Hill—

Mr. Cyril Lawton.

Mr. Joseph James Knox Sparrow.

Mr. Hubert Charles Newcomen Prance.

Directly appointed by the Secretary of State—

Mr. H. M. Ffinch.

Mr. George Burlingham.

Mr. Julian North.

The 26th February 1904.

No. 78.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions and reversions to and in the classes of Chief and Superintending Engineers attached to the Irrigation, Roads and Buildings Branch, with effect from the dates specified —

Name.	From	To	Nature of promotion	With effect from
Leventhorpe, J. B.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, *temporary rank*	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class	Permanent	3rd December 1903
Field, G. M. R.	Chief Engineer, 1st class, *temporary rank, supernumerary.*	Chief Engineer, 2nd class	Reversion	4th January 1904.
Jacob, L. M.	Chief Engineer, 1st class, *temporary rank.*	Chief Engineer, 2nd class	Ditto	Ditto
Smithe, E DuCane	Chief Engineer, 2nd class, *temporary rank.*	Chief Engineer, 3rd class	Ditto	Ditto.
Parkes, B.	Chief Engineer, 3rd class *temporary rank.*	Chief Engineer, 3rd class	Officiating	Ditto
Hatten, J J.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class, *temporary rank.*	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class	Reversion	Ditto
Thomson, A. S.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, *temporary rank*	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class	Ditto	Ditto.
Pargiter, E. H.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class, *temporary rank*	Superintending Engineer, 1st class	Permanent	25th January 1904.
Macdonald, W.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, *temporary rank.*	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class	Ditto	Ditto.
Finnimore, B. K.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, *temporary rank.*	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.	Officiating	Ditto.

SIDNEY PRESTON,

Secretary to the Government of India



The Gazette of India.

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No. 10.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1904.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

EXAMINATIONS.

Calcutta, the 4th March 1904.

No. 123.—The following list shows the names of selected candidates and the marks obtained by them in each subject at the recent examination for clerkships in the lower division

of the Secretariat offices of the Government of India and the Departments directly attached thereto, and in the offices subordinate to the Government of Bengal :—

No.	Names of candidates in order of merit	Date of birth	Date on which the candidate will attain the age of 25 years	English composition (essay writing and drafting)	Précis-writing	History (English and Indian)	Geography	Elementary mathematics.	Shorthand writing (optional)	TOTAL	Government under which the candidate is eligible for appointment	Office in which the candidate elects to serve.
				100	100	50	50	50	75	425		
1	Nagendra Nath Sen	8th December 1880	28th December 1905	39	60	14	22	19	64	218	Government of India.	Home Department.
2	Amulya Dhan Banerjee	20th May 1884	20th May 1909	45	63	24	12	21	52	217	"	Home or Military Department.
3	Monmotha Nath Neogi	29th July 1881	29th July 1906.	25	64	20	27	22	54	212	"	Any Secretariat office.
4	Sohan Singh . .	1st March 1883	1st March 1908.	43	47	20	19	29	53	211	"	Ditto.
5	Gauri Shankar II .	7th May 1882.	7th May 1907	30	50	17	24	22	63	206	"	Home or Financial Department
6	Satish Chandra Bose I.	1st January 1880	1st January 1905	28	50	18	21	23	64	204	"	Any Secretariat office
7	Bankim Behary Banerjee	3rd June 1880	3rd June 1905	30	45	27	19	15	66	202	"	Ditto.
8	Suresh Chandra Mullick.	21st March 1882	21st March 1907.	41	55	13	19	22	49	199	"	Home Department.
9	Kashipati Chattopadhya.	15th January 1883	15th January 1908	34	30	30	20	17	66	197	"	Any Secretariat office.
10	Ram Nath . .	14th September 1883.	14th September 1908.	35	57	21	12	17	53	195	"	Home Department.
11	Amrita Lal Banerjee	20th January 1880	20th January 1905	37	51	20	20	11	55	194	"	Ditto
12	Sudhir Chandra Basu.	12th October 1880	12th October 1905	26	68	22	22	14	29	181	Government of Bengal.	Any Secretariat office.
13	Sudhir Chandra Sanyal	5th December 1882	5th December 1907.	34	68	19	22	26	. .	169	Government of India.	Home or Military Department
14	Charan Das Kurra.	14th February 1880.	14th February 1905.	48	63	18	15	23	.	167	"	Home Department.
15	Satish Chandra Bose II	11th August 1880	11th August 1905	29	51	20	21	14	23	158	Government of Bengal	Any Secretariat office.
6 {	Keshabananda Basak	29th July 1883	29th July 1908.	25	48		.	17	59	149	"	.
	Asutosh Das Gupta	1st June 1882	1st June 1907	38	52	22	16	21		149	"	Any Secretariat office.
18 {	Promode Kumar Sen	3rd July 1884	3rd July 1909.	31	58	16	18	24		147	"	Ditto.
	Sailendra Nath Sen	21st April 1882.	21st April 1907	30	38	18	15	16	30	147	"	Ditto
20	Rajat Chandra Seal	17th February 1880.	17th February 1905	33	65	16	12	20	..	146	Government of India.	Ditto.
21	Radhabilas Das	18th February 1884	18th February 1909	30	48	21	24	19	...	142	"	Home, Military or Financial Department.
22	Kali Charan Ghose	17th November 1882	17th November 1907	30	25	17	13	16	40	141	Government of Bengal.	...
23	Manindra Krishna Deb.	1st May 1880	1st May 1905.	27	55	18	12	27	...	139	Government of India.	Home Department.
24	Khagendra Bhusan Sen Gupta.	22nd March 1881.	22nd March 1906	44	37	11	15	30	...	137	"	Any Secretariat office.

No.	Names of candidates in order of merit.	Date of birth.	Date on which the candidate will attain the age of 25 years	English composition (essay writing and drafting).	Précis-writing	History (English and Indian).	Geography	Elementary mathematics.	Shorthand writing (optional).	TOTAL.	Government under which the candidate is eligible for appointment	Office in which the candidate elects to serve.
				100	100	50	50	50	75	425		
25	Kunja Bihari Roy	2nd December 1880.	2nd December 1905	36	37	16	23	22		134	Government of Bengal	.
26	Girish Chandra Pal	24th February 1882	24th February 1907	26	38	21	30	18		133	,,	Any Secretariat office.
27	C. Pereira .	4th May 1882.	4th May 1907	43	42	10	18	19	...	132	Government of India	Legislative or Home Department or Department of Revenue and Agriculture.
	Rajendra Lal Pande	26th January 1881.	26th January 1906	26	58	15	15	18		132	Government of Bengal	Any Secretariat office.
29	Chandi Charan Chatterjee	17th April 1881	17th April 1906.	27	46	12	24	21		130	Government of India	Home or Financial Department
30	Santosh Kumar Banerjee	7th September 1883	7th September 1908	29	36	17	15	10		107	,,	Home or Military Department
31	Babu Rao . .	1st April 1880	1st April 1905	34	50			19		103	,,	Any Secretariat office.

MUNICIPALITIES

The 3rd March 1904.

No. 65.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3, clause (*a*), of the Municipal Taxation Act, 1881 (XI of 1881), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the levy by the Municipal Commissioners for the city of Madras and the Ootacamund Municipal Council of any tax in respect of a bicycle or tricycle belonging to, and used by, a warrant or non-commissioned officer or soldier who is compelled by the exigencies of military duty to reside within the limits of the city of Madras or the Municipality of Ootacamund, as the case may be

MEDICAL.

The 3rd March 1904.

No. 218.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of Madras:—

Captain T. S. Ross, I.M.S.
Captain W. H. Tucker, I.M.S.

No. 220.—The services of Captain F. N. Windsor, M.B., I.M.S. (Bengal), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces

The 4th March 1904.

No. 229.—The services of Captain H. M. Moore, I.M.S. (Bombay), are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

The 4th March 1904.

No. 284.—The following telegram is published for general information.—

Dated Pera, the 26th February 1904.

From—His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Constantinople
To—His Excellency the Viceroy.

Free pratique granted arrivals from Alexandria except medical inspection.

JUDICIAL.

The 1st March 1904.

No. 361.—The following officers are confirmed as Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, with effect from the dates noted against their names —

Captain I. H Grant, Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Nowgong, 11th May 1903.

Captain T. G. P. Lawrenson, Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Deesa, 19th May 1903.

The 2nd March 1904.

No. 366.—Lieutenant-Colonel R V. Garrett, Officiating Civil and Sessions Judge, Berar, is appointed to officiate as Judicial Commissioner, Berar, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. J K. Batten, or until further orders

The 4th March 1904.

No. 380—Captain W. C. S. Prince, Indian Army, Cantonment Magistrate, Belgaum has been granted privilege leave for three months with leave out of India for one year in continuation, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it. Pension service:—seventeenth year, commenced on 16th November 1903.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 1st March 1904

No. 92—The Reverend W. Ellison, a Senior Chaplain on the Bengal (Lahore) Ecclesiastical establishment, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 6th May 1904.

The 3rd March 1904

No. 97.—The Reverend H. H B Slade, a Chaplain on probation, is appointed to be a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal (Lahore) Ecclesiastical establishment, with effect from the 28th February 1904.

The 4th March 1904.

No. 102—The Reverend C. G. Stokoe, a Chaplain on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical establishment, is appointed to be Chaplain of Shillong, with effect from the date on which he took over charge of his duties there

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION

LAND-SURVEYS.

Calcutta, the 3rd March 1904.

No. 326—39-2.—Captain J. M Burn, R.E., Officiating Superintendent, 2nd grade, Survey of India Department, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Surveyor General, with effect from the 24th February 1904.

J. WILSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 29th February 1904.

No. 409-G.—The Hon'ble Major H. Daly, C.S.I., C.I.E., a Resident of the 2nd (officiating 1st) class, and Officiating Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, is granted privilege leave for one month and twenty days, with effect from the 19th March

1904, and is also granted furlough for ten months and ten days under Articles 233 and 308 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, in continuation of the privilege leave.

No. 416-*G*.—*Erratum*.—In the notification by the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 351-G., dated the 19th February 1904, *for* "31st January" *read* "1st February."

The 1st March 1904.

No. 881-*F. A*.—Mr. H H G Rotton, Assistant Inspector General, Railway Police, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Inspector General of Police, North-West Frontier Province, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on leave of Mr. C. G. W Hastings, C.I E, or until further orders

The 4th March 1904

No. 451-*G*.—The services of Mr. E. S. Lloyd, of the Indian Civil Service, Madras Establishment, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the 10th March 1904.

No. 453-*G*.—Mr. P L. Moore, of the Indian Civil Service, Madras Establishment, is appointed to be Collector of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, with effect from the 10th March 1904.

No. 455-*G*.—Major J. L Kaye, a Political Agent of the 3rd class, is granted privilege leave for 2 months and 23 days, with effect from the 1st April 1904, and is also granted furlough for 1 year 5 months and 7 days, under Articles 233 and 306 (*a*) of the Civil Service Regulations, in continution of the privilege leave.

No. 726-*E.-C*.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. S Roberts as Acting Consul for Siam at Rangoon, during the absence of Mr. C B. Lacey.

L. W. DANE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ACCOUNTS, ETC
MINT.

Calcutta, the 1st March 1904.

No. 1377-*A*.—The following statements showing the position of the Gold Reserve Fund are published for general information —

I. Statement of Receipts and Charges, and of the Balance of the Fund for the quarter ending on the 31st December 1903.—

	Dr.	Cr.
	£	
Opening Balance	4,126,676	
Net profit on coinage	613,744	Closing Balance
Interest on investments	27,509	£4,767,929
TOTAL	4,767,929	4,767,929

II. Statement showing the form in which the Balance of the Fund was held on the 31st December 1903.—

	£
As a book credit	295,698*
Gold in India	323,417
British Government 2¾ per cent. consolidated stock and 2½ per cent National War Loan Stock of the nominal values of £4,109,031 and £294,416, respectively	4,148,814
	4,767,929

* This amount was paid in gold to the Fund on the 28th January 1904

E. N. BAKER,
Secretary to the Government of India

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 4th March 1904.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY REMOUNT DEPARTMENT.

No. 199.—Lieutenant E S Gillett, Army Veterinary Department, is appointed to the Army Remount Department, *vice* Captain R. L. Cranford, permitted to revert to regimental duty. Dated 6th February 1904.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 200.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Army, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant Gilbert Davidson Pitt Eykyn, 4th Battalion, Manchester Regiment, attached as a supernumerary to the 2nd Battalion, Connaught Rangers; Double Company officer, 125th Napier's Rifles. Dated 12th February 1904.

Second-Lieutenants—

Leo Francis Bodkin, 1st Battalion, East Yorkshire Regiment; Double Company officer, 112th Infantry. Dated 7th February 1904.

Herbert Bowater Vernon, 1st Battalion, Leicestershire Regiment; Double Company officer, 78th Moplah Rifles Dated 15th February 1904.

Leonard Duncan Rollo, 1st Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment, Double Company officer, 96th Berar Infantry. Dated 7th February 1904

Second-Lieutenant Bodkin is promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in the Indian Army, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 7th February 1904.

No. 201.—With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92, India Army Circulars, 1891, the undermentioned officers of the Unattached List are admitted to the Indian Army, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India —

Second-Lieutenants—

Cyril Charles Johnson Barrett—19th January 1904
Noel Edmund Reilly—18th January 1904
Henry Ironside Money—18th January 1904.
John Masters—26th January 1904
Charles Terence Chichele Plowden—13th January 1904
Aylmer Hamond Gwyn—28th January 1904.
Stanley Clarke Biggs—29th January 1904.

GOVERNOR GENERAL'S BODY GUARD.

No. 202.—Captain H. N. Holden, 5th Cavalry, Adjutant of His Excellency the Governor General's Body Guard, to be Commandant, *vice* Major R. E. Grimston, vacated. Dated 1st March 1904

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 203.—The following direct appointment is made, with effect from the date of joining —

82nd Punjabis.

Sher Muhammad Khan to be Jemadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

LONDON GAZETTE

No. 204.—The following extracts are published for general information:—

"London Gazette," dated 12th February 1904, pages 942-43.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,
12th February 1904.

* * * * * * * * * * *

STAFF.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

The undermentioned appointment is made to the Staff of the Somaliland Field Force:—

Lieutenant F G Lyons, 76th Punjabis, to be a Special Service Officer. Dated 14th January 1904.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

INDIAN ARMY.

Major General Charles Alexander Cuningham is transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 29th January 1904

UNATTACHED LIST.

The appointment of Gentlemen Cadet Arthur Grayhurst Hewat to a Second Lieutenancy with a view to his appointment to the Indian Army which was notified in the Gazette of the 18th August 1903, is cancelled.

* * * * * * * * * * *

PENSIONS.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 205.—Conductor H. McConachie, Supply and Transport Corps, has, subject to His Majesty's approval, been transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 25th November 1903.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 206.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

INDIAN ARMY.

Captain to be Major.

3rd March 1904.

Henry King MacGeorge, 114th Mahrattas.

Lieutenant to be Captain.

1st March 1904

William Campbell Little, 1st Battalion, 3rd Gurkha Rifles.

Second-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

24th August 1903.

Charles George Vaughan Morgan Wardell, 21st Punjabis.

8th January 1904.

Oswald Fairbanks Smith, 9th Hodson's Horse.

19th January 1904.

Evan Leigh Croslegh, 23rd Sikh Pioneers.

INDIAN CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

23rd June 1903.

James Brodie-Mills.

John William Akerman Morgan.

No. 207.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. A. Morgan is granted the temporary rank of Colonel whilst holding the appointment of Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department. Dated 23rd June 1903.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 208 —The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

Senior Assistant Surgeons and Honorary Lieutenants

George McCall }
William Mason } *(seconded)*,

to be Senior Assistant Surgeons, with the honorary rank of Captain *(seconded)*;

Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Lieutenant (supernumerary Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Captain) George Murphy is absorbed in the rank of Captain;

Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Lieutenant Charles Carroll to be Senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Captain,

First class Assistant Surgeon Charles Edward Davis to be Senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Lieutenant,—

vice Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Captain George Garstin, superannuated; with effect from the 7th February 1904

First class Assistant Surgeon Valentine Marsden Carleton *(seconded)* to be Senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Lieutenant *(seconded)*,

First class Assistant Surgeon John Augustus DeRessurriecao to be Senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Lieutenant,—

vice Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Lieutenant Alexander Luke, superannuated; with effect from the 11th February 1904

HOSPITAL ASSISTANT BRANCH.

Bombay Command

No. 209 —No 60, second class Senior Hospital Assistant, ranking as Jemadar, Solomon Samuel to be first class Senior Hospital Assistant ranking as Subadar,

No 83, first class Hospital Assistant, Solomon Ezekiel to be second class Senior Hospital Assistant ranking as Jemadar,—

vice No 33, first class Senior Hospital Assistant, ranking as Subadar, Shaik Dadoo Miya, retired, with effect from the 22nd October 1903

(Military Department Notification No 1197 of 1903 is cancelled)

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 210.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned regiments.—

13th Duke of Connaught's Lancers.

Ressaidar Bhaggat Singh, from the 39th Central India Horse, to be Risaldar, *vice* Harnam Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th November 1903.

33rd Punjabis

Jemadar Narayan Singh to be Subadar, and Havildar Bishn Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Khazan Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st February 1904.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 211.—Colonel Christopher William Carr-Calthrop, M.D., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), has been permitted, by the Secretary of State for India, to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the 2nd April 1904.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles.

No. 212.—Second-Lieutenant William Lewis Wheims Renny to be Lieutenant, *vice* Gollan, resigned; with effect from the 24th September 1903.

Nagpur Volunteer Rifles.

No. 213.—Lieutenant-Colonel Stanley Ismay, I.C.S., Commandant, resigns his commission; with effect from the 3rd December 1903.

1st Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 214.—Edward Seymour Hale, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* O'Brien, promoted, with effect from the 26th January 1904.

Cawnpore Volunteer Rifles.

No. 215.—Captain Atherton West to be Major, *vice* McRobert, promoted
Lieutenant Henry Thomson to be Captain *vice* West, promoted
Second-Lieutenant John McGlashan to be Lieutenant, *vice* Thomson, promoted

Agra Volunteer Rifles

No. 216.—Captain Francis William Moore, resigns his commission, with effect from the 10th February 1904

North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifles

No. 217.—Second Lieutenant George Humfress resigns his commission, with effect from the 2nd February 1904

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

No 218.—His Excellency the Governor General of India is pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officer of the Indian Volunteer Force —

Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles.

Captain Godfrey Samuel Bomwetsch.

E. DEBRATH, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 4th March 1904

Statement of deposits on account of estates between the 27th February and 4th March 1904.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Date to which claims will be received.
					R a p.	
Guy Woodfull*	2nd Lieutenant	4th Battalion, Middlesex Regiment, attached to the 1st Battalion, Norfolk Regiment	4th November 1903.	Intestate.	759 3 9	3rd May 1904

*Next-of-kin—
Mother—Mrs Jane Woodfull.
Address—Rossmore,
The Avenue—St. Margarets,
Twickenham,
England.

E. DEBRATH, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

RAILWAYS.

Calcutta, the 1st March 1904.

No. 84.—Mr. W H. K Howard, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, State Railways, and Officiating Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, is granted privilege leave for three months, in combination with furlough for one year and nine months, under Articles 233 and 308 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 17th March 1904, or subsequent date.

No. 85.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 84, dated 1st March 1904, Mr J. Coates, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, temporary rank, State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, *vice* Mr. W. H K. Howard.

The 3rd March 1904.

No. 86.—The following reversions are ordered in the Superior Accounts Branch :—

Name.	From	To	With effect from
Mr T. W T. Wheeler .	Examiner, Class IV, 3rd grade, temporary.	Deputy Examiner, Class I.	15th January 1904
Mr H. H. D. Butterfield	Deputy Examiner, Class I, temporary.	Officiating Deputy Examiner, Class II.	15th January 1904.

C. W. HODSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

IRRIGATION, ROADS AND BUILDINGS.

Calcutta, the 29th February 1904.

No 80.—Mr Lewis S Deane has been appointed, by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to the Superior Accounts Branch of the Public Works Department as an Assistant Examiner, 1st grade, and is posted to the office of the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bengal.

No 81.—Mr. Francis E. Bingham has been appointed, by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to the Superior Accounts Branch of the Public Works Department as an Assistant Examiner, 1st grade, and is posted to the office of the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Madras.

The 1st March 1904.

No. 82.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 473, dated 21st December 1903, Mr. R G. Kennedy, Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Honourable the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, Public Works Department, and Officiating Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of Bengal, is temporarily transferred to the Punjab.

No. 83—Mr. A F. Higgins, Superintending Engineer, 1st class, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of Bengal, with rank of Officiating Chief Euginęer, 3rd class, until the return of Mr. W. A. Inglis from leave or until further orders.

The 4th March 1904.

No. 87.—Babu Jnanes Chunder Bhuttacharjee, Apprentice Engineer, Bengal, is promoted to Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, with effect from the 4th February 1904.

SIDNEY PRESTON,
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1904

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE

The 26th October 1903.

From the 21st November next till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 14th November all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August, 1901 .—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's Gazette, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February, 1870, the Government of India directed that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's Gazette The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next Gazette."

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

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Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

W. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Dated Calcutta, the 3rd March 1904.

NOTIFICATIONS

No 813 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 27th February 1904 —

No. 88 of 1904.—Luce Compress and Cotton Company, manufacturers of cotton presses, of Delaware, United States of America. *Improvements in cotton presses*

No. 89 of 1904 —Otho Cromwell Duryea and Morris Columbus White, mechanics, of 933, Georgia street, in the city of Los Angeles, county of Los Angeles, State of California, United States of America *A high compression gas or vapour engine*

No. 90 of 1904 —Robert Chamberlin Hislop, manager of the Royal Dutch Petroleum Company's Bulk Oil Installation in the city of Bombay *Economising solder used for soldering tin cans by means of an improved form of solder bath*

No 91 of 1904 —Frederick Lister Croft, and Tom Arthur Perkins, engineers both of Great Northern Works, Thornbury, Bradford, in the county of York, and Frank Croft, engineer, of Alder House, Pudsey, near Bradford aforesaid *Improvements in self-lubricating bearings.*

No. 92 of 1904.—Robert Norris, boiler maker, of Dalla Dockyard, c/o Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, Limited, Rangoon, British Burma. *Improvements in machines for punching or shearing metal*

No 93 of 1904.—Montague Kelway Bamber, analytical chemist, of Colombo in the Island of Ceylon *Process for rendering jute fibres, jute hessian or other fibres or fibrics non-inflammable, and apparatus therefor*

No. 94 of 1904 —Thomas Skone, locomotive inspector, at present residing at Tindharia, D H Ry, within the Bengal Presidency *A safety push or protector against injury by the bursting of aerated water bottles during the operation of opening*

No. 95 of 1904.—Oswald Loffler, gentleman, of 81, Wahringergurtel in the city of Vienna, and Dr Wilhelm Weidle, of 35, Allee gasse, Vienna, in the empire of Austria, both subjects of the Emperor of Austria. *Improvements in filters.*

No. 96 of 1904 —Sarva Ranjan Lahiri, engineer, Mymensing *A new rice mill, to be called Lahiri's rice mill.*

No. 814 P. -The under-mentioned designs have been registered, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay and Burma. These and other designs are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M to 3 P.M, at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West), Calcutta, on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying

No 4D of 1904 -- Corangi Veeraswamy, cloth merchant, fish market, Cocanada. *A design consisting of a curved line of coriander creeper on cloth.*

No. 5D of 1904.—Corangi Veeraswamy, cloth merchant, fish market, Cocanada. *A design representing a line of camomile flowers printed on cloth.*

No. 815 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras,

Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M to 3 P M at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying —

No. 283 of 1903.—Lieutenant-Colonel R. G. Jones, Indian Staff Corps, Military assistant to the Government of Mysore, Bangalore. *A machine for starting races.* (Specification filed 1st February 1904.)

No 391 of 1903—George Dubern, engineer, residing at 7, Convent road, Calcutta. *Bottle washing machine injector.* (Specification filed 23 February 1904)

No. 447 of 1903.—Albert Henry Bristow, engineer, in the employ of Messrs. Walter Locke and Company, mechanical and electrical engineers, residing at No. 12, Dent Mission Lane, Kidderpore, in the city of Calcutta. *The better destruction and utilisation of the smoke and waste gases usually passed off unconsumed into the air from boilers, furnaces, cooking ranges and heating appliances generally* (Specification filed 24 February 1904.)

No. 468 of 1903.—Tozaburo Suzuki, prefecture of Tokyo, of No. 401, Jibeishinden, Sunamura, county of Mianmi-Katsushika, empire of Japan *Improvements in apparatus for manufacturing rock candy sugar.* (Specification filed 9 February 1904)

No 12 of 1904—The Consolidated Engineering Company, Limited, engineers, of Gotha Iron Works, Slough, in the county of Bucks, England *Improvements in or connected with vacuum brake cylinders* (Specification filed 22 February 1904.)

No 816 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each —

No 332 of 1891—William Tatham *Improvements in or applicable to machinery for preparing and spinning fibrous materials having reference to the drawing of the slivers or rovings* (From 14 March 1904 to 14 March 1905.)

No 326 of 1892—Charles Hodgson. *Improvements in apparatus for working railway points and signals* (From 14 April 1904 to 14 April 1905)

No 204 of 1893—William Bennett Rickmann. *Improvements in railway carriage lamps* (From 10 April 1904 to 10 April 1905)

No 354 of 1894—Samuel Cleland Davidson *Improvements in apparatus for exposing tea, coffee, cocoa, grain and other substances to the drying or other action of air, vapor or gases.* (From 20 March 1904 to 20 March 1905)

No. 405 of 1896—Samuel Cleland Davidson. *Improvements in machines for packing tea or other substances* (From 17 March 1904 to 17 March 1905)

No 406 of 1896—Fredrik Ljungstrom. *Improvements in evaporating or heating apparatus* (From 27 February 1904 to 27 February 1905.)

No 388 of 1897.—The Patent Aggloment Fuel Syndicate, Limited. *Improvements in apparatus for manufacturing artificial or patent fuel.* (From 18 January 1904 to 18 January 1905)

No 204 of 1898.—The Linotype Company, Limited *Improvements in the star wheels of the linotype and analogous machines* (From 22 February 1904 to 22 February 1905)

No. 213 of 1898.—The Linotype Company, Limited. *Improvements in or relating to linotype machines* (From 22 February 1904 to 22 February 1905.)

No. 56 of 1899.—Reginald Belfield. *Improvements in controllers for electric motors* (From 14 April 1904 to 14 April 1905)

No. 397 of 1899—Ahmed Ismail. *Improvements in inking hand printing blocks* (From 27 February 1904 to 27 February 1905.)

No. 175 of 1900.—Charles Alfred Carlesde Canudenberg. *A new composition for paving roads, footways, lining terraces, cellars, yards, stables, and the like which consists of a preparation of bituminous matter and rubber or caoutchouc.* (From 20 December 1904 to 20 December 1905.)

No. 817 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the under-mentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2) of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased —

No 300 of 1899—Paul Lacroix. *Improvements in acetylène gas generators.* (Specification filed 24 November 1899)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof.

The sum of R50 for the above invention.

No 138 of 1898—John William Scarth. *An improved apparatus for the generation of acetylene gas and the like purposes.* (Specification filed 25 November 1898)

No. 264 of 1898—Thomas Edwin George Cooper. *Sanitary separating utensils.* (Specification filed 24 November 1898.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*b*) After the expiration of the fourth year and before the expiration of the fifth year from the date of filing of the specification—

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions

No 197 of 1896—Frederick Elijah Blaisdell *Improvements in or connected with holders for pencils, crayons, caustics, and the like.* (Specification filed 25 November 1896.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*d*) After the expiration of the sixth year and before the expiration of the seventh year from the date of the filing of the specification.

The sum of R50 for the above invention.

No. 213 of 1892—Edison United Phonograph Company. *Improvements in phonographs* (Specification filed 23 November 1892)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*h*) After the expiration of the tenth year and before the expiration of the eleventh year from the date of the filing of the specification.

The sum of R100 for the above invention.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, will in future be open for the transaction of business from 11 A M to 3 P.M. on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Cheques and money orders will only be accepted if made payable *at Calcutta* to the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October 1895 in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications, and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitor's room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

C. R. WILSON,
Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 3rd March 1904.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 29th February 1904.

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION			RESERVE IN COIN AND BULLION.				
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL	Silver Coin	Gold Coin and Bullion	Silver held as security for notes under Act VIII of 1900	Gold in transit to England	TOTAL
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Calcutta	2,07,32,410	12,90,36,315	14,97,68,725	2,78,37,341	8,64,83,810	19,57,547		11,62,78,698
Allahabad	...	1,66,92,840	1,66,92,840	1,33,88,547	13,26,090			1,47,14,637
Lahore	..	2,41,47,650	2,41,47,650	90,59,850	6,33,735		.	96,93,585
Bombay	59,11,445	10,41,13,015	11,00,24,460	2,88,25,143	5,09,92,719	58,10,452	75,00,000	9,31,34,314
Karachi	...	86,62,075	86,62,075	21,27,940	11,15,175		...	32,43,115
Madras	46,55,560	3,84,26,190	4,30,81,750	1,06,41,080	1,39,51,545	..	.	2,45,92,625
Calicut	...	13,54,405	13,54,405	4,13,420	5,07,495	.	..	9,20,915
Rangoon	..	1,91,37,075	1,91,37,075	99,09,140	3,82,065			1,02,91,205
	3,12,99,415	34,15,69,625	37,28,69,040					
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			*Nil*					
TOTAL R			37,28,69,040	10,22,02,461	15,53,92,634	77,73,999	75,00,000	27,28,69,094
Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one circle on another								*Nil.*
NET TOTAL R								27,28,69,094
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of R10,20,81,500 held under Section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act XX of 1882								9,99,99,946
GRAND TOTAL R								37,28,69,040

O. T. BARROW,
Offg. Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 29th February 1904

PARTICULARS	3 PER CENT OF 1896-97	3½ PER CENT LOANS							4 PER CENT LOANS							4½ PER CENT LOANS			GRAND TOTAL
		of 1842-43	of 1854-55	of 1865	of 1879	of 1893-94	of 1900-01	TOTAL	of 1832-33	of 1835-36	of 1842-43	of 1854-55	Transfer of 1865	Reduced 4 per cent Loan of 1879	TOTAL	of 1870	TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, 4½ PER CENT PORTION	TOTAL	
Balance of 1st February 1904	1,01,30,700	1,65,47,900	10,57,05,200	2,40,77,500	1,25,22,300	100	21,70,000	16,10,24,000	6,934	5,000		3,500	40,800	2,500	58,734	5,000	29,500	34,500	17,12,48,534
Add—																			
Amount of 3½ 1854-55 Loan Certificates transferred to stock in London			5,71,700					5,71,700											5,71,700
Amount enfaced at Madras up to 9th February 1904		13,400		24,100				37,500											37,500
Amount enfaced at Bombay up to 20th February 1904	3,000	3,000	3,500	7,500				14,000											17,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 29th February 1904		48,600	1,81,200	15,500			1,000	2,46,300											2,46,300
	1,01,33,700	1,66,13,100	10,64,62,600	2,41,24,600	1,25,22,300	100	21,71,500	16,18,94,300	6,934	5,000		3,500	40,800	2,500	58,734	5,000	29,500	34,500	17,21,21,234
Deduct—																			
Amount written off in the London Registers		7,000	2,01,000	1,00,000				3,08,000											3,08,000
Balance on 29th February 1904	1,01,33,700	1,66,06,100	10,62,61,600	2,40,24,600	1,25,22,300	100	21,71,600	16,15,86,300	6,934	5,000		3,500	40,800	2,500	58,734	5,000	29,500	34,500	17,18,13,234

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 31st December 1903 enfaced from India 11,2[illegible] lakhs re-transferred from London 10,8[illegible] lakhs
" 1st Jan 1904 " 15th Jan 1904 ditto 4 " ditto 9 "
" 16th " " " 31st " " ditto " ditto 3
" 1st Feb. " " 15th Feb " ditto 18 ditto 4 "
" 16th " " " 29th " " ditto 9 " ditto 3 "

11,251 lakhs 10,887 lakhs
10,887 "

Balance against India 364 lakhs

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 3rd March 1904

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 29th February 1904.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund . . .				1,24,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	74,49,572	10	6	1,52,47,152	12	11
Public Deposits at Branches	77,97,580	2	5			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches . .				9,57,65,524	8	3
Bank Post Bills, etc .				3,72,403	3	6
Sundries . .				17,55,763	14	3
RUPEES				14,55,90,844	6	11

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities				1,13,20,112	7	6
Other authorised Investments				72,09,313	12	8
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities				3,51,16,747	0	3
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities				1,93,85,472	14	9
Bills discounted and purchased				2,82,17,782	13	6
Balances with other Banks				11,39,065	0	3
Bullion . .				2,577	6	0
Dead Stock .				18,03,250	14	11
Stamps .				14,227	15	8
Sundries . .				9,64,197	13	3
				10,51,72,748	2	9
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office*	1,76,21,159	14	7	4,04,18,096	4	2
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches†	2,27,96,936	5	7			
RUPEES				14,55,90,844	6	11

* Includes Sovs and ½ Sovs, value R 1,52,925 0 0
† Do. do. do " 1,24,132 8 0
R 2,77,057 8 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 3rd March 1904.

H. F. FRESHWATER,
Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 7 per cent
Percentage 35 72

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 4th December 1901.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal —

1. Engineers
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers
4. Draftsmen.
5. Press workers
6. Photo-Mechanical workers.
7. Mechanical apprentices.
8. Metal and wood carvers.

E. ATKINSON, Major, R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

Specimens of Persian Manuscripts for the use of candidates for the degree of Honour and High Proficiency examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, under the authority of the Government of India, Price R6 Forwarded V.P P., on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 26, Mangoe Lane.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in oriental languages, the Board of Examiners will in future publish periodically a collection of specimen papers set for the examinations held by them. A collection of papers recently set is now ready for sale—price Rs. 3 per copy—and may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 26, Mangoe Lane.

DARJEELING GOVERNMENT CEMETERY.

List of monuments which have fallen into a ruinous condition in the above cemetery, and should no person interested therein undertake to restore the same, they will be treated at the next repairs of the cemetery in such manner as the Officer in charge of the cemetery may decide to be necessary, under Rule XX, Government of India Notification No. 178, dated Simla, the 21st May 1897

No. of Grave	Name of deceased	Date of death	REMARKS.
	William Phillips . . .	16th June 1855 .	B M S, aged 4 years 2 months and 20 days } One grave
	and		
22 S .	John Fort Withecombe	25th June 1855	Aged 8 years 2 months and 2 days. } One grave
27 S . .	W. C. T Sage . .	3rd October 1856	. ...
76 S . . .	No information in record .		.. .
12 S . . .	Barbara Douglas Agnes Sutherland	8th June 1859 .	Wife of John Sutherland, M D, Civil Surgeon of Patna.

Any persons interested in the above graves should communicate with the Reverend T. E. F Cole, Chaplain of Darjeeling, at once

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 25th February 1904

No 605-*P*.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 5 of the Scheduled Districts Act, XIV of 1874, and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is pleased to extend the Bengal Eastern Frontier Regulation, 1873 (V of 1873) to the districts of Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling.

W C MACPHERSON,
Offg Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR-GENERAL, ARMY REMOUNT DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Simla, the 18th February 1904.

No. 6 —The undermentioned officer of the Army Remount Department is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate, under the leave rules for the Indian Army, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty :—

Captain George Henry Badcock, 7th Lancers, 11th Superintendent, Army Remount Department, for 9 months, with effect from the 10th February 1904, or subsequent date, as he may avail himself of the leave. Pension service twelfth year commenced on the 14th September 1903.

H. GOAD, Colonel,
Director-General, Army Remount Department.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

It is ordered that the Superintendent of the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, for the time being, be exempted from liability to serve on Juries in this Court

Dated this 17th Day of February 1904

FRANCIS W. MACLEAN
H. T. PRINSEP.
CHUNDER M. GHOSE.
AMEER ALI
C. H. HILL.
S. G. SALE
J. F STEVENS
R HARINGTON.
J PRATT.
H L STEPHEN
C. M. W BRETT.
GILBERT S HENDERSON
B G GEIDT
S C MITRA

THE HONOURABLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 25th February 1904.

No. 190. - In exercise of the power conferred by section 9 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to make the additions hereinafter set forth below to the rules published under the Chief Commissioner's Notification No 71—401-A, dated the 26th January 1903, to regulate the possession and transport of petroleum :—

Add as rule III (3)—

"The capacity in gallons shall be conspicuously marked on every storage tank or other receptacle in every place referred to in rule II (3) (*b*)."

Add as rule III (4) —

"Every tank or other receptacle for the storage of petroleum in bulk shall be protected by an efficient lightning conductor.

"Provided that a tank or receptacle which is not of sufficient capacity to contain 10,000 gallons of petroleum need not be so protected, if it is so situated as not to be liable to cause danger in the event of the petroleum being ignited, *i e*, if it is not in close proximity to any other such tank, or receptacle, or to any building, and if it is surrounded by a wall, or moat, or combination of both, sufficient to prevent the flow of petroleum beyond certain circumscribed limits in the event of the escape of the whole contents of the tank when full."

Add as rule III (5)—

"Not less than once in every year the holder of a license granted under rule II (3) (*b*) shall test or cause to be tested the efficiency of the lightning conductor referred to in sub-rule (4) in such manner as th authority granting the license may, by general or special order, declare to be sufficient."

Add as rule III (6)—

"Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-rule (5), an officer appointed in writing by the Chief Commissioner in this behalf may enter any place in respect of which a license has been granted under rule II (3) (*b*) for the purpose of testing the efficiency of the lightning conductor, at any time after sunrise and before sunset"

At the end of the endorsement on Form C the following blank condition shall be added, namely:—

"Special condition relating to the manner of testing the lightning conductor, to be prescribed by the authority granting the license."

By order,

A. B. MINCHIN, Captain,
First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara

II B

DIRECTOR OF RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 27th February 1904.

No. 4—Mr R C Moss, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, has been granted, by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, two months' furlough in extension of the eight months' furlough on medical certificate referred to in Director of Railway Construction's Notification No. 37, dated 15th September 1903.

E. I. SHADBOLT,
Offg Director of Railway Construction.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 1st March 1904.

No. 22—Lieutenant-Colonel G. B Renny, I.A., Controller of Military Accounts, is granted eight months' leave (the first 60 days being privilege leave) to proceed out of India on private affairs, under India Army Order No 64, dated the 1st February 1904, and the leave rules of 1886 for the Indian Army; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty. Pension service 32nd year, commenced 27th March 1903.

No. 23—Major B W. Marlow, I A, Military Accountant, 1st class, is granted eight months' leave (the first 60 days being privilege leave) to proceed out of India on private affairs, under India Army Order No 64, dated the 1st February 1904, and the leave rules of 1886 for the Indian Army, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty. Pension service 20th year, commenced 12th November 1903.

W. R. L. ANDERSON, Colonel,
Accountant General, Military Department.

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 20th/22nd February 1904.

No. 695.—Under the provisions of section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (V of 1898) and of section 7 of the Cantonments Act (XIII of 1889) as applied to the Baluchistan Agency territories, the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General is pleased to appoint Captain W. T. Barry, Assistant Cantonment Magistrate of Quetta, to be a Magistrate of the 3rd class, within the limits of the Quetta Cantonment.

No. 696—With the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council and in exercise of the powers conferred by section 8 (1) of the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act (IX of 1887) and section 9 of the Cantonments Act (XIII of 1889) as applied to the Baluchistan Agency territories, the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General is pleased to appoint Captain W. T. Barry, Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, Quetta, to be Additional Judge of the Court of Small Causes in the Cantonment of Quetta, with powers to exercise jurisdiction in suits of which the value does not exceed fifty rupees

By order,
DENYS DE S. BRAY,
Second Assistant.

REVENUE AND FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

Peshawar, the 26th February 1904.

ERRATUM.

No. 243-*A*.—In Committees Department Notification No. 157-A, dated 9th February 1904, *for* Mr. Cilas Barta, *read* Mr Cilas Barla

RAHIM BAKHSH, Personal Asstt.,
for Revenue and Financial Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
North-West Frontier Province.

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

POWERS.

Peshawar, the 6th February 1904.

No 14-*A*.—Under the provisions of section 58 (1) of the North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation, No VII of 1901, Sardar Sultan Asad Jan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, is invested with the powers of a Munsif of the 1st class with respect to cases generally within the limits of the Civil District of Kohat.

2 The Honourable the Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that Sardar Sultan Asad Jan shall be deemed, for the purposes of the said Regulation, to be a Munsif.

LEAVE.

The 23rd February 1904.

No. 19.—In continuation of Notification No. 58, dated 6th April 1903, it is hereby notified that the furlough granted to Mr H. G Fitzgerald, District Superintendent of Police, has been extended by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, by a further period of one month.

APPOINTMENT.

The 23rd February 1904.

No. 20.—On relinquishing charge of the duties of Officiating Political Agent, Kurram, Mr. S. E Pears, I.C.S., Assistant Commissioner, is transferred to the Tochi Agency on special duty, where he assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 3rd February 1904.

The 1st March 1904.

No. 26.—Lieutenant G. H. Anderson, I.A., Political Assistant, 3rd Class, who has been placed under the orders of the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General, North-West Frontier Province, is posted to the Hazara District as Assistant Commissioner, and assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 20th February 1904.

TRANSFER AND APPOINTMENT.

The 23rd February 1904.

No. 21.—Sardar Sultan Asad Jan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, was attached to the Khyber Agency from the afternoon of the 27th January 1904 to the afternoon of the 4th February 1904, and was thereafter transferred to the Kohat District as Treasury Officer Kohat, *vice* Wazirzada Muhammad Akram Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, on leave and assumed charge of his duties on the afternoon of the 6th February 1904.

REVERSION.

The 26th February 1904.

No. 23.—Arbab Mir Ahmad Khan, Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner reverted to his substantive post of Tahsildar, with effect from the afternoon of the 12th February 1904

The 1st March 1904.

No. 25.—The leave on medical certificate granted to Wazirzada Muhammad Akram Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, in Notification No. 17, dated the 17th February 1904, has been extended by a period of three weeks.

By order,

A. H GRANT,

Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, N.-W. F. Province.

The 24th February 1904.

No 22.—Lieutenant F. E Wilson, I M S, assumed charge of the Civil medical duties of Chitral on the forenoon of the 14th December 1903.

EXAMINATION

The 26th February 1904.

No. 24.—The next half-yearly examination in the Pashtu language by the Higher Standard will be held at Peshawar, Dera Ismail Khan, Gilgit, Chitral, Quetta, and Mian Mir on the 5th April 1904 and following day

The examination for Tahsildars, Naib Tahsildars, and subordinate officers of the Police and Irrigation Departments will be held at Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan on the 7th April 1904.

By order,

H N BOLTON,

Assistant Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Return of Births and Deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday, the 6th February 1904.

Number.	Districts	Municipal Towns	Population according to the Census of 1901.	Births. Males	Births. Females	Births. Total.	Deaths Total	Deaths Males	Deaths Females	Cause of death: Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory disease.	Injuries	All other causes.	Infants under one year of age: Males	Females	Total	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	Number.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	Hazára	Abbottábad	3,395		1	1			.										.	..	15	.	1
2	Hazára	Nawashahr	4,114	4	3	7	2		2				1				1	..	1	1	89	25	2
3	Hazára	Buffa	7,029	2	2	4	2		2				2								30	15	3
4	Hazára	Haripur	5,578	1	3	4	7	4	3		1		2				4		1	1	37	65	4
5	Peshâwar	Peshâwar	73,343	28	14	42	28	16	12	.	.		19	1	1	.	7	5	2	7	30	20	5
6	Kohat	Kohat	18,092	0	8	14	7	3	4		.		4		1	1	1				40	20	6
7	Bannu	Bannu	10,070	6	4	10	8	6	2				5	1		.	2	1		1	52	41	7
8	Bannu	Lakki	5,218	1		1	5	2	3	...			4		..		1	1		1	10	50	8
9	Dera Ismail Khan	Dera Ismail Khan	28,287	11	5	16	23	13	10		..		16	1	1		5	4	3	7	29	42	9
10	Dera Ismail Khan	Kulachi	9,125	1	2	3	4		4				4						.	.	17	23	10
		TOTAL	164,251	60	42	102	86	44	42		1		57	3	3	1	21	11	7	18	32	27	

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province, on the general health of the Municipal Towns during the week ending Saturday, the 6th February 1904.

Births and deaths in Municipal Towns.—In the 10 Municipal Towns, 102 births were registered (60 males and 42 females), giving a birth-rate of 32 per mille of population, 86 deaths were registered (44 males and 42 females), giving a death-rate of 27 per mille of population.

PAT. A. WEIR, LT.-COL., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

Peshâwar, the 24th February 1904.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE,—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—IRRIGATION BRANCH.

Irrigation Operations of the Kharif Crop of 1903 on the Swat River Canal

STATEMENT NO I.

Comparative Abstract of Irrigation and Rainfall in the Peshawar District.

District.	Of the District: Total area in acres.	Of the District: Culturable area in acres.	Of the District: Cultivated area in acres	Culturable area commanded by canals in acres.	Culturable area at present irrigable by canals in acres.	Area irrigated in acres: Kharif 1903	Area irrigated in acres: Kharif 1902	In comparison with last crop: Increase	In comparison with last crop: Decrease.	Rainfall in Kharif months (inches): April 1903	April 1902	May 1903	May 1902	June 1903	June 1902	July 1903	July 1902	August 1903	August 1902	September 1903	September 1902	Total. 1903	Total. 1902.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Peshawar . .	1,668,678	1,243,225	889,641	155,153	15- 153	67,524	66,605	919	.	0 53	0 55	1 45	0 35	0 07	0 99	1·42	4·07	1 23	2 04	1 68	0·96	6 38	8 96
TOTAL SWAT RIVER CANAL . .	...			155,153	155,153	67,524	66,605	919				.		.	.	..	.	.		.			

J. BENTON,
Secretary for Irrigation, North-West Frontier Province.

LAHORE;
The 25th February 1904.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE,—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—IRRIGATION BRANCH.

Irrigation Operations of the Kharif Crop of 1903 on the Swat River Canal.

STATEMENT No. II.

Statement in acres of crops irrigated in the Peshawar District.

Description of crops.	Peshawar.
Sugarcane	5,242
Rice	365
Cotton	3,040
Indigo	49
Maize	48,728
Jowar	3,351
Other crops	6,749
Total Kharif, 1903	67,524
Ditto, 1902	66,605
Increase in 1903	919

J. BENTON,
Secretary for Irrigation, North-West Frontier Province

LAHORE;
The 25th February 1904.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 26th February 1904

No. 43 —Offices reported opened and closed from 1st to 20th February 1904.

Name of office	Where situated.	Date	REMARKS.
	Government Telegraph Offices.		
Allahabad, Meagherganj	United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	5th February	Opened
Calcutta, Maniktala	Bengal	15th "	Ditto
Chamba	Punjab and North West Frontier Province	26th November 1903	Ditto
Deniyaya	Ceylon	6th February	Ditto
Dinhata (Cooch Behar)	Bengal	5th "	Ditto
Faridkot	Punjab and North-West Frontier Province	7th "	Ditto
Gobichetti—Palyam	Madras	2nd "	Ditto.
Pyawbwe	Burma	1st "	Ditto
Rahpar (Cutch)	Bombay	6th "	Ditto
Rangoon Boundary Road	Burma	9th "	Ditto
	Railway Telegraph Offices.		
Bagnan	Bengal Nagpur Railway	8th February	Opened
Bhusandpur	Ditto	1st "	Ditto
Derol	Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway	8th "	Ditto
Kharsalia	Ditto	8th "	Ditto
Pathardihi	East Indian Railway	8th "	Ditto
Pilol	Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway	8th "	Ditto
Quetta	Quetta-Nushki Railway	26th November 1903	Ditto
Samlaya	Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.	8th February	Ditto

The 1st March 1904.

No. 44.—Offices reported opened and closed during the week ending 27th February 1904 —

Name of office	Where situated	Date	REMARKS.
	Government Telegraph Office		
Sobhapur	Central Provinces	24th February	Opened.

A. L. H PALMER,
for Director, Traffic Branch.

The 3rd March 1904.

No. 45 —The following reversion in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department is ordered with effect from the 15th December 1903 :—

Name	From	To
S. C. Maulik	Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, and Assistant Superintendent, class VI, 2nd grade, temporary (old grading).	Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade

CORRECTION.

In Notification No 33, dated the 4th of November 1903, promoting Mr B. C Wernicke from Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, and Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 2nd grade, temporary (old grading) to Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, permanent,

For " 1st October 1903"

Read " 14th November 1903".

S H C HUTCHINSON,
Director General of Telegraphs

REPORT OF DESERTION.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, Durham Light Infantry Regiment, dated at Calicut, this 29th day of February 1904

Number, Rank, and Name,—No 6740 Private Robert Gillespie.
Age,—23 years
Height,—5 feet 5 inches
Colour of,—Complexion—fair, hair, brown, eyes, blue
Trade,—Hammerman.
Date of enlistment,—12th July 1899
Place of enlistment, London.
Parish and County in which born,—Tyne Dock, Durham
Date of desertion or absence,—23rd February 1904
Place of desertion or absence,—Calicut
Marks,—Heart, arrow, one cross left forearm, scar abdomen, bandy-legged
Under 5 years' service

A H M BOWERS, Lieutenant,
Commanding Detachment, 1st Battn, Durham Light Infantry, Calicut.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* and upwards at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, for *cash only* at the following rates, *viz* —

	Government officers	General public	Postage extra
	R	R	Annas
1-pound tin	10	12	8
½ "	5	6	6
¼ "	2-8	3	4

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April 1903, the price of this Quinine will be as follows —

1-pound tin, R16, or post-free, R16-8
½ " R8, " R8-6
¼ " R4, " R4-6

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Monthly Weather Review, June and July 1903. By W. L. Dallas (illustrated by 6 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1.

Annual Summary of the Monthly Weather Review, 1902. By Sir John Eliot (illustrated by 6 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R3.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. XV, Part I. By Sir John Eliot (illustrated by 12 plates). Quarto. Paper cover R1.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. XV, Part II. By W. L. Dallas Price R1.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. XVI, Part I. By Sir John Eliot. Quarto. Paper cover. R3.

LIST OF NEW BOOK PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 27th FEBRUARY 1904.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XXXI, Part I. By Director, Geological Survey of India, R1 per Part, or R2 per Volume of 4 Parts.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1904

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No Bom 18 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1842-43, for Rupees one hundred only (R100), originally standing in the name of Deepchund Nalchund and last endorsed to Kavusji Bejanji Sethna Jalbhoy Ardesher Sett, Jehangir Cursetjee Sett, and Sorabji Cursetjee Sett, the proprietors, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the Proprietors

The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above-mentioned Security.

Name of the advertiser—SORABJEE C. SETT,
Residence—HEERA BAUG, BYCULLA.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Notes No. 022264 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1893-94 for R500, and No. 022265 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1893-94 for R500, originally standing in the name of Shama Soondery Debya, administratrix of Tariney Churn Bhattacharjee, empowered to draw interest only. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest, and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the certificate holders Alokashi Debi and Rasmoni Debi after two years from the date of last advertisement.

Names of the Proprietresses,—ALOKASHI DEBI and RASHMONI DEBI,
Residence,—P. O. Shashpur, District Bankura.

Stolen.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 008311, 008312, 008314, of the 3 per cent loan of 1896-97 for R500 each, originally standing in the name of Koonjalal Addy and last endorsed to Nogendra Bala Deby, the proprietress, by whom they were never endôrsed to any other person Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietress.

Name of advertiser—KOONJA LAL BANERJEE'
Residence—Janai, District Hoogli.

Destroyed

The Government Promissory Note No 318745 of the 4 per cent Loan of 1865 for R2,000, originally standing in the name of Bhagirthibai Bhoseker, the proprietress, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been destroyed, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the certificate-holder The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above-mentioned security.

Advertiser—GOVIND ANANT BHOSEKER,
Certificate-holder'
Residence—Wai Dharmpure.



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PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 4th March, 1904, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT NO. IV OF 1904.

THE NORTH-WEST BORDER MILITARY POLICE BILL, 1904.

CONTENTS.

SECTIONS.

An Act to provide for the Regulation of the Border Military Police Force in the North West-Frontier Province.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the regulation of the Border Military Police Force in the North-West Frontier Province, It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title, extent, application and commencement

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the North-West Border Military Police Act, 1904.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of the North-West Frontier Province, and applies also to every member of the Border Military Police Force, wherever he may be serving; and

(*3*) It shall come into force on such day as the Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint in this behalf.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) "Military Police-officer" means a person who, at the commencement of this Act, is serving in the Border Military Police

Force, or who, after the commencement of this Act, has been appointed to the Border Military Police Force under this Act and has signed a recruiting roll on which the conditions of service contained in the schedule are set forth:

(b) "Commandant" means a person appointed by the Local Government to be a Commandant of the Border Military Police Force under this Act:

(c) "active service" means service against hostile tribes or raiders or against other persons in the field: and

(d) the expressions "assault", "criminal force", "fraudulently", "reason to believe" and "voluntarily causing hurt" have the meanings assigned to them, respectively, in the Indian Penal Code.

Power to maintain Border Military Police Force.

3. The Local Government may maintain a force, to be called the Border Military Police Force, for the better protection and administration of the external frontier of British India within the limits of or adjoining the North-West Frontier Province or any part thereof.

Constitution of Force

4. The Border Military Police Force shall consist of such number of officers and men, and shall be constituted in such manner, and the members of such Force shall receive such pay, pension and other remuneration, as shall, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, be ordered by the Local Government.

Appointment and powers of superior officers

5 (1) The Local Government may appoint any person to be Commandant and may appoint other superior officers of the Border Military Police Force, or of any part thereof, constituted in any one or more districts.

(2) The Commandant and every other officer so appointed shall possess, and may exercise, such power and authority over the subordinate officers and members of the Force at any time under his command as is provided by or under this Act.

Appointment of subordinate officers and men

6. The appointment of subordinate officers and men of the Border Military Police Force shall rest with the Deputy Commissioner and the Commandant, who shall respectively exercise such powers, in such manner, as may be prescribed by rules made under this Act.

Superintendence, control and administration of Force

7. The superintendence of, and control over, the Border Military Police Force shall vest in the Local Government; and the said Force shall be administered by the Deputy Commissioner and the Commandant, respectively, in accordance with the provisions of this Act and of any rules made thereunder.

8. (1) Every Military Police-officer who—

More heinous offences.

(a) begins, excites, causes or joins in any mutiny or sedition, or being present at any mutiny or sedition, does not use his utmost endeavours to suppress it, or knowing, or having reason to believe in, the existence of any mutiny, or of any intention to mutiny, does not, without delay, give information thereof to his commanding or other superior officer; or

(b) uses, or attempts to use, criminal force to, or commits an assault on, his superior officer, whether on or off duty; or

(c) shamefully abandons or delivers up any garrison, fortress, post or guard which is committed to his charge or which it is his duty to defend; or

(d) directly or indirectly holds correspondence with, or assists or relieves, any person in arms against the State, or omits to discover immediately to his commanding or other superior officer any such correspondence coming to his knowledge; or

who, while on active service,—

(e) disobeys the lawful command of his superior officer; or

(f) deserts the service, or,

(g) being a sentry, sleeps upon his post, or quits it without being regularly relieved or without leave; or,

(h) without authority, leaves his commanding officer, or his post or party, to go in search of plunder, or

(i) quits his guard, picquet, party or patrol without being regularly relieved or without leave, or

(j) uses criminal force to, or commits an assault on, any person bringing provisions or other necessaries to camp or quarters, or forces a safeguard or, without authority, breaks into any house or any other place for plunder, or plunders, destroys or damages any property of any kind; or

(k) intentionally causes or spreads a false alarm in action or in camp, garrison or quarters; or

(l) displays cowardice in the execution of his duty,

shall be punishable with transportation for life or for a term of not less than seven years, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to fourteen years, or with fine which may extend to three months' pay, or with fine to that extent in addition to such sentence of transportation or imprisonment, as the case may be, as may be passed upon him under this section.

(2) If any Military Police-officer, while on active service with a force beyond the limits of British India, is charged with committing any offence described in clause (c), clause (d), or clause (f), of sub-section (1), or the offence of culpable homicide amounting to murder, he may be summarily tried for such offence by the Political Officer accompanying the force, sitting with two other officers appointed by the Political Officer for this purpose.

(3) Every officer appointed under sub-section (2) shall be either—

(a) a British officer, as defined in the Indian Articles of War, or

(b) a civil officer of gazetted rank, or

(c) a Military Police-officer appointed under section 5:

Provided that, if circumstances permit, not less than one such officer shall be a Military Police-officer appointed under section 5.

(4) If one or both of the officers sitting with the Political Officer concur with him in finding the accused guilty and the Political Officer so directs, the accused shall be forthwith shot to death.

9. Every Military Police-officer who—

Less heinous offences.

(a) is in a state of intoxication when on or for any duty, or on parade or on the line of march; or

(b) strikes or attempts to force any sentry, or,

(c) being in command of a guard, picquet or patrol, refuses to receive any prisoner duly committed to his charge, or, without proper authority, releases any prisoner, or negligently suffers any prisoner to escape; or,

(d) being under arrest or in confinement, leaves his arrest or confinement before he is set at liberty by proper authority; or

(e) is grossly insubordinate or insolent to his superior officer in the execution of his office; or

(f) refuses to superintend or assist in the making of any field-work or other work of any description ordered to be made either in quarters or in the field; or

(g) strikes or otherwise ill-uses any Military Police-officer subordinate to him in rank or position; or,

(h) being in command at any post or on the march and receiving a complaint that any one under his command has beaten or otherwise maltreated or oppressed any person, or has committed any riot or trespass, fails, on proof of the truth of the complaint, to have due reparation made as far as possible to the injured person and to report the case to the proper authority; or

(i) designedly or through neglect injures or loses, or fraudulently disposes of, his arms, clothes, tools, equipments, ammunition, accoutrements or Military Police necessaries, or any such articles entrusted to him or belonging to any other person; or

(j) malingers, or feigns or produces disease or infirmity in himself, or intentionally delays his cure, or aggravates his disease or infirmity; or,

(k) with intent to render himself or any other person unfit for service, voluntarily causes hurt to himself or any other person; or

(l) does not, when called upon by his superior officer so to do, or upon ceasing to be a Military Police-officer, forthwith deliver up, or duly account for, all or any arms, ammunition, stores, accoutrements, appointments or other property issued or supplied to him, or in his custody or possession, as such Military Police-officer; or

who, while not on active service,—

(m) disobeys the lawful command of his superior officer; or

(n) plunders, destroys or damages any property of any kind; or,

(o) being a sentry, sleeps upon his post or quits it without being regularly relieved or without leave; or

(p) deserts the service;

shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to three months' pay, or with both.

10. (1) The Deputy Commissioner and the Commandant, respectively, may, subject to any rules made under this Act, award, in lieu of, or in addition to, suspension or dismissal, any of the following punishments to any Military Police-officer who is, in the opinion of the Deputy Commissioner or Commandant, as the case may be, guilty of disobedience, neglect of duty or remissness in the discharge of any duty, or of rendering himself unfit to discharge his duty, or of other misconduct in his capacity as such Military Police-officer, that is to say,—

Minor punishments.

(a) reduction in rank and emoluments;

(b) fine to any amount not exceeding one month's pay and allowances;

(c) confinement to quarters for a term not exceeding one month;

(d) confinement in the quarter-guard for not more than fifteen days, with or without punishment-drill or extra guard, fatigue or other duty;

(e) removal from any office of distinction or special emolument in the Force.

(2) The Deputy Commissioner, or the Commandant, or an officer, not being below the rank of subadar, commanding a separate detachment or an outpost or in temporary command at the head-quarters of a district during the absence of the Deputy Commissioner and Commandant, may, without a formal trial, award to any Military Police-officer who is subject to his authority any of the following punishments for the commission of any petty offence against discipline, which is not otherwise provided for in this Act, or which is not of a sufficiently serious nature to call for a prosecution before a Criminal Court, that is to say,—

(a) confinement for not more than seven days in the quarter-guard or such other place as may be considered suitable, with forfeiture of all pay and allowances during its continuance;

(b) punishment-drill, or extra guard, fatigue or other duty, for not more than thirty days, with or without confinement to quarters.

(3) Any one of the punishments described in sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) may be awarded separately or in combination with any one or more of the said punishments respectively.

11. Every person sentenced under this Act to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months shall, if he is also dismissed from the Border Military Police Force, be imprisoned in the nearest prison or such other prison as the Local Government may, by general or special order, direct; but, if he is not also dismissed from the said Force, he may, if the Court or the Deputy Commissioner so directs, be confined in the quarter-guard or such other place as the Court or the Deputy Commissioner may consider suitable.

Place of imprisonment.

12. No Military Police-officer shall be at liberty to—

Resignation and withdrawal from Force

(a) resign his appointment during the term of his engagement, except before the expiration of the first three months of his service, or

(b) withdraw himself from all or any of the duties of his appointment,

without the permission in writing (to be previously obtained) of the Deputy Commissioner or Commandant or other officer authorised by the Deputy Commissioner to grant such permission.

13. (1) It shall be the duty of every Military Police-officer promptly to obey and to execute all orders and warrants lawfully issued to him by any competent authority, to detect and bring offenders to justice, and to apprehend all persons whom he is legally authorised to apprehend and for whose apprehension sufficient grounds exist.

General duties of Military Police-officers

(2) Every Military Police-officer shall be liable to serve without and beyond, as well as within, the limits of British India.

14. The Local Government may, by general or special order, confer or impose upon any Military Police-officer any of the powers or duties conferred or imposed on a Police-officer of any class or grade by any enactment for the time being in force.

Powers and duties conferable and imposable on Military Police-officers

15. (1) In any suit or proceeding against any Military Police-officer for any act done by him in pursuance of a warrant or order of a competent authority, it shall be lawful for him to plead that such act was done by him under the authority of such warrant or order

Protection for acts of Military Police-officers

(2) Such plea may be proved by the production of the warrant or order directing the act, and, if it is so proved, such Military Police-officer shall thereupon be discharged from liability in respect of the act so done by him, notwithstanding any defect in the jurisdiction of the authority which issued such warrant or order.

(3) All suits and proceedings (whether civil or criminal) against any person which may lawfully be brought for anything done or intended to be done under the powers conferred by, or in pursuance of, any provision of this Act or the rules thereunder, shall be commenced within three months after the act complained of was committed, and not otherwise; and notice in writing of such suit or proceeding and of the cause thereof shall be given to the defendant or his superior officer one month at least before the commencement of the suit or proceeding.

16. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Local Government may declare that the Court of any Deputy Commissioner, and no other Court, shall be deemed to be the Court of Session for the disposal of cases, or of any class of cases, arising under this Act

Authority to confer exclusive powers of Sessions Court on Deputy Commissioner

17. Any person invested with any powers under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, for the disposal of any case under this Act within the limits of British India, shall, in relation to any case arising under this Act beyond such limits, have the same powers and be subject to the same conditions as to appeal or otherwise as if such case had arisen within such limits.

Criminal powers conferred within British India to be exercisable beyond British India

18. The Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, by notification in the official Gazette, apply, with such modifications (if any) as it may think fit, any of the provisions of this Act and the rules thereunder to the Border Militia or to any persons for the time being enrolled for similar service on the external frontier of British India.

Application of Act to other bodies enrolled for service on frontier

19. The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, make rules—

Power to make rules.

(a) regulating the functions and powers of the Deputy Commissioner and Commandant, respectively, under this Act;

(b) regulating the classes and grades of, and the remuneration to be paid to the officers and men of, and the conditions of service in, the Border Military Police Force;

(c) fixing the period of service for Military Police-officers in any district or local area;

(d) regulating the award of minor punishments to Military Police-officers under the powers conferred by section 10, and providing for appeals from, or the revision of, orders under that section; and,

(e) generally, for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this Act.

THE SCHEDULE.

CONDITIONS OF SERVICE.

[*See section 2, clause (a).*]

AFTER you have served for (*such period as the Local Government may have prescribed in this behalf*) in the Border Military Police Force maintained under the North-West Border

Military Police Act, 1904, you may at any time, when not on active service, apply for your discharge, through the officer to whom you may be subordinate, to the Commandant or to the Deputy Commissioner of the district in which you may be serving, and you will be granted your discharge after three months from the date of your application, unless your discharge would cause the vacancies in the said Force to exceed one-tenth of the sanctioned strength, in which case you shall be bound to remain until this objection is waived by competent authority or removed. But when on active service you shall have no claim to a discharge and you shall be bound to remain to do your duty until the necessity for retaining you in the said Force ceases, when you may make your application in the manner hereinbefore prescribed. In the event of your re-enlistment after you have been discharged, you shall have no claim to reckon for pension or other purposes your service previous to your discharge:

Provided that, if you wish to withdraw from the said Force, you may resign at any time before the expiration of the first three months of your service, but not afterwards until the completion of the period prescribed as aforesaid:

Provided, also, that the Commandant or the Deputy Commissioner may, if he thinks fit, allow you to resign at any time on your giving three months' notice of your wish to do so.

Signature of Military Police-officer in acknowledgment of the above having been read to him.	*A. B.*
Signed in my presence after I had ascertained that A. B. understood the purport of what he signed.	*C. D., Deputy Commissioner or Commandant.*

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Hyderabad State		Aurangabad District	N. G. S.	(a) 271	(a) 224
		Bir "	G. I. P. & Barsi	206	154
		Hyderabad "	N. G. S.	...	...
		Indur "	"	...	
		Usmanabad "	G. I. P. & Barsi	13	13
		Lingsagur "	S. M.	484	420
		Parbhani "	G. I. P	86	66
		Raichur "		51	49
		Gulburga "	G. I. P. & N. G. S.	14	14
		Nander "	N. G. S.	..	...
			Total	1,125	940
Central India.		Indore City	B., B. & C. I	(b) 1	(b) 1
		Indore State	"	282	161
		Ujjain City	B., B. & C. I & G. I. P	..	..
		Gwalior City		...	..
		Gwalior State		225	181
		Dhar State			
		Bhopal City	G. I. P	75	75
		Pathari State			..
		Bhopal State	"	385	388
		Mhow Cantonment	B., B. & C. I. (Rajputana Malwa)		...
		Nimach "			...
		Indore Residency		1	1
		Rutlam City	B., B. & C. I	3	2
		Rutlam State	"	3	2
		Dewas Town		..	(b) 1
		Dewas State		(b) 37	25
		Narsingarh State		19	18
		Sehore "	G. I. P.	2	2
		Sailana "		8	4
		Bagli "		...	...
		Jhabua "	B., B. & C. I.	...	
		Jaora "	"	109	80
		Jaora Town	"		...
		Agar Military Station			...
		Manpur			...
			Total	1,150	942
Rajputana	.	Ajmer District	B., B. & C. I.	..	
		Mewar State		414	386
		Chitor (Udaipur State)		...	..
		Tonk State	B., B. & C. I.		
		Marwar "	"		
		Jaipur "	"	6	5
		Kishengarh Town	"	.	..
		Bikanir State	J. B.	..	
		Jhalawar "		38	35
		Sirohi "			
		Shahpura "		12	7
		Alwar "		67	44
		Partabgarh "		15	10
		Banswara "		..	
			Total	552	487
Kashmir	.	Hamirpur-Sidhan (Akhnur Tahsil)		...	...
		Jammu City			...
		Jammu Province	N. W.	351	156
		Srinagar District		208	195
		Srinagar City		...	..
			Total	559	351
N.-W. F. Province.	..	Abbottabad Town			
		Hazara District			
		Peshawar Town		(c) 1	(c) 1
			Total	1	1
Baluchistan.	...	Sonmiani			
		Hirok	N. W.		
		Sibi			
			Total		
			GRAND TOTAL	34,086	27,858

(a) Figures from 16th to 22nd February 1904.
(b) Figures for week ending 20th February 1904.
(c) Imported.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B. —As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible

RAILWAY.	AVERAGE EARNINGS PER MILE PER WEEK		RESULTS OF WORKING DURING 1ST HALF OF YEAR										RESULTS OF WORKING FOR OFFICIAL YEAR.			
			Mean mileage worked		Total earnings for week ending		Earnings per mile open of week		Total earnings from 1st January to		Increase	Decrease	Total earnings from 1st April to		Increase.	Decrease.
	During 1st-half of 1903	During official year 1902-03.	1903	1904	21st February 1903	20th February 1904	1903	1904	February 1903	20th February 1904			21st February 1903	20th February 1904		
	R	R	Miles	Miles	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
State and Guaranteed Railways.																
Standard gauge																
East Indian	709	671	1,962	1,972	13,73,592	14,82,000	760	732	1,04,[illegible]	1,05,74,000	50,798		5,99,59,198	6,19,93,000	20,33,802	
Bengal Central	172	183	139	139	[illegible]	[illegible]	141	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	20,715		11,77,172	13,84,000	2,06,828	..
Bengal-Nagpur (incldg. Raipur-Dhamtari 2′ 6″)	184	169	1,724	1,800	3,03,329	[illegible]	176	210	[illegible]	26,31,000	2,40,[illegible]		1,24,37,659	1,38,02,000	13,04,341	..
Great Indian Peninsula system	691	534	1,569	1,569	12,49,8[illegible]0	9,95,000	7[illegible]	6[illegible]	90,4[illegible]	74,44,000		5,97,7[illegible]	3,78,94,088	3,93,77,000	14,82,912	
Indian Mid and (incldg. Bhopal-Itársi)	227	2[illegible]7	916	924	[illegible]	[illegible]	2[illegible]7	1[illegible]1	17,[illegible]	13,1[illegible]000		4,[illegible]	89,[illegible]	75,83,000		13,50,629
Bezwada extn (East Coast State)	320	283	21	21	[illegible]	[illegible]	409	[illegible]	54,735	37,500		17,235	2,70,750	2,47,000		23,750
North Western (incldg. Nowshera-Dargai 2′ 6″)	283	255	3,158	3,267	8,70,99[illegible]	9,73,000	275	[illegible]9	60,2[illegible]	67,23,000	6,[illegible]		3,73,25,554	4,56,97,000	83,71,446	
Oudh and Rohilkhand (incldg. m. g.)	265	229	1,115	1,210	2,04,[illegible]	2,04,000	2[illegible]5	234	[illegible]	20,[illegible],000		99,271	1,18,02,883	1,22,96,000	4,33,117	
Eastern Bengal (incldg. metre and 2′ 6″)	312	380	898	897	2,[illegible],042	3,05,000	2[illegible]	340	21,5[illegible]	24,71,000	2,85,649		1,57,51,449	1,66,39,000	8,87,551	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	809	657	461	505	3,20,[illegible]	3,04,000	696	60[illegible]	24,1[illegible],855	22,96,000		1,15,855	1,38,68,003	1,47,78,000	9,09,997	
Madras	280	259	888	900	2,[illegible]	2,4[illegible],000	201	[illegible]	16,[illegible]	1[illegible],000	71,11[illegible]		1,05,72,479	1,13,45,000	7,72,521	
„ North-East line	192	173	499	495	1,00,096	95,[illegible]	214	19[illegible]	[illegible]	6,63,000	[illegible]0,51		39,03,407	39,71,000	67,593	
Hardwar-Dehra	171	152	32	32	4,140	4,[illegible]00	1[illegible]0	13	29,[illegible]	29,900	241		2,20,141	2,29,000	8,859	..
Metre gauge.																
Rajputana-Malwa (incldg. Godhra-Rutlam-Nágdá 5′ 6″)	276	268	1,784	1,784	5,06,[illegible]	4,29,000	28[illegible]	240	37,5[illegible]	32,16,000		5,72,48[illegible]	2,21,81,084	1,93,07,000		28,74,084
Palanpur-Deesa	39	36	17	17	[illegible]	500	[illegible]	29	4,411	3,[illegible]00		911	28,028	25,000		3,028
South Indian	209	191	1,124	1,124	2,23,[illegible]	2,1[illegible],000	198	190	[illegible]	15,1[illegible]00		85,089	96,58,0[illegible]3	1,08,00,000	11,41,917	
Tinnevelly-Quilon (British section)	90	82	19	50	1,[illegible]64	3,[illegible]00	77	74	12,54[illegible]	31,700	19,153		(a) [illegible]9,757	1,74,000	1,14,243	.
Tanjore District Board	108	103	71	99	7,200	[illegible]	101	70	49,[illegible]07	52,400	2,03[illegible]		2,92,284	3,49,000	56,716	
Southern Mahratta (incldg. Gl.-M. Fron. sec.)	128	115	1,165	1,165	1,[illegible]	1,51,000	117	1[illegible]0	[illegible]	9,5[illegible]	5[illegible]05		62,3[illegible],139	64,55,000	2,21,801	
Mysore section (Southern Mahratta)	106	107	296	296	31,[illegible]	[illegible]	16[illegible]	1[illegible]0	[illegible]	2,[illegible],000	[illegible]		14,77,592	13,77,000		1,00,592
Bengal and N.-W. (incldg. Tirhoot sec.	93	158	1,299	1,330	2,39,4[illegible]3	2,43,000	1[illegible]4	18[illegible]	6,4[illegible]	17,3[illegible]	84,928		91,22,630	1,05,68,000	14,45,370	.
Lucknow-Bareilly	138	127	231	231	[illegible]	[illegible]0,000	14[illegible]	1[illegible]	2,1[illegible]	2,3[illegible],000	1[illegible]		12,55,014	1[illegible],68,000	12,985	
Assam-Bengal	00	68	601	713	4[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]9	[illegible]9	3,0[illegible]	3,[illegible]7,000	78,937		18,70,818	22,15,000	3,44,182	.
Burma	220	202	1,260	1,337	3,37,[illegible]	3,77,000	[illegible]	2[illegible]2	2[illegible]	25,55,000	1,7[illegible]		1,08,92,634	1,20,29,000	11,36,366	.
Brahmaputra-Sultanpur	64	79	59	59	4,[illegible]02	5,[illegible]00	[illegible]9	8[illegible]	2[illegible]00	37,000	8,[illegible]		2,19,204	2,38,000	18,796	
Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British section)	94	78	124	124	10,251	12,000	[illegible]3	97	75,[illegible]3	92,800	14,[illegible]7		4,43,079	5,25,000	81,921	..
Nilgiri	349	337	17	17	4,205	4,[illegible]00	252	247	2[illegible]	20,100	3,205		2,64,928	2,40,000		24,928
Special gauge. } Jorhát	52	57	30	30	2,012	1,000	67	33	10,568	8,600		1,968	80,138	79,400		738

All other Railways.																
Standard gauge.																
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	221	231	162	162	28,940	30,500	179	185	2,90,725	2,11,000		73,725	17,54,888	15,60,000		1,94,888
Tarkessur	327	292	22	22	6,711	9,000	305	430	47,[illegible]	49,5[illegible]	2,297		2,89,527	2,92,000	2,473	..
South Behar	135	123	79	79	10,921	10,000	158	127	70,547	69,900		647	4,33,646	4,52,000	18,354	
Southern Punjab (Delhi Samasata)	103	85	425	425	48,984	31,700	115	75	3,50,796	2,47,000		1,23,795	17,10,427	17,63,000	52,573	
Rájpura-Bhatinda	182	149	107	107	19,271	15,700	180	147	1,27,190	1,05,000		19,190	7,74,598	8,49,000	74,102	
Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal	73	89	79	79	6,484	4,700	82	59	44,085	38,200		5,885	3,35,270	2,88,000		47,270
The Nizam's Guaranteed State	286	261	334	334	95,374	78,100	295	234	6,96,433	5,19,000		1,77,433	39,63,861	35,36,000		4,27,861
Tapti Valley	134	105	155	155	20,410	12,000	17	[illegible]	2,13,985	1,24,000		89,985	7,22,091	6,44,000		78,091
Petlád Cambay	80	71	32	33	1,850	2,000	59	7[illegible]	14,742	10,800	1,958		1,08,937	1,16,000	7,063	
Nagdá-Ujjain	86	82	34	34	3,211	2,200	94	65	19,734	16,800		2,934	1,29,788	1,01,000		28,788
Bina-Goona-Báráŋ	46	35	148	148	7,329	9,600	50	65	59,620	59,000		20	2,36,532	2,85,000	51,468	
Bhopal Ujjain	89	93	114	114	10,947	10,200	93	89	83,002	68,000		15 002	4,93 571	3,79,000		
Kolar Gold-fields	392	404	10	10	4,549	4,000	455	400	27,390	31,900	4,510		1,89,361	1,90,000	639	1,14,571
Metre gauge.																
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	165	143	66	60	8,690	5,900	155	89	54,358	40 100		8,255	4,72 596	4,70,000		2,596
Sagauli-Raxaul	54	45	18	18	1,203	1,000	67	59	8,444	10,900	2,456		37,039	39,700	2,601	...
Noakhali (Bengal)	30			35		1,000		29		8,000	8,000			(b)38,100	8,100	
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	66	74	53	53	3,665	5,700	69	108	20,910	31 000	4,090		1,82,216	2,04,000	21,784	
Bengal-Dooars	122	143	36	30	3 6,0	3,400	101	94	29,425	28,[illegible]00		1,223	2,36,275	2,84,000	47,735	
Bengal-Dooars Extensions	53	64	94	117	2,2,5	6,100	35	5[illegible]	[illegible]9,[illegible]07	43,400	3,693		2, 2054	3 01,000	46,946	
Dibru-Sadiya	214	208	78	78	17,045	19,400	220	249	1, 1,155	1, 5,000	13,605		7,49,954	8,82,000	1,32,046	
Shoranur-Cochin	105	76	65	65	6,156	7,700	95	110	[illegible]2, 57	50 200	7 345		(c)1,77,702	3,24,000	1,46,298	
Ahmedabad-Parantij	58	58	55	55	2,905	4,000	50	73	[illegible]2 075	23,400	1,345		1 50,204	1,36,000		14,204
Ahmedabad-Dholka	36			34		[illegible],000		59		13 [illegible]00	13,30[illegible]			71,700	71,700	
The Gaekwar's Railway	69	63	122	135	7,970	5 000	65	41	58,121	54 400		3,72[illegible]	3,46,414	3,63,000	16,586	...
Kolhápur	80	83	29	29	1,894	3,000	65	103	15,3[illegible]	20,100	4,775		1,14,403	1,16,000	1,597	
Yesvantpur-Mysore Fron. sec. (including M Nanjangúd)	77	72	67	67	4,503	6,400	72	90	[illegible]0 943	37,200	6,257		2,24,155	2,40,000	21,845	..
Birur-Shimoga	33	32	35	35	1,125	1,000	30	42	9,010	10,200	1,490		57,254	56,200	...	1,084
Hyderabad-Gódávari Valley	131	108	392	392	43,142	37,600	110	93	2 92,391	2,64,[illegible]00		-8,359	19,74,401	19 01,000		73,461
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar	110	82	334	334	37,545	41,500	115	124	2,36,[illegible]48	2 70 000	33[illegible]7[illegible]		12,19 544	14 33,000	2,13,456	
Jetalsar-Rajkot	73	60	40	40	3 [illegible]85	4,400	74	90	21,301	25,000	7 299		[illegible]5,234	[illegible],56,000	30,766	
Jamnagar	51	45	54	54	1,856	2,[illegible]00	34	54	13,133	18,700	5,507		1,13,513	1,31,000	17,487	
Dhrángadrá	48	33	21	21	7[illegible]	800	35	38	5,9[illegible]	5 600		335	32,232	39,100	6 868	
Jodhpur-Bikaner	64	59	700	700	53,675	43,000	70	62	3,73 21[illegible]	3,51 000		22,[illegible]	17,71,931	18,22,000	50,019	
Udaipur Chitor	56	58	67	67	4,119	3,800	61	57	29,806	20,100		3,700	1,82,595	1 53,000		29,895
Special gauge.																
Darjeeling-Himalayan	377	326	51	51	16,785	19,000	329	373	1,00,095	1,04 000	[illegible],915		7,72,011	8,42,000	69,989	
Kalka-Simla				59		4,000		68		51,000	51,000			(d)63,100	63,000	
Cooch Behar	82	69	34	34	1,677	1,900	55	50	18,231	15,[illegible]00		2,581	1,05,669	1,12,000	6,331	
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	77	52	79	88	5,118	4,300	65	49	29,990	27,900		2,090	1,83,351	2,27,000	43,049	
Rajpipla	28	21	37	37	1,113	700	30	19	6,[illegible]	4,200	..	2,785	36,216	37,200	984	
Morvi	63	58	54	94	5,224	5,800	50	62	39 401	40,300	899		2,61,105	2,74,000	12,895	
Bársi	125	101	22	22	[illegible]854	3,400	84	155	8,247	[illegible]0,[illegible]00	8,253		99,269	1,29,000	29,731	
TOTAL	119	106	4,353	4,527	5,19 423	4,[illegible],700	119	104	36,59,434	32,55,[illegible]00		4,03,834	2,10,20,624	2,13,09,000	2,58,376	
GRAND TOTAL	281	256	25,832	26,706	73,45,325	73,14,700	284	274	5 3[illegible],85,145	[illegible],24,[illegible]3,703		14 51 448	29,9[illegible],75,448	31,62,99,400	1,7[illegible],23,952	

(a) From 1st June 1902 to 21st February 1903.

(b) From 15th May 1903 to 20th February 1904

(c) From 2nd June 1903 to 21st February 1903

(d) From 9th November 1903 to 20th February 1904.

A R JACOBSON,

Offg. Under Secretary to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA, the 3rd March 1904.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

Total Gross Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue)

(In thousands of Rupees)

	In the eleven months, April to February, of									
	1894-95	1895-96	1896-97	1897-98	1898-99	1899-1900	1900-01	1901-02	1902-03	1903-04
SEA CUSTOMS										
IMPORTS										
Special Import Duties										
Arms, ammunition, and military stores	3,02	3,10	3,37	3,25	3,11	2,90	2,58	3,26	3,28	3,18
Liquors—										
Ale, beer, porter, cider and other fermented liquors	1,44	1,72	1,73	1,62	1,85	1,82	1,85	2,09	2,19	2,29
Spirits and liqueurs	50,69	54,48	53,90	54,83	57,91	58,91	58,32	59,16	63,20	68,21
Wines	3,66	4,09	3,73	3,34	3,46	3,24	3,28	3,19	3,60	3,46
Opium	4	4	3	4	3	3	2	3	3	3
Petroleum	27,37	37,50	38,12	45,78	42,49	39,05	42,82	49,30	49,13	39,40
Sugar (countervailing duties, 1899)	—	—	—	—	—	7,71	18,87	34,85	16,85	2,11
" (" " 1902)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,26	18
General Import Duties										
Articles of food and drink (excluding sugar)	14,70	14,50	13,38	13,38	12,95	13,25	14,98	13,96	13,26	14,20
Sugar (ordinary duties)	12,27	14,02	14,03	21,52	19,19	16,63	27,11	28,75	22,95	26,84
Chemicals, drugs, medicines and narcotics, and dyeing and tanning materials	8,45	9,41	8,41	9,61	9,80	9,08	9,88	10,97	10,84	12,55
Cotton Manufactures—										
Piece goods, grey	13,36	55,35	46,73	40,43	41,71	43,94	44,16	46,67	47,36	41,02
" white	5,64	19,58	18,38	16,02	15,48	16,66	18,22	25,37	15,17	18,39
" coloured	3,73	21,19	18,60	12,74	17,59	21,38	18,28	22,02	20,34	25,10
Other goods	3,20	13,78	1,62	1,43	1,70	2,55	2,34	2,59	2,13	3,39
Metals and Manufactures of—										
Silver, bullion and coin	31,25	28,49	29,04	38,74	27,01	21,38	11,75	28,11	34,76	35,02
Other metals and manufactures of metals	18,92	22,64	18,68	20,48	18,05	15,04	19,92	21,75	27,29	30,37
Oils (excluding petroleum)	51	79	1,49	2,31	1,57	1,21	1,40	1,74	1,20	85
Manufactured articles	57,46	48,87	47,59	40,77	44,81	49,26	53,29	56,56	55,22	64,22
Raw materials and unmanufactured articles		10,72	8,21	7,74	7 93	4,96	9,22	8,64	8,11	8,45
TOTAL IMPORTS	2,55,71	3,60 27	3,27,24	3,34,63	3,26,64	3,29,00	3,57,79	4,18,51	4,00,26	3,99,26
EXCISE DUTY ON COTTON GOODS	45	6,09	10,15	10,63	12,74	11,94	10,65	15,83	16,34	18,38
EXPORT DUTIES— Rice and rice-flour	73,81	75,98	60,65	55,92	84,43	73,17	70,71	74,25	1,03,47	99,84
LAND CUSTOMS AND MISCELLANEOUS	5,03	5,10	5,76	6,70	5,35	6,56	7,03	7,81	7,77	8,44
GRAND TOTAL	3,35,00	4,47,54	4,03,80	4,07,88	4,29,16	4,20,67	4,46,18	5,16,40	5,27,84	5,25,92
Provincial distribution of Imports and Exports										
Bengal — Imports	77,20	1,36,87	1,23,01	1,17,65	1,22,77	1,33,98	1,41,96	1,53,74	1,46,08	1,37,78
Bengal — Exports	18,00	18,71	12,18	11,35	19,77	19,06	19,38	14,42	15,23	16,24
Bombay — Imports	1,20,87	1,45,10	1,34,59	1,38,37	1,29,21	1,16,43	1,22,70	1,53,78	1,55,28	1,56,49
Bombay — Exports	3,47	2,71	2,38	2,50	3,27	2,39	2,69	2,37	3,07	2,30
Sind — Imports	13,66	20,28	21,41	23,53	20,20	24,75	32,27	46,30	35,19	29,64
Sind — Exports	74	62	53	76	1,51	1,06	1,00	1,95	1,30	1,31
Madras — Imports	27,22	31,83	25,58	29,53	26,19	27,84	29,50	35,42	34,62	36,81
Madras — Exports	5,27	3,86	7,09	7,07	4,19	5,37	2,51	5,37	6,74	8,92
Burma — Imports	16,76	26,19	22,65	25,55	28,27	26,00	31,36	29,27	29,09	38,54
Burma — Exports	46,33	50,08	38,47	34,24	55,69	45,29	45,13	50,14	77,13	71,07

J. A. ROBERTSON
Offg. Director-General of Statistics

E. N. BAKER
Secretary to the Government of India.

Calcutta, March 4, 1904

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 4th March, 1904, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. V OF 1904.

An Act to amend the Indian Official Secrets Act, 1889.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Indian Official Secrets Act, 1889; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Indian Official Secrets (Amendment) Act, 1904.

Addition of definition of "civil affairs" to section 2, Act XV, 1889.

2. In section 2 of the Indian Official Secrets Act, 1889, the word "and", where it occurs between clauses (5) and (6), shall be omitted, and after the latter clause the following shall be added, namely:—

"and

(7) "civil affairs" means affairs—

(a) affecting the relations of His Majesty's Government or of the Governor General in Council with any foreign State, or

(b) affecting the relations of the Governor General in Council with any Native State in India, or relating to the public debt or the fiscal arrangements of the Government of India or any other important matters of State, where these affairs are of such a confidential nature that the public interest would suffer by their disclosure."

Amendment of section 3, Act XV, 1889.

3. In section 3 of the said Act, the following alterations shall be made, namely:—

(a) in sub-section (1), sub-head (a), clause (i), the word "office" shall be omitted;

(b) in clause (ii) of the same sub-section and sub-head,—

(i) after the word "aforesaid", the words "or in any office belonging to His Majesty" shall be inserted;

(ii) after the words "obtains", "obtain" and "takes", the words "or attempts to obtain", "or any copy of any such document, sketch, plan or model", and "or attempts to take", respectively, shall be inserted, and

(iii) for the word "any thing" the words "any naval, military or civil affair of His Majesty" shall be substituted;

(c) in sub-head (c) of the same sub-section and in sub-section (2), for the words "naval or military" the words "naval, military or civil" shall be substituted;

(d) after sub-section (1), the following shall be inserted as sub-section (2), and the present sub-sections (2) and (3) shall be renumbered sub-sections (3) and (4):—

"(2) Where a person commits any act specified in clauses (i), (ii) and (iii) of sub-section (1), sub-head (a), without lawful authority or permission (the proof of which authority or permission shall be upon him), the Court may presume that he has committed such act for the purpose of wrongfully obtaining information."; and

(e) for the words "in the interest of the State" wherever they occur, the words "in the public interest" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 4, Act XV, 1889.

4. In section 4, sub-section (1), of the said Act, the words "in the interest of the State or otherwise" shall be omitted.

Substitution of sections for section 5, Act XV, 1889.

5. For section 5 of the said Act the following sections shall be substituted, namely:—

Certain offences under Act declared cognizable.

"5. (1) Notwithstanding anything in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, every offence against this Act committed in relation to any fortress, arsenal, factory, dockyard, camp or ship belonging to His Majesty, or in relation to the naval or military affairs of His Majesty, shall, for the purposes of the said Code, be deemed to be cognizable:

Provided that a person accused of any such offence shall not be released on bail unless on the order of a Magistrate of the first class.

(2) Every other offence against this Act shall be non-cognizable.

Procedure after arrest on charge of certain offences punishable under Act.

"6. (1) Any person, being a public servant as defined in the Indian Penal Code, may arrest any person who in his view commits any of the offences described in section 5, sub-section (1), and any such person, or any police-officer who has arrested any person on a charge of any such offence,

and any police-officer to whom any person arrested on any such charge has been made over, shall take or send him before the officer for the time being in command or charge of the fortress, arsenal, factory, dockyard, camp or ship, or of the nearest military station, or before a Magistrate of the first class.

(2) Where any person has been taken or sent before the commanding or other officer in accordance with sub-section (1), such officer may, if he thinks fit, discharge such person, but, if he does not discharge him, shall, without unnecessary delay, take or send him to the nearest police-station or to any Magistrate of the first class.

(3) Where any person has been taken or sent to a police-station or to a Magistrate under sub-section (2), the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, shall, save as otherwise provided by section 7, apply to him as though he had been taken to such police-station or Magistrate without being taken or sent before the commanding or other officer.

Restriction on trial of offences.

"7. (1) No Magistrate of the second class shall have jurisdiction to try any person for an offence against this Act.

(2) No Court shall proceed to the trial of any person for an offence against this Act, except with the consent of the Local Government or the Governor General in Council."

Alteration of expression "Her Majesty".

6. For the expression "Her Majesty", wherever it occurs in the said Act, the expression "His Majesty" shall be substituted.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1904

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

PART V.

Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 23.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 4th March, 1904.

WE, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill further to amend the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us annexed thereto.

From Chief Commissioner Assam, No 67 L. & L.-4126-J, dated 2nd September 1903 [Paper No. 1].
From Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 1561, dated 23rd September, 1903 [Paper No 2].
From Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, No 2082-G, dated 13th October, 1903 [Paper No 3]
From Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, No. 1231-690, dated 14th October 1903 [Paper No 4]
From Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No C.-75, dated 15th October, 1903 and enclosures [Papers No 5].
From Chief Commissioner, British Baluchistan, No. 5327, dated 16th October, 1903 [Paper No. 6].
From Government, Burma, No 283-L-25, dated 16th October, 1903 [Paper No. 7].
From Government, Madras, No 1621 (Judicial), dated 2nd November, 1903, and enclosure, and No. 1735 (Judicial), dated 20th November, 1903, and enclosure [Papers No. 8].
From Government, United Provinces, No. 1225, dated 24th November, 1903, and enclosures [Papers No 9]
From Government, Bengal, No. 4664-J., dated 7th December, 1903, and enclosures [Papers No 10].
From Government, Bombay, No. 6481, dated 8th December, 1903 and enclosures [Papers No. 11].
From Government, Punjab, No. 1485, dated 18th December, 1903, and enclosures [Papers No. 12].
From Registrar, High Court, Calcutta, No. 79, dated 11th January, 1904, and enclosure [Papers No. 13].
From Babu Kanje Behari Nag, Retired Pleader, Basirhat, 24-Parganas, dated 4th February, 1904 [Paper No 14].

2. We have omitted the portion of clause 3 of the Bill as introduced which proposed to add a proviso to the second paragraph of section 59 of the Act, enabling the Local Government by notification to direct that all mortgages made within its territories should be effected only by registered instrument We agree with the objections taken to the proposed proviso by Mr Justice Benson of the Madras High Court, and think with him that the Executive Government should not be empowered to issue a notification of this nature, which would have the effect of increasing the stringency of the general law. Moreover, there does not appear to us to be any sufficient reason why the Local Government should possess the special power proposed by the proviso in the case of mortgages more than in that of sales. We think, with regard to both classes of transactions, that if the provisions of the existing law are to be made more strict, this should be done by the direct intervention of the legislature.

3. We have considered the question which has been raised in certain quarters as to the necessity for the amendment of the second paragraph of section 107 of the Act which is proposed by clause 5 of the Bill Though we agree that in practice there is not much danger of fraud being perpetrated in the case of leases for a year or under, through the application of the equitable doctrine of notice, we think it is safer to retain the amendment proposed by the clause. The power of exemption which is given by the proviso should be sufficient to prevent inconvenience in the special cases referred to by Mr. W. R. Porter, Barrister-at-Law, Allahabad, if it is amplified, as we have suggested in the Bill as amended by us, so as to enable the Local Government to exempt particular classes of leases. With regard to Mr Justice Benson's suggestion in connection with the proviso, we think it is clear, in the light of the definition of "Local Government" in the General Clauses Act, 1897, that a notification by the Local Government can only apply "within the territories under its administration"

4 There are various suggestions in the papers for further amendments in the Transfer of Property Act and for recasting and harmonising the provisions of that Act and those of the Registration Act in so far as they relate to the registration of the instruments contemplated by the former Act. But such proposals appear to us to be beyond the scope of the present Bill which is confined to certain very definite points, and we have therefore not discussed them.

5. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows :—

In English.

Gazette.	*Date.*
Gazette of India	8th August, 1903
Fort Saint George Gazette	18th August, 1903
Bombay Government Gazette	13th August, 1903
Calcutta Gazette	19th August, 1903
United Provinces Government Gazette	15th August, 1903
Punjab Government Gazette	13th August, 1903
Burma Gazette	29th August, 1903
Central Provinces Gazette	15th August, 1903
Assam Gazette	29th August, 1903
Coorg District Gazette	1st September, 1903.
Sind Official Gazette	13th August, 1903.

In the Vernaculars.

Province	*Language.*	*Date.*
Madras	Tamil	8th September, 1903.
	Telugu	1st September, 1903.
	Hindustani	1st September, 1903.
	Kanarese	1st September, 1903.
	Malayalam	1st September, 1903.
Bombay	Marathi	24th September, 1903.
	Gujarathi	24th September, 1903.
	Kanarese	24th September, 1903.
Bengal	Bengali	25th August, 1903.
	Hindi	18th August, 1903.
	Uriya	3rd September, 1903.
United Provinces	Urdu	26th September, 1903.
Burma	Burmese	5th September, 1903.
Coorg	Kanarese	1st October, 1903
Sind	Sindhi	27th August, 1903.

6 We think that the Bill has not been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

DENZIL IBBETSON.
T. RALEIGH.
SRI RAM.
H. ADAMSON.
ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA.

The 29th February, 1904.

[The portions printed in italics denote the alterations proposed by the Select Committee.]

No. II.

A Bill further to amend the Transfer of Property Act, 1882.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Transfer of Property Act, 1882; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Transfer of Property (Amendment) Act, 1904

Amendment of section 1, paragraph 4, Act IV of 1882.

2. In the fourth paragraph of section 1 of the said Act, after the words "extend this Act" the words "or any part thereof" shall be inserted

Amendment of section 59, Act IV of 1882.

3. In the second paragraph of section 59 of the said Act, for the words "an instrument" the words "a registered instrument" shall be substituted.

Amendment of last paragraph of section 59 and of section 69, Act IV of 1882.

4. In the last paragraph of section 59 and in clause (*c*) of section 69 of the said Act, for the words "and Rangoon" and for the words "or Rangoon" the words "Rangoon, Moulmein, Bassein and Akyab" and the words "Rangoon, Moulmein, Bassein or Akyab" shall be respectively substituted.

Substitution of new paragraph for second paragraph of section 107, Act IV of 1882.

5. For the second paragraph of section 107 of the said Act the following paragraph shall be substituted, namely.—

"All other leases of immoveable property may be made either by a registered instrument or by oral agreement accompanied by delivery of possession:

Provided that the Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, from time to time, by notification in the local official Gazette, direct that leases of immoveable property, other than leases from year to year, or for any term exceeding one year, or reserving a yearly rent, *or any class of such leases*, may be made by unregistered instrument or by oral agreement without delivery of possion."

Amendment of section 117, Act IV of 1882.

6. In section 117 of the said Act, after the words "to be so applicable" the words "in the case of all or any of such leases" shall be inserted.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the preservation of Ancient Monuments and of objects of Archæological, historical or artistic interest was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 4th March 1904:—

WE, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to provide for the preservation of Ancient Monuments and of objects of archæological, historical or artistic interest was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us annexed thereto.

From Resident, Hyderabad, No 444 J, dated 11th November, 1903 [Paper No 1]
From Registrar, High Court, Calcutta, No 3439, dated 1st December, 1903 [Paper No 2]
From Chief Commissioner, Assam, No 104 L & L—5488-J., dated 10th December, 1903 [Paper No 3]
From Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 2021, dated 12th December, 1903, and enclosure [Papers No 4].
From Agent to Governor General in Baluchistan, No. 6850, dated 10th December, 1903 [Paper No. 5].
From Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, No. 2502-G., dated 14th December, 1903 [Paper No. 6]
From Government, Bengal, No. 4910-J, dated 15th December, 1903, and enclosures [Papers No 7].
From Government, Burma, No. 907—9 A-42, dated 16th December, 1903, and enclosures [Papers No. 8].
From Government, Madras, No. 1139, dated 19th December, 1903, and enclosures [Papers No. 9]
From Government, Punjab, No. 1316, dated 21st December, 1903, and enclosures [Papers No 10].
From Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 5788, dated 17th December, 1903 [Paper No. 11]
From Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, No. 573-C.—690, dated 21st December, 1903, and enclosures [Papers No 12].
From Government, United Provinces, No. 31, dated 7th January, 1904, and enclosures [Papers No 13].
Memorial of Members of the Jain Community of Calcutta, dated 7th January, 1904 [Papers No 14]
From Government, Bombay, No 165, dated 12th January, 1904, and enclosures [Papers No 15].
From Government, United Provinces, No. 157, dated 28th January, 1904, forwarding a memorial of the members of the Kashi Sujan Samaj, Benares, dated 16th January 1904 [Papers No 16].
From Government, Madras, No. 113 (Public), dated 8th February, 1904, and enclosures [Papers No 17]

2 In clause 2 we have amended the definition of "ancient monument" by adding the word "cave". We propose to omit sub-clause (4), as it seems desirable to take power to protect ancient monuments against all persons seeking to excavate, whatever be the purpose for which the soil is disturbed We have added a definition of "owner" as including joint owners invested with powers of management, and managers or trustees. The definition of a "protected monument" is rendered unnecessary by the changes we have made in clause 3.

3. We consider that clause 3 may with advantage be amplified and safeguarded. we have therefore made express provision for the issue of a notification declaring an ancient monument to be a protected monument, and for the fixing up of the notification on or near the monument, together with an intimation that any objections thereto received within one month will be considered.

4. With a view to the provisions of the Acts of Parliament regulating the acquisition of land by Government, we propose that the powers which sub-clauses (1) and (2) of clause 4 confer upon the Commissioner should be exercised by the Collector with the sanction of the Local Government. At the end of the clause we add a new sub clause empowering the Commissioner to assume the guardianship of any protected monument which is without an owner.

5. In clause 5 we have added words to head (c) under which an agreement may be made restricting the owner's right to build on or near the site of a monument. Under head (g) we substitute "His Majesty" for "the Government". We add a new head

(*h*) indicating that the agreement may provide for the appointment of an authority to decide any dispute arising out of it. We have struck out sub-clause (*4*) of this clause, and have added sub-clauses numbered (*4*), (*5*), (*6*), (*7*) and (*8*) providing for the alteration and termination of agreements under this clause, expressly enacting that such agreements are binding on successors in title and saving any rights acquired by Government in respect of expenses incurred in protecting or preserving a monument.

6. Clause 6, sub-clause (*2*), is no longer necessary in view of the definition of "owner" in clause 2. Sub-clause (*3*) becomes (*2*), and we have added a new sub-clause (*3*) prohibiting a person who is not of the same religion as the person on whose behalf he is acting from executing an agreement in regard to a protected monument used for religious worship.

7. In clause 7 we omit sub-clause (*1*), the substance of which is now included in clause 5. We have made consequential amendments in the wording of sub-clause (*2*), now (*1*), and in sub-clause (*3*), now (*2*), we insert before "necessary" the words "which is in the opinion of the Collector", we have also added words to make it clear that a person required to take action under an agreement shall not be deemed to have "neglected" to do so until a reasonable time has been allowed him for the purpose.

8. We have extended clause 9 to all persons competent to enter into an agreement under clause 5; and we add a new sub-clause (*2*) to provide for the hearing of applications to obtain the proper application of an endowment, and for the enforcement of the District Judge's orders.

9. After careful consideration, we propose to omit clause 10. As it stands the clause is practically inoperative, since it makes no provision for the legal consequences of default in giving the notice required, and so many legal difficulties arise in connection with this question that we have failed in arriving at a satisfactory solution.

10. We have amplified the opening words of clause 11, now clause 10, so as to make it clear that the compulsory powers of Government are not to be exercised unless where a protected monument is in danger of being destroyed, injured or allowed to fall into decay. We have changed the provisos of this clause into sub-sections, we extend the second proviso to all persons competent to enter into an agreement under clause 5, and the third proviso has been transferred to the new clause 21. The fourth proviso has been the subject of unfavourable comment, and we have omitted it.

11. We have added the single word "agents" to clause 12, now 11. In the opening words of clause 14, now 13, we have substituted for "monument" the expression "place of worship or shrine", we omit the words referring to the "purpose of its foundation," which might in certain cases prove to be embarrassing. We add to the clause a new sub-clause, which is intended to afford a safeguard against the desecration of any building periodically used for religious worship. In clause 16, now 15, we have taken out the words "free of charge", as there may be cases in which a small charge for maintenance would be advisable.

12. The maximum penalties proposed in clause 17, now 16, appear to us inadequate. We have raised the limit to Rs. 5,000 fine or three months' imprisonment.

13. In clause 18, now 17, we have altered "object or objects" into "antiquities or class of antiquities". Clause 19, (now 18), sub-clause (*5*), seems to require some qualification. It is not necessary that the owner should in all cases have the right to compel Government to purchase his property or to pay compensation; we have therefore inserted words permitting Government to exempt any property from a general notification, to purchase the property if it be movable, or to compensate the owner for any damage sustained if it be immovable.

14. In clause 20, now 19, we have taken out sub-clauses (*2*), (*3*) and (*4*), which are rendered unnecessary by the new clause 21; and in sub-clause (*5*), now (*2*), we have substituted the expression "any reasonable ground" for "any ground". As there is now no definition of "excavation" in the Bill, we add words to clause 21, now 20, making it clear that the power to control excavation is only to be used for the purpose of protecting or preserving ancient monuments.

15. In the new clause 21 we propose to apply the rules of the Land Acquisition Act to all the cases in which market-value or amount of compensation will have to be assessed. This general clause enables us to omit so much of clauses 5, 11, 19, 20 and 21 of the Bill as introduced as relates to the ascertainment of market-value or compensation. In the proviso we reproduce the third proviso to clause 11 of the Bill as introduced, adding words to the effect that the assessor nominated by the Collector shall be a competent person, and that the owner shall be allowed a reasonable time to make his own nomination. The new clause 22 provides that offences shall not be tried by Magistrates of the third class, and this enables us to omit the words "on conviction by a Magistrate of the first or second class" wherever they occur.

16. In regard to clause 23 of the Bill, now 24, it has been pointed out that the expression "No suit or other legal proceeding" might be held to cover suits for possession to which the guardian of a protected monument may conceivably be made a party; we have therefore adopted the expression "No suit for compensation and no criminal proceeding". We have also substituted "public servant" for "person" in the third line of the clause.

17. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows:—

In English.

Gazette.	*Date.*
Gazette of India	24th October, 1903.
Fort Saint George Gazette	3rd November, 1903.
Bombay Government Gazette	29th October, 1903.
Calcutta Gazette	4th November, 1903.
United Provinces Government Gazette	31st October, 1903.
Punjab Government Gazette	29th October, 1903.
Burma Gazette	14th November, 1903.
Central Provinces Gazette	31st October, 1903
Assam Gazette	14th November, 1903
Coorg District Gazette	1st December, 1903
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In the Vernaculars.

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	Hindustani	17th November, 1903.
	Kanarese	
	Malayalam	
Bombay	Marathi	17th December, 1903.
	Gujarathi	
	Kanarese	
Bengal	Bengali	1st December, 1903.
	Hindi	17th November, 1903.
	Uriya	19th November, 1903.
United Provinces	Urdu	28th November, 1903.
Punjab	Urdu	12th November, 1903.
Burma	Burmese	28th November, 1903.
Coorg	Kanarese	1st December, 1903.
Sind	Sindhi	24th November, 1903.

18. We consider that the Bill has not been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as amended by us.

DENZIL IBBETSON.
T. RALEIGH.
SRI RAM.
SYED MOHAMMED.
F. P. LELY.
H. ADAMSON.
THEODORE MORISON.

The 2nd March, 1904.

No. II.

THE ANCIENT MONUMENTS PRESERVATION BILL.

CONTENTS.

SECTIONS.

[The portions printed in italics denote the alterations proposed by the Select Committee.]

No. II.

A Bill to provide for the preservation of Ancient Monuments and of objects of archæological, historical or artistic interest.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the preservation of ancient monuments, for the exercise of control over traffic in antiquities and over excavation in certain places, and for the protection and acquisition in certain cases of ancient monuments and of objects of archæological, historical or artistic interest; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and extent.

1 (1) This Act may be called the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India, inclusive of British Baluchistan, the Sonthal Parganas and the Pargana of Spiti.

Definitions

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(1) "ancient monument" means any structure, erection or monument, or any tumulus or place of interment, or any *cave*, rock-sculpture, inscription or monolith, which is of historical, archæological or artistic interest, or any remains thereof, and includes—

(a) the site of an ancient monument;

(b) such portion of land adjoining the site of an ancient monument as may be required for fencing or covering in or otherwise preserving such monument; and

(c) the means of access to and convenient inspection of an ancient monument:

(2) "antiquities" include any moveable objects which the Government, by reason of their historical or archæological associations, may think it necessary to protect against injury, removal or dispersion:

(3) "Commissioner" includes any officer authorized by the Local Government to perform the duties of a Commissioner under this Act:

(4) "maintain" and "maintenance" include the fencing, covering in, repairing, restoring and cleansing of a protected monument, and the doing of any act which may be necessary for the purpose of maintaining a protected monument or of securing convenient access thereto:

The Ancient Monuments Preservation Bill.

(*Section 3. Ancient Monuments.—Section 4-5.*)

(5) "land" includes a revenue-free estate, a revenue-paying estate, and a permanent transferable tenure, whether such estate or tenure be subject to incumbrances or not: and

(6) "*owner*" *includes a joint owner invested with powers of management on behalf of himself and other joint owners, and any manager or trustee exercising powers of management over an ancient monument, and the successor in title of any such owner and the successor in office of any such manager or trustee.*

Provided that nothing in this Act shall be deemed to extend the powers which may lawfully be exercised by such manager or trustee

Protected monuments

3 (*1*) *The Local Government may, by notification published in the local official Gazette, declare an ancient monument to be a protected monument within the meaning of this Act.*

(*2*) *A copy of every notification published under sub-section* (*1*) *shall be fixed up in a conspicuous place on or near the monument, together with an intimation that any objections to the issue of the notification received by the Local Government within one month from the date when it is so fixed up will be taken into consideration.*

(*3*) *On the expiry of the said period of one month, the Local Government, after considering the objections, if any, shall confirm or withdraw the notification.*

(*4*) *A notification published under this section shall, unless and until it is withdrawn, be conclusive evidence of the fact that the monument to which it relates is an ancient monument within the meaning of this Act.*

Ancient Monuments.

Acquisition of rights in or guardianship of an ancient monument.

4 (*1*) The *Collector*, with the sanction of the Local Government, may purchase or take a lease of any protected monument.

(*2*) The *Collector, with the like sanction, may* accept a gift or bequest of any protected monument.

(*3*) The owner of any protected monument may, by written instrument, constitute the Commissioner the guardian of the monument, and the Commissioner may, with the sanction of the Local Government, accept such guardianship.

(*4*) When the Commissioner has accepted the guardianship of a monument under sub-section (*3*), the owner shall, except as expressly provided in this Act, have the same estate, right, title and interest in and to the monument as if the Commissioner had not been constituted guardian thereof.

(*5*) When the Commissioner has accepted the guardianship of a monument under sub-section (*3*), the provisions of this Act relating to agreements executed under section 5 shall apply to the written instrument executed under the said sub-section.

(*6*) *Where a protected monument is without an owner, the Commissioner may assume the guardianship of the monument.*

Preservation of ancient monument by agreement

5. (*1*) The Collector may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, propose to the owner to enter into an agreement with the Secretary of State for India in Council for the preservation of any protected monument in his district.

(*2*) An agreement under this section may provide for the following matters, or for such of them as it may be found expedient to include in the agreement :—

(*a*) the maintenance of the monument,

(*b*) the custody of the monument, and the duties of any person who may be employed to watch it,

(*c*) the restriction of the owner's right to destroy, remove, alter or deface the monument *or to build on or near the site of the monument*,

(*d*) the facilities of access to be permitted to the public or to any portion of the public and to persons deputed by the owner or the Collector to inspect or maintain the monument;

(*e*) the notice to be given to the Government in case the land on which the monument is situated is offered for sale by the owner, and the right to be reserved to the Government to purchase such land, or any specified portion of such land, at its market-value;

(*f*) the payment of any expenses incurred by the owner or by the Government in connection with the preservation of the monument,

(*g*) the proprietary or other rights which are to vest in *His Majesty* in respect of the monument when any expenses are incurred by the Government in connection with the preservation of the monument;

(*h*) *the appointment of an authority to decide any dispute arising out of the agreement; and*

(*i*) any matter connected with the preservation of the monument which is a proper subject of agreement between the owner and the Government.

(*3*) An agreement under this section may be executed by the Collector on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council, but shall not be so executed until it has been approved by the Local Government.

The Ancient Monuments Preservation Bill.

(*Ancient Monuments—Sections 6-10.*)

(4) *The terms of an agreement under this section may be altered from time to time with the sanction of the Local Government and with the consent of the owner.*

(5) *With the previous sanction of the Local Government, the Collector may terminate an agreement under this section on giving six months' notice in writing to the owner.*

(6) *The owner may terminate an agreement under this section on giving six months' notice to the Collector.*

(7) *An agreement under this section shall be binding on any person claiming to be owner of the monument to which it relates, through or under a party by whom or on whose behalf the agreement was executed.*

(8) *Any rights acquired by Goverment in respect of expenses incurred in protecting or preserving a monument shall not be affected by the termination of an agreement under this section.*

Owners under disability or not in possession.

6 (1) If the owner is unable, by reason of infancy or other disability, to act for himself, the person legally competent to act on his behalf *may exercise the powers conferred upon an owner by section 5.*

(2) In the case of village-property, the headman or other village-officer exercising powers of management over such property *may exercise the powers conferred upon an owner by section 5.*

(3) *Nothing in this section shall be deemed to empower any person not being of the same religion as the persons on whose behalf he is acting to make or execute an agreement relating to a protected monument which or any part of which is periodically used for the religious worship or observances of that religion.*

Enforcement of agreement

7. (1) If the Collector apprehends that the owner or occupier of a monument intends to destroy, remove, *alter*, deface, or imperil the monument *or to build on or near the site thereof* in contravention of the terms of an agreement for its preservation under section 5, the Collector may make an order prohibiting any such contravention of the agreement.

(2) If an owner *or other person* who *is bound by* an agreement for the preservation or maintenance of a monument under section 5 refuses to do any act *which is in the opinion of the Collector* necessary to such preservation or maintenance, *or neglects to do any such act within such reasonable time as may be fixed by the Collector*, the Collector may authorize any person to do any such act, and the expense of doing any such act or such portion of the expense as the owner may be liable to pay under the agreement may be recovered from the owner as if it were an arrear of land-revenue.

(3) A person aggrieved by an order made under this section may appeal to the Commissioner, who may cancel or modify it and whose decision shall be final

Purchaser, etc, bound by instrument executed by owner

8 Every person who purchases, at a sale for arrears of land-revenue or any other public demand, or at a sale made under the Bengal Patni Taluks Regulation, 1819, an estate or tenure in which is situated a monument in respect of which any instrument has been executed by the owner for the time being, under section 4 or section 5, and every person claiming any title to a monument from, through or under an owner who executed any such instrument, shall be bound by such instrument.

Application of endowment to repair of an ancient monument.

9. (1) If any owner *or other person competent* to enter into an agreement under section 5 for the preservation of a protected monument, *refuses or fails to enter into such an agreement when proposed to him by the Collector*, and if any endowment has been created for the purpose of keeping such monument in repair, or for that purpose among others, the Collector may institute a suit in the Court of the District Judge, or, if the estimated cost of repairing the monument does not exceed one thousand rupees, may make an application to the District Judge for the proper application of such endowment or part thereof.

(2) *On the hearing of an application under sub-section (1), the District Judge may summon and examine the owner and any person whose evidence appears to him necessary, and may pass an order for the proper application of the endowment or of any part thereof, and any such order may be executed as if it were the decree of a Civil Court.*

Compulsory purchase of ancient monument.

10. (1) *If the Local Government apprehends that a protected monument is in danger of being destroyed, injured or allowed to fall into decay, the Local Government may proceed to acquire it under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, as if the preservation of a protected monument were a "public purpose" within the meaning of that Act.*

(2) The powers of compulsory purchase conferred by *sub-section* (1) shall not be exercised in the case of—

(*a*) any monument which or any part of which is periodically used for religious observances; or

(*b*) any monument which is the subject of a subsisting agreement executed under section 5

(3) In any case other than the cases referred to in *sub-section* (2) the said powers of compulsory purchase shall not be exercised unless the

The Ancient Monuments Preservation Bill.

(Ancient Monuments.—Sections 11-17.)

owner *or other person competent to enter into an agreement under section 5* has failed, within *such* reasonable period *as the Collector may fix in this behalf,* to enter into an agreement proposed to him under the said section *or has terminated or given notice of his intention to terminate such an agreement.*

Maintenance of certain protected monuments

11. (*1*) The Commissioner shall maintain every monument in respect of which the Government has acquired any of the rights mentioned in section 4 or which the Government has acquired under section 10.

(*2*) When the Commissioner has accepted the guardianship of a monument under section 4, he shall, for the purpose of maintaining such monument, have access to the monument at all reasonable times, by himself and by his *agents,* subordinates and workmen, for the purpose of inspecting the monument, and for the purpose of bringing such materials and doing such acts as he may consider necessary or desirable for the maintenance thereof.

Voluntary contributions

12 The Commissioner may receive voluntary contributions towards the cost of maintaining a protected monument and may give orders as to the management and application of any funds so received by him:

Provided that no contribution received under this section shall be applied to any purpose other than the purpose for which it was contributed

Place of worship, etc, not to be diverted to unsuitable purpose

13. (*1*) A *place of worship or shrine* maintained by the Government under this Act shall not be used for any purpose inconsistent with its character.

(*2*) *Where the Collector has, under section 4, purchased or taken a lease of any protected monument, or has accepted a gift or bequest, or the Commissioner has, under the same section, accepted the guardianship thereof, and such monument, or any part thereof, is periodically used for religious worship or observances by any community, the Collector shall make due provision for the protection of such monument, or such part thereof, from pollution or desecration—*

(*a*) *by prohibiting the entry therein, except in accordance with conditions prescribed with the concurrence of the persons in religious charge of the said monument or part thereof, of any person not entitled so to enter by the religious usages of the community by which the monument or part thereof is used, or*

(*b*) *by taking such other action as he may think necessary in this behalf.*

Relinquishment of Government rights in a monument.

14. With the sanction of the Local Government, the Commissioner may—

(*a*) where rights have been acquired by Government in respect of any monument under this Act by virtue of any sale, lease, gift or will, relinquish the rights so acquired to the person who would for the time being be the owner of the monument if such rights had not been acquired, or

(*b*) relinquish any guardianship of a monument which he has accepted under this Act.

Access to certain protected monuments

15. (*1*) Subject to such rules as may after previous publication be made by the Local Government, the public shall have a right of access to any monument maintained by the Government under this Act.

(*2*) In making any rule under sub-section (*1*), the Local Government may provide that a breach of it shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Penalties.

16. Any person other than the owner who destroys, removes, injures, *alters,* defaces or imperils a protected monument, and any owner who destroys, removes, injures, *alters,* defaces or imperils a monument maintained by Government under this Act or in respect of which an agreement has been executed under section 5, and any owner or occupier who contravenes an order made under section 7, sub-section (*1*), shall be punishable with fine which may extend to *five* thousand rupees, or with imprisonment which may extend to *three* months, or with both

Traffic in Antiquities.

Power to control traffic in antiquities

17. (*1*) If the Governor General in Council apprehends that antiquities are being sold or removed to the detriment of India or of any neighbouring country, he may, by notification in the Gazette of India, prohibit or restrict the bringing or taking by sea or by land of any *antiquities or class of antiquities* described in the notification into or out of British India or any specified part of British India.

(*2*) Any person who brings or takes or attempts to bring or take any such *antiquities* into or out of British India or any part of British India in contravention of a notification issued under sub section (*1*), shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

(*3*) *Antiquities* in respect of which an offence referred to in sub-section (*2*) has been committed shall be liable to confiscation.

(*4*) An officer of customs, or an officer of Police of a grade not lower than Sub-Inspector, duly empowered by the Local Government in this behalf, may search any vessel, cart or other means of conveyance, and may open any baggage or package of goods, if he has reason to believe that goods in respect of which an offence has been committed under sub section (*2*) are contained therein.

(*5*) A person who complains that the power of search mentioned in sub-section (*4*) has been vexatiously or improperly exercised may address his complaint to the Local Government, and

The Ancient Monuments Preservation Bill.

(Protection of Sculptures, Inscriptions, Carvings, etc.—Sections 18-24)

the Local Government shall pass such order and may award such compensation, if any, as appears to it to be just.

Protection of Sculptures, Inscriptions, Carvings, etc.

Sculptures, etc., not to be moved without permission in certain cases.

18. (*1*) If the Local Government considers that any sculptures, carvings, images, bas-reliefs, inscriptions or other like objects ought not to be moved from the place where they are without the sanction of the Government, the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, direct that any such object or any class of such objects shall not be moved unless with the written permission of the Collector

(*2*) A person applying for the permission mentioned in sub-section (*1*) shall specify the object or objects which he proposes to move, and shall furnish, in regard to such object or objects, any information which the Collector may require.

(*3*) If the Collector refuses to grant such permission, the applicant may appeal to the Commissioner, whose decision shall be final.

(*4*) Any person who moves any object in contravention of a notification issued under sub-section (*1*), shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

(*5*) *If the owner of any property proves to the satisfaction of the Local Government that he has suffered any loss or damage by reason of the inclusion of such property in a notification published under sub-section (1), the Local Government shall either—*

(*a*) *exempt such property from the said notification,*

(*b*) *purchase such property, if it be movable, at its market value, or*

(*c*) *pay compensation for any loss or damage sustained by the owner of such property, if it be immovable.*

Purchase of sculptures, etc., by the Government

19 (*1*) If the Local Government apprehends that any object mentioned in a notification issued under section 18, sub-section (*1*), is in danger of being destroyed, removed, injured or allowed to fall into decay, the Local Government may *pass orders for the compulsory* purchase *of* such object *at its market-value*, and the Collector shall thereupon give notice to the owner of the object to be purchased

(2) The power of compulsory purchase given by this section shall not extend to—

(*a*) any image or symbol actually used for the purpose of any religious observance; or

(*b*) anything which the owner desires to retain on any *reasonable* ground personal to himself or to any of his ancestors or to any member of his family.

Excavations.

Power to control excavation

20. (*1*) If the Local Government is of opinion that excavation within the limits of any local area ought to be restricted or regulated *for the purpose of protecting or preserving any ancient monument*, the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, make rules—

(*a*) fixing the boundaries of the area to which the rules are to apply, and

(*b*) prescribing the authority by which, and the terms on which, licenses to excavate may be granted

(*2*) The power to make rules given by this section is subject to the condition of the rules being made after previous publication.

(*3*) A rule made under this section may provide that any person committing a breach thereof shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

(*4*) If any owner or occupier of land included in a notification under sub-section (*1*), proves to the satisfaction of the Local Government that he has sustained any loss by reason of such land being so included, the Local Government shall pay compensation in respect of such loss.

General.

Assessment of market-value or compensation

21 (*1*) *The market-value of any property which Government is empowered to purchase at such value under this Act, or the amount of compensation to be paid by Government in respect of anything done under this Act, shall, where any dispute arises touching the amount of such market-value or compensation, be ascertained in the manner provided by the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, sections 3, 8 to 34, 45 to 47, 51 and 52, so far as they can be made applicable:*

Provided that when making an inquiry under the said Land Acquisition Act the Collector shall be assisted by two assessors, one of whom shall be *a competent person* nominated by the Collector, and one *a person nominated* by the owner or, *in case the owner fails to nominate an assessor within such reasonable time as may be fixed by the Collector in this behalf*, by the Collector.

Jurisdiction.

22 *A Magistrate of the third class shall not have jurisdiction to try any person charged with an offence against this Act.*

Power to make rules.

23. (*1*) The Governor General in Council or the Local Government may make rules for carrying out any of the purposes of this Act.

(*2*) The power to make rules given by this section is subject to the condition of the rules being made after previous publication.

No suit *for compensation or criminal proceeding* in respect of acts done *by public servants* in exercise of powers given by Act.

24 No suit *for compensation and no criminal* proceeding shall lie against any *public servant* in respect of any act done, or in good faith intended to be done, in the exercise of any power conferred by this Act.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the constitution and control of Co-operative Credit Societies was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 4th March, 1904:—

WE, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to provide for the constitution and control of co-operative credit societies was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us annexed thereto

From Agent, Commercial Bank of India, Limited, Calcutta, dated 16th November, 1903 [Paper No 1]
From Resident, Hyderabad, No. 449—J, dated 13th November, 1903 [Paper No 2]
From Registrar, High Court, Calcutta No 3578, dated 14th December, 1903 [Paper No 3]
From Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No 2049, dated 17th December, 1903, and enclosure [Papers No 4]
From Agent, Governor General, Baluchistan, No 7038, dated 21st December, 1903 [Paper No 5]
From Chief Commissioner, Ajmer Merwara, No 637 C.—690, dated 27th December, 1903, and enclosure [Papers No 6]
From A Rogers, Esq, London, late Bombay Civil Service, dated 2nd December, 1903 [Paper No 7]
From Indian Industrial Association, dated 2nd January, 1904 [Paper No 8]
From Government, Burma, No 852—L-33, dated 30th December, 1903, and enclosures [Papers No 9]
From Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No 10426, dated 21st December, 1903, and enclosures [Papers No 10]
From Government, Bengal, No 78 (Land Revenue), dated 4th January, 1904, and enclosures [Papers No 11]
Note by Mr N K Venkatésan, Madras [Paper No 12]
From Chief Commissioner Assam, No 117 L & L -39-J, dated 6th January, 1904 [Paper No 13]
From Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, No 32-G, dated 9th January, 1904, and enclosures [Papers No 14]
From the Hon'ble Mr D M Hamilton dated 12th January, 1904 [Paper No 15]
From Government, Punjab, No 9, dated 12th January, 1904, and enclosures [Papers No 16]
From ditto, No 15, dated 8th January, 1904, and enclosures [Papers No 17]
From Government United Provinces, No 164, dated 15th January, 1904, and enclosures [Papers No 18]
From Government, Madras, No 87, dated 22nd January, 1904, and enclosures [Papers No 19]
From Government, Bombay, No 733, dated 29th January, 1904, and enclosures [Papers No 20]

2 *Clause 2.*—We have omitted the definition of "ex-member," as, following the language of the Indian Companies Act, 1882, we have substituted the term "past member" for "ex-member" throughout the Bill We have also omitted the definitions of "urban society" and "rural society," having converted the subject-matter of these definitions into substantive provisions under a separate heading dealing with the constitution of societies.

3 *Clause 3*—This clause, which is new, reproduces the substance of the definitions last referred to with certain very material alterations which appear to us to be necessary. *First*, we have provided that, with the sanction of the Registrar, societies may be formed of persons of the same tribe, class or caste, without regard to propinquity of residence, so as to suit such cases as societies to be formed by agricultural tribes in the Punjab or Native Christians in the Madras Presidency *Secondly*, we have given power to admit to urban and rural societies a proportion of one-fifth of agriculturists and non-agriculturists respectively. *Lastly*, we have not thought it desirable to restrict any society to persons of limited means but have thrown them open to all persons above the age of eighteen years.

4. *Clause 4* (clause 5 of Bill).—We have provided that new members need not necessarily be elected by the members for the time being, but may be admitted by the society in any manner provided by the by-laws, and we have modified the proviso to the clause so as to cover cases in which the condition of admission to membership is the acquisition of an interest in the society as well as the payment of a specific sum.

5. *Clause 6* (clause 4 of Bill).—The modifications in sub-clause (*1*) are consequential on those above explained. Sub-clause (*4*) is new and prescribes that the registered name of a society shall distinguish between rural and urban societies and shall, where the liability of the members is limited, also indicate that fact.

6. *Clause 7* (clause 6 (*1*) of Bill).—While recognizing that in a rural society the ordinary principle should be unlimited liability, we have provided that this rule may be

relaxed with the sanction of the Local Government. In the case of an urban society, by omitting the reference to shares, we have permitted limitation of liability by guarantee as well as by shares.

7. *Clause 8* (clause 6 (*2*) and (*3*) of Bill).—We have limited the first portion of this clause to rural societies and have further relaxed under certain conditions the rule that in the case of such societies no payment on account of profits shall be made to members But we have guarded against any distribution of profits until the society has accomplished its purpose of reducing interest on loans and finds itself in a thoroughly stable condition. The second part of the clause differs from the Bill as introduced in applying to all urban societies, whether unlimited or limited.

8. *Clause 9* (clause 7 of Bill).—We have allowed societies of both kinds to receive deposits from members without restriction, but we have provided that societies of neither kind may borrow from persons who are not members, except in accordance with their by-laws or with rules made under the Act.

9 *Clause 10, sub-clause* (*1*) (clause 8 (*1*) and (2) of Bill).—We have allowed rural societies as well as urban societies to lend to rural societies, but have provided that the sanction of the Registrar must be obtained in each case.

10. *Clause 10, sub-clauses* (*2*) *and* (*3*) (clause 8 (*3*), (*4*) and (*5*) of Bill) —We have carefully considered the conflicting opinions on the question whether societies should be allowed to make loans on the pledge of moveable property and on the mortgage of immoveable property. We fear that if these forms of security were prohibited a member might borrow what he could from the society, on personal security, and would then be able with his credit unimpaired to go to the moneylender and borrow further sums on his moveable and immoveable property Moreover, one of the most valuable forms of aid which a member can receive from his society may be the substitution of a mortgage on reasonable, for one on onerous, terms We also think that a society, whether urban or rural, will generally be composed of persons who have been accustomed to deal with pledges and mortgages. On the other hand we recognise the difficulties and even the dangers to a society which may arise from such transactions, and especially the importance of keeping capital readily available, and of avoiding litigation; and, while removing the prohibitions contained in the Bill as introduced against the lending of money on the security of moveable property (other than agricultural produce) or on mortgage of immoveable property, we have made provisions by which the Registrar in the case of pledges and the Local Government in the case of mortgages may exercise a restraining influence on such operations of societies.

11 *Clause 11* —With the desire that approved bankers may be interested in the financing of societies, we have provided in this clause (which is new) that the funds of societies may be deposited with them as well as in the Government Savings Bank.

12 *Clauses 12 and 13* (clause 9 of Bill) —It has been pointed out that, if the maximum portion of the capital of a society that can be held by one person is one-tenth, it would be necessary that all members of a society of ten persons should hold exactly the same amount of share capital. We have therefore raised the limit to one-fifth, and we have provided that a single member shall not hold more shares than represent a nominal value of one thousand rupees. In clause 13 (which is new) we have dealt with the question of the voting power of members. In the case of societies not limited by shares we have thought it expedient, with a view to preventing preponderating influence by individual members, to adopt the principle of one man one vote In the case of societies limited by-shares, we would leave the number of votes to be given by any member to the by laws on the subject

13 *Clause 15* (clause 11 of Bill).—In order to prevent any question on the point we have expressly saved the charge of the society on the shares and other interest of a member, as provided for in clause 20 of our revised Bill, from the operation of this clause

14 *Clause 16* (clause 12 of Bill).—The alterations we have suggested in this clause are little more than formal, but it may be mentioned that we have inserted words requiring the society to pay or transfer the sum representing the value of the share or interest of a deceased member to the person nominated by him in accordance with the rules under the Act in preference to any other representative of the deceased.

15. *Clauses 17 and 18*.—Following the analogy of the Indian Companies Act, we have provided in these clauses (which are new) that the liability of a past member or a deceased member for the debts of the society, as they existed at the time when he ceased to be a member or died, shall continue for the period of one year from the date of his ceasing to be a member or of his death.

16. *Clause 19* (clause 13 of Bill).—We think that, if the prior claim of a society against a member for seed advanced, or money lent for the purchase of seed, extended only to the crops grown from that seed, awkward questions might arise in realization. We have therefore extended the priority to all crops or agricultural produce and have limited it to a period of one year from the date of the advance of seed or loan, and we have put manure in the same category as seed. We have also provided for cases in which a society may directly supply cattle, agricultural or industrial instruments or raw material for manufactures to its members.

17. *Clause 21, sub-clauses* (*5*) *and* (*6*) (clause 15 (*5*) and (*6*) of Bill).—We have substituted one-third for one-tenth as the minimum proportion of members on whose application the Registrar is bound to make an inquiry, in order that the Registrar's time may not be

wasted in inquiries on frivolous and vexatious applications. *Sub-clause* (*7*) is new. It provides for the recovery of costs by any person, to whom they have been awarded by the Registrar under sub-clause (*6*), by application to a Magistrate having jurisdiction where the person from whom the same are claimable for the time being resides. Costs awarded to Government are recoverable under clause 20 (*1*) of the Bill as introduced (now clause 26) as arrears of land-revenue.

18. *Clause 22* (clause 16 of Bill).—We have somewhat expanded this clause so as to bring it more into line with the provisions of section 4 of the Bankers' Books Evidence Act, 1891, which provides for the admission in evidence of certified copies of entries in bankers' books.

19. *Clause 23.*—We have provided for the voluntary winding up of a society if three-fourths of the members desire it and the Registrar approves. And we have allowed an appeal from the order of the Registrar declining to cancel the registration of a society as well as one from an order of cancellation.

20 *Clause 24, sub-clauses* (*1*), (*3*), (*5*) *and* (*6*) (clause 18 (*1*), (*3*) and (*5*) of Bill).—We have substituted the Registrar for the Local Government as the authority for appointing a liquidator in sub-clause (*1*) We have recast sub-clause (*3*), which defines the supplementary powers of the liquidator, so as to assimilate it to section 14 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, which confers like powers on the Collector under that Act. We have expanded the language of sub-clause (*5*), which provides for the enforcement of orders passed by the liquidator or by the District Judge in appeal from him, so as to make the effect of the provision more clear. By sub-clause (*6*), which is new, we have barred the jurisdiction of Civil Courts in matters connected with the dissolution of societies.

21. *Clause 25* (clause 19 of Bill).—We have, by a change in the general form of this clause, made it clear that all the exemptions which it contemplates may be granted in the case of any class of societies as well as of individual societies.

22 *Clause 26, sub-clause* (*2*) (clause 20 (*2*) of Bill) —We have recast this sub-clause so as to make sums due from a society to Government recoverable (*a*) from the property of the society, (*b*) in case of societies where the liability of the members of the society is limited, from the members subject to the limit of their liability, and (*c*) in the case of other societies, from the members

23. *Clause 27* (clause 21 of Bill).—We have inserted various new subjects on which rules may be made, the most important of which are (*1*) the amount of payment to be made or interest to be acquired before the exercise of rights of membership, (*2*) the period for which loans may be made and the amount which may be lent to an individual member, (*3*) the manner in which capital may be raised by means of shares or debentures or otherwise, (*4*) the proportion of the reserve funds to total liabilities which is to be attained and the rate to which interest on loans to members is to be reduced before a rural society may distribute any profits, (*5*) the periodical publication of balance-sheets showing the assets and liabilities of societies, and (*6*) the objects to which reserve funds may be applied. We have further altered clause (*p*), which deals with rules as to the settlement of disputes touching the business of societies, prescribing that such disputes shall first be referred to the Registrar for decision and only if he so directs, to arbitration, and taking power to provide for the enforcement of decisions of the Registrars as well as awards of arbitrators Lastly, we have declared [sub-clause (*3*)] that the rules shall be subject to the condition of previous publication, [sub-clause (*4*)] that when made they shall be published in the local official Gazette, and [sub-clause (*5*)] that copies of the rules and by-laws relating to each society shall be kept open to inspection free of charge at all reasonable times at the registered address of the society.

24. *Clause 29* is new. Its object is to provide for the registration under the proposed law of special societies which may not be of such a nature as to fall within its provisions. It enables the Local Government by special order to permit any association of ten or more persons above the age of eighteen years to be registered as a society under the Act, with such exemptions from, or modifications of, its provisions as the Local Government may think fit to direct, in the case of each such society.

25. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows:—

In English.

Gazette.	*Date.*
Gazette of India	24th October, 1903.
Fort Saint George Gazette	3rd November, 1903.
Bombay Government Gazette	29th October, 1903
Calcutta Gazette	4th November, 1903.
United Provinces Government Gazette	31st October 1903.
Punjab Government Gazette	29th October, 1903.
Burma Gazette	14th November, 1903
Central Provinces Gazette	31st October, 1903.
Assam Gazette	14th November, 1903.
Coorg District Gazette	1st December, 1903.
Sind Official Gazette	5th November, 1903.

In the Vernaculars.

Province	*Language.*	*Date.*
Madras	Tamil	17th November, 1903
	Telugu	17th November, 1903
	Hindustani	1st December, 1903.
	Kanarese	10th November, 1903.
	Malayalam	17th November, 1903.
Bombay	Marathi	3rd December, 1903.
	Gujarathi	3rd December, 1903.
	Kanarese	3rd December, 1903.
Bengal	Bengali	1st November, 1903.
	Hindi	10th November, 1903.
	Uriya	12th November, 1903.
United Provinces	Urdu	21st November, 1903
Punjab	Urdu	12th November, 1903
Burma	Burmese	19th December, 1903.
Coorg	Kanarese	1st December, 1903
Sind	Sindhi	24th December, 1903.

26. We think that the Bill has not been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

DENZIL IBBETSON.

T. RALEIGH.

E. FG. LAW

SRI RAM

A. W CRUICKSHANK

F. P. LELY

H ADAMSON

D. M HAMILTON.

BIPIN KRISHNA BOSE

The 3rd March, 1904

[The alterations proposed by the Select Committee are shown in italics.]

No. II.

A Bill to provide for the constitution and control of Co-operative Credit Societies.

WHEREAS it is expedient to encourage thrift, self-help and co-operation among agriculturists, artisans and persons of limited means, and for that purpose to provide for the constitution and control of co-operative credit societies; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preliminary

Short title and extent. 1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Co-operative Credit Societies Act, 1904; *and*

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India.

Definitions. 2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) "by-law" means a rule made by a society in the exercise of any power conferred by this Act, or by any rule made under this Act

(*b*) "committee" means the *governing* body of a society *to whom the management of its affairs is entrusted:*

(*c*) "member" includes a person joining in the application for the registration of a society and a person admitted to membership after registration in accordance with the by-laws and any rules made under this Act.

(*d*) "officer" includes a chairman, secretary, treasurer, member of committee or other person empowered *under the rules applying to any society or the by-laws thereof* to give directions in regard to the business of *the* society

(*e*) "Registrar" means *a* person appointed to perform the duties of a Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies under this Act and

(*f*) "society" means a co-operative credit society registered under this Act.

Constitution.

Constitution of societies. 3. (*1*) *A society shall consist of ten or more persons above the age of eighteen years—*

(*a*) *residing in the same town or village or in the same group of villages, or,*

(*b*) *subject to the sanction of the Registrar, consisting of members of the same tribe, class or caste.*

(*2*) *Societies shall be either rural or urban. In a rural society not less than four-fifths of the members shall be agriculturists. In an urban society not less than four-fifths of the members shall be non-agriculturists.*

(*3*) *When any question arises as to whether for the purposes of this Act a person is an agriculturist or a non-agriculturist, or whether two or more villages shall be considered to form a group, or whether any person belongs to a tribe, class or caste, the question shall be decided by the Registrar, whose decision shall be final.*

Members of society. 4. The members of a society shall be—

(*a*) persons joining in the application mentioned in section 6, sub-section (*1*), and registered as a society under sub-section (*2*) of the same section;

(*b*) persons *qualified in accordance with the requirements of* section 3 and *admitted by the society in accordance with the provisions of this Act and with the by-laws of the society*

Provided that a person so *admitted* shall not *exercise the rights of* a member unless *or* until he has *made such payment* to the society in respect of membership *or acquired such interest in the society as may be prescribed by the rules made under this Act or the by-laws of the soeiety*

Registration.

The Registrar. . The Local Government may appoint a person to be Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies for the Province or any portion of it.

Registration and incorporation of societies. 6 (*1*) Any ten or more persons *qualified in accordance with the requirements of* section 3 *and agreeing each to make such payment or acquire such interest as aforesaid,* may apply to the Registrar to be registered as a rural or an urban society, as the case may be, and the persons by whom or on whose behalf such application is made shall furnish such information in regard to the proposed society as the Registrar may require.

(*2*) If the Registrar is satisfied that the persons proposing to form a society *are qualified in accordance with the requirements of this Act and* have complied with the provisions of this Act and with the rules made thereunder, he may, *if he thinks fit,* register the society accordingly, and the society shall thereupon become and be a body corporate by the name under which it is registered, with perpetual succession and a common seal, and with power to hold property, moveable or immoveable, to enter into contracts, to institute and defend civil suits and to do all things necessary for the purposes of its constitution.

(*3*) Every society shall have *an* address, *registered in accordance with the rules made under this Act,* to which all notices and communications may be sent

(*4*) *The registered name of a society shall distinguish whether the society is rural or urban, and, if the liability of the members is limited, the word "limited" shall be added to such name*

(*5*) No charge shall be made for registration under this section.

Management.

7. The liability of each member of a society for the debts of the society shall be *as follows* —

Liability of members

(*a*) in the case of a rural society, *such liability* shall, *save with the special sanction of the Local Government*, be unlimited,

(*b*) in the case of an urban society, such liability *shall* be unlimited or limited as may be provided by the by-laws or by any rules made under this Act.

8. (*1*) No dividend or payment on account of profits shall be paid to a member of a rural society, *but all profits made by such a society shall be carried to a fund (to be called the reserve fund)*

Disposal of profits

Provided that, when such reserve fund has attained such proportion to the total of the liabilities of the society, and when the interest on loans to members has been reduced to such rates, as may be determined by the by-laws or rules made under this Act, any further profits of the society, not exceeding three-fourths of the total annual profits, may be distributed to members by way of bonus

(*2*) Not less than one-fourth of the profits in each year *of an urban society* shall be carried to a fund (to be called the Reserve Fund) before any dividend or payment on account of profits is paid to the members or any of them.

9. *A society may receive deposits from members without restriction, but it may borrow from persons who are not members only to such extent and under such conditions as may be provided by its by-laws or by rules made under this Act.*

Restrictions on borrowing

10 (*1*) *A society shall make no loan to any person other than a member*

Restrictions on loans

Provided that, with the consent of the Registrar, a society may make loans to a rural society.

(*2*) Save *with the permission of the Registrar to be given by general order in the case of each society*, a rural society shall not lend money on the security of moveable property.

(*3*) *The Local Government may, by general or special order, prohibit or restrict the lending of money on mortgage of immoveable property or any kind thereof by any society or class of societies*

11. *A society may deposit its funds in the Government Savings Bank or with any banker or person acting as a banker approved for this purpose by the Registrar.*

Deposit of society's funds

Shares and Interests of Members

12. *Where the liability of the members of a society is limited by shares*, a member shall not hold more than such portion of the capital of *the* society, subject to a maximum of *one-fifth*, as may be prescribed by any rules made under this Act

Limit on capital held by member

Provided that no member of *such* a society shall hold more *shares than represent a nominal value of* one thousand rupees

13 (*1*) *Where the liability of the members of a society is not limited by shares, each member shall, notwithstanding the amount of his interest in the capital, only have one vote as a member in the affairs of the society*

Votes of members

(*2*) *Where the liability of the members of a society is limited by shares, each member shall have as many votes as may be prescribed by the by-laws of the society.*

14 (*1*) A member shall not transfer any share held by him or his interest in the capital of the society or any part thereof, unless he has held such share or interest for one year at least

Restrictions on transfer of share or interest

(*2*) The share or interest of a member in the capital of a society shall not be transferred or *charged*, unless to the society or to a member of the society and subject to any conditions as to maximum holding prescribed by this Act or by the by-laws or by any rules made under this Act.

15. *Subject to the provisions of section 20*, the share or interest of a member in the capital of a society shall not be liable to attachment *or sale* under any decree or order of a Court of Justice in respect of any debt or liability incurred by such member, and neither the Official Assignee nor a Receiver appointed under Chapter XX of the Code of Civil Procedure shall be entitled to or have any claim on such share or interest.

Shares, etc, not liable to attachment

16. On the death of a member, the society may pay to *or transfer to the credit of the person nominated in accordance with the rules made in this behalf, or, if there is no person so nominated*, such person as may appear to the Committee to be entitled to receive the same *as heir or legal representative of the deceased member* a sum representing the value of such member's share or interest, as ascertained in accordance with the rules or by-laws and all moneys due to him from the society, and the society shall *thereupon be absolved from all liability in respect of such share or interest or other moneys as aforesaid*

Transfer of interest on death of member

17 *The liability of a past member for the debts of the society as they existed at the time when he ceased to be a member shall continue for a period of one year from the date of his ceasing to be a member*

Liability of past member

18. *The estate of a deceased member shall be liable for a period of one year from the time of his decease for the debts of the society as they existed at the time of his decease.*

Liability and participation in assets of the estates of deceased member

Priority of Society's claim against a member.

19. Subject to any prior claim of the Government in respect of land-revenue *or any money recoverable as land-revenue* or of a landlord in respect of rent *or any money recoverable as rent*, a society shall be entitled in priority to other creditors to enforce its claim—

Prior claim of society as against crops, etc

(*a*) upon the crops *or other agricultural produce* of a member *or past member at any time within a year from the date when seed or manure was advanced or money for the purchase of seed or manure was lent to such member or past member, in respect of the unpaid portion of such advance or loan;*

(*b*) upon any cattle, agricultural or industrial implements or raw material for manufactures, *supplied by the society or* purchased *in whole or in part* with money lent by the society, in respect of the *outstanding liability on account of such supply or* loan.

20 A society shall have a *charge* upon the shares *or interest in the capital* and *on the* deposits of a member *or past member and upon any dividend, bonus or profits payable to a member or past member* in respect of any debt due from such member *or past member* to the society, and may set off any sum credited or payable to a member *or past member* in or towards payment of any such debt.

Lien and set-off in respect of shares, etc

Audit, Inspection and Inquiry.

21. (*1*) The Registrar shall audit the accounts of each society once *at least* in every year.

Audit, inspection and inquiry

(*2*) No charge shall be made in respect of *any* audit *made under* sub-section (*1*).

(*3*) The audit under sub-section (*1*) shall include an examination of overdue debts, if any, and a valuation of the assets and liabilities of the society.

(*4*) The Registrar, the Collector or any person authorised in this behalf by the Registrar or the Collector may at any time inspect the books, accounts, papers *and securities* of a society, and every officer of the society shall furnish such information in regard to the transactions and working of the society as the person making such inspection shall require.

(*5*) The Registrar may of his own motion, and shall on the request of the Collector, or on the application of a majority of the Committee or of not less than one-*third* of the members, hold an inquiry into the *constitution*, working and financial condition of a society, and all officers and members of the society shall furnish such information in regard to the affairs of the society as the Registrar may require.

(*6*) Where an inquiry is held under sub-section (*5*), the Registrar may apportion the costs, or such part of the costs as he may think right, between the society, the members demanding an inquiry and the officers or former officers of the society.

(*7*) *Any sum awarded by way of costs under sub-section* (*6*) *may be recovered, on application to a Magistrate having jurisdiction in the place where the person from whom the money is claimable resides for the time being, by the distress and sale of any moveable property within the limits of the jurisdiction of such Magistrate belonging to such person.*

22. *A copy of any entry in a book of a society regularly kept in the course of business, shall, if certified in such manner as may be prescribed by rules made under this Act, be received, in any suit to recover a debt due to the society, as primâ facie evidence of the existence of such entry and shall be admitted as evidence of the matters, transactions and accounts therein recorded in every case where, and to the same extent as, the original entry itself is now by law admissible, but not further or otherwise.*

Mode of proof of entries in societies' books.

Dissolution of a Society

23. (*1*) If the Registrar, after holding an inquiry under section 21, sub-section (*5*), *or on receipt of an application made by three-fourths of the members of a society*, is of opinion that a society ought to be dissolved, he may cancel *or may refuse to cancel* the registration of the society.

Dissolution

(*2*) *Any member of a society may, within two months from the date of* an order made under sub-section (*1*), *appeal from such order* to the Local Government

(*3*) Where no appeal is presented within *two* months from the making of *an* order *cancelling the registration of a society*, the order shall take effect on the expiry of *two* months. Where an appeal is presented within *two* months, the order shall *not* take effect *until* it is confirmed by the Local Government.

(*4*) Where an order made under sub-section (*1*) *cancelling the registration of a society* takes effect, the society shall cease to exist as a corporate body

24. (*1*) Where the registration of a society is cancelled under section 23, the *Registrar* may appoint a competent person to be liquidator of the society.

Cancellation of registration of society.

(*2*) A liquidator appointed under sub-section (*1*) shall have power to institute and defend suits on behalf of the society by his name of office, and shall also have power—

(*a*) to sue for and recover any sums of money due to the society at the date of such cancellation,

(*b*) to determine *the contribution to be made by* the members and *past* members of the society respectively to the assets of the society;

(*c*) to investigate all claims against the society, and, subject to the provisions of this Act, to decide questions of priority arising between claimants;

(*d*) to determine by what persons and in what proportions the cost of the liquidation are to be borne; and

(*e*) to give such directions in regard to the collection and distribution of the assets of the society as may appear to him to be necessary for winding up the affairs of the society.

(*3*) Subject to any rules of procedure made under this Act, a liquidator appointed under this section *shall*, in so far as such powers are necessary for carrying out the purposes of this section, *have power to summon and enforce the attendance of witnesses and to compel the production of documents by the same means and (so far as may be) in the same manner as is provided in the case of a Civil Court under the Code of Civil Procedure.*

(*4*) The rules may provide for an appeal to the Court of the District Judge from any order made by a liquidator under this section.

(*5*) Orders made *under this section may be enforced as follows* —

(*a*) *when made* by a liquidator, *by any Civil Court having local jurisdiction* in the same manner as the decree of *such* Court,

(*b*) *when made by the Court of the District Judge in the matter of any such appeal as aforesaid, in the same manner as a decree of such Court made in any suit pending therein*

(*6*) *Save in so far as is hereinbefore expressly provided, no Civil Court shall have any jurisdiction in respect to any matter connected with the dissolution of a society under this Act*

Exemptions from Taxation.

25. (*1*) The Governor General in Council, by notification in the Gazette of India, may *in the case of any society or class of society, remit*—

Power to exempt from income-tax, stamp-duty and registration-fees

(*a*) *the income-tax payable in respect of* the profits of *the* society, *or of* the dividends or other payments received by the members of *the* society on account of profits,

(*b*) *the stamp-duty with which, under any law for the time being in force*, instruments executed by or on behalf of *a* society or by an officer or member and relating to the business of *such* society, or any class of such instruments, are respectively chargeable,

(*c*) any fee payable under the law of registration for the time being in force.

(*2*) *A notification exempting any society from the fees referred to in sub-section* (*1*), *clause* (*c*), *may provide for the withdrawal of such exemption.*

Debts due to Government.

26. (*1*) All sums due from a society or from an officer or member *or past member* of a society as such to the Government, including any costs awarded to the Government under section (*21*), sub-section (*6*), may be recovered in the same manner as arrears of land revenue.

Recovery of sums due to Government.

(*2*) Sums due from a society to Government and recoverable under sub-section (*1*) may be recovered, firstly, from the property of the society, secondly, *in the case of a society of which the liability of the members is limited*, from the members subject to the limit of their liability, and, thirdly, *in the case of other societies*, from the members.

Rules.

27. (*1*) The Local Government may, *for the whole or any part of the Province and for any society or class of societies*, make rules to carry out the purposes of this Act

Rules

(*2*) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may—

(*a*) prescribe the forms to be used in applying for the registration of a society and the procedure in the matter of such applications,

(*b*) prescribe the conditions to be complied with by persons applying for registration and by *persons applying for admission or* admitted *as members*, and provide for the election and admission of members from time to time, *and the amount of payment to be made and interest to be acquired before exercising rights of membership*,

(*c*) provide for the withdrawal and expulsion of members and for the payments to be made to members who withdraw or are expelled and for the liabilities of *past* members;

(*d*) provide for the mode in which the value of a deceased member's interest shall be ascertained, and for the nomination of a person to whom such interest may be paid or transferred,

(*e*) subject to the provisions of section *12*, prescribe the maximum number of shares or portion of the capital of a society which may be held by a member,

(*f*) prescribe the payments to be made and the conditions to be complied with by members applying for loans, *the period for which loans may be made, and the amount which may be lent to an individual member,*

(*g*) *prescribe the proportion to the total liabilities to be attained by the reserve fund and the rate to which interest on loans to members is to be reduced, before profits may be distributed to the members of a rural society*,

(*h*) *regulate the manner in which capital may be raised by means of shares or debentures or otherwise;*

(*i*) provide for general meetings of the members and for the procedure at such meetings and the powers to be exercised by such meetings;

(*j*) provide for the appointment, suspension and removal of the *members of the* committee and other officers, and for the procedure at meetings of the committee, and for the powers to be

exercised and the duties to be performed by the committee and other officers;

(k) prescribe the matters in respect of which a society may or shall make by-laws and for the procedure to be followed in making, altering and abrogating by-laws, and the sanction to be required to such making, alteration or abrogation;

(l) prescribe the accounts and books to be kept by a society and provide for the audit of such accounts and the charges, if any, to be made for such audit, *and for the periodical publication of a balance-sheet showing the assets and liabilities of a society;*

(m) *provide for the persons by whom and the form in which copies of entries in books of societies may be certified;*

(n) provide for the formation and maintenance of a register of members and, where the liability of the members is limited by shares, of a register of shares;

(o) provide for the rate at which interest may be paid on deposits, for the formation and maintenance of reserve funds, *and the objects to which such funds may be applied,* and for the investment of any funds under the control of the society,

(p) provide that any dispute touching the business of a society between members or *past* members of the society or persons claiming through a member or *past* member or between a member or *past* member or persons so claiming and the committee or any officer shall be referred to *the Registrar for decision, or, if he so directs, to* arbitration, and prescribe the mode of appointing an arbitrator or arbitrators and the procedure to be followed in *proceedings before the Registrar or such arbitrator or arbitrators, and the enforcement of the decisions of the Registrar or the awards of arbitrators,*

(q) prescribe the conditions to be complied with by a society applying for the financial assistance of Government; and

(r) determine in what cases an appeal shall lie from the orders of the Registrar, and prescribe the procedure to be followed in presenting and disposing of such appeals.

(3) *The power to make rules conferred by this section is subject to the condition of the rules being made after previous publication*

(4) *All rules made under this section shall be published in the local official Gazette and on such publication shall have effect as if enacted in this Act*

(5) *A copy of the rules relating to a society and of the by-laws thereof for the time being in force shall be kept open to inspection at all reasonable times free of charge at the registered address of the society.*

Miscellaneous.

Indian Companies Act, 1882, not to apply

28. The provisions of the Indian Companies Act, 1882, shall not apply to societies registered under this Act.

Special power to Local Government to register any association under Act.

29. (1) *Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, the Local Government may, by special order in each case, and subject to such condition as it may impose, permit any association of not less than ten persons above the age of eighteen years to be registered as a rural or an urban society under this Act.*

(2) *A society so registered shall be subject to the provisions of this Act to the same extent as any other society:*

Provided that the Local Government may at any time by order exempt such society from any of such provisions or may direct that they shall apply to such society with such modifications as may be specified in the order.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 4th March, 1904.

NO. 2 OF 1904

NOTE.—The figures "18,5" within square brackets on the margin mean the Public Stores Act, 1875 (38 & 39 Vict., c. 25).

A Bill to provide for the better protection of Government stores.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the better protection of Government stores, It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and extent

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Government Stores Act, 1904, and

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India.

Definitions

2. For the purposes of this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) the expression "stores" includes moveable property of every kind;

(*b*) the expression "Government stores" means stores under the care, superintendence or control of any department of the Government:

(*c*) the expression "department of the Government" includes any person in the service of the Government having in his official capacity the care, superintendence or control of Government stores: and

(*d*) stores shall be deemed to be in the possession or keeping of any person, if he knowingly has them—

(i) in the actual possession or keeping of any other person, or

(ii) in any house, building, lodging, apartment, field or place, whether open or enclosed, and whether occupied by himself or not,

and whether they are so had for his own use or benefit or for the use or benefit of another.

Distinctive marking of Government stores

3. (*1*) The marks described in the second column of the schedule may be applied, by any department of the Government, or by any officer, contractor or workman thereof, in or on any Government stores of the kinds respectively mentioned in the first column of the schedule, in order to denote that such stores are the property of His Majesty.

(*2*) If any person, without lawful authority (the burden of proving which authority shall lie upon him), applies any of the said marks in or on any stores, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years.

Penalty for destroying or obliterating mark denoting that stores are His Majesty's property

4. If any person, with intent to destroy evidence that any stores are His Majesty's property, takes out, destroys or obliterates, wholly or in part, any mark applied under section 3, sub-section (*1*), or any mark whatsoever denoting that any stores are His Majesty's property, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years.

Powers of search and detention

5. Any police-officer superior in rank to a constable, who may in right of his office be authorized by the Local Government in this behalf, or,

within the limits of any cantonment or of any fortress, arsenal, dockyard or camp, or of any building or place in the occupation of the Government for naval, military or civil purposes, any public servant authorized in writing in this behalf by the commanding officer or by the officer in charge of any such building or place,

may stop, search and detain—

(*a*) any vessel or vehicle in or on which there is reason to suspect that any Government stores stolen or unlawfully obtained may be found, or

(*b*) any person who is reasonably suspected of having in his possession, or of conveying in any manner, any Government stores reasonably suspected to have been stolen or unlawfully obtained.

6. If any person is charged with having in his possession or keeping or conveying any Government stores reasonably suspected of having been stolen or unlawfully obtained, and does not give an account, to the satisfaction of the Court, of how he came by such stores, he shall be punishable,—

Penalty where accused person does not satisfactorily account for possession of Government stores

(*a*) if such stores are arms or component parts of arms, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to twelve months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, and,

(*b*) in any other case, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two months, or with fine which may extend to fifty rupees

7 If there is reason to believe that any stores found in the possession or keeping of—

Penalty where certain persons do not satisfactorily account for possession of stores reasonably believed to be His Majesty's property

(*a*) any person in the service of the Government,

(*b*) any dealer in marine stores or old metal or old stores of any kind, or

(*c*) any pawn-broker,

have been unlawfully obtained by him, such person may be taken before a Magistrate, and, if the Magistrate sees reasonable grounds for believing that such stores are or were His Majesty's property, then, if such person does not satisfy the Court that he came lawfully by such stores, he shall be punishable,—

(*a*) if the stores are arms or component parts of arms, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to twelve months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, and,

(*b*) in any other case, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two months, or with fine which may extend to fifty rupees

8. Sections 4 and 6 shall not apply to stores, of the kinds described in section 156, sub-section (*1*), of the Army Act, which have been issued as regimental necessaries or otherwise for any soldier or volunteer; but nothing in this section shall relieve any person from any obligation or liability to which he may be subject under any other enactment in respect of any such stores.

Exemption of certain military stores from operation of sections 4 and 6

9. If any person, without written permission from the Local Government or from some person authorized by the Local Government in that behalf (proof of which permission shall lie on the person accused), gathers or searches for stores, or creeps, sweeps or dredges in the sea or any tidal water,—

Penalty for unlawful gathering of stores, etc, near His Majesty's vessels, etc

(*a*) within one hundred yards from any vessel belonging to His Majesty or in His Majesty's service, or from any mooring place or anchoring place appropriated to such vessels, or from any moorings belonging to His Majesty or from any of His Majesty's wharves or dock, victualling or steam factory yards, or

(*b*) within one thousand yards from any battery or fort used for the practice of artillery, either by the royal artillery or by volunteer artillery, or

(*c*) in or on any part of the spaces or distances, whether covered with water or not, from time to time marked out as ranges for artillery practice for the use of His Majesty's ships, or marked out and appropriated for permanent or temporary artillery or rifle ranges,

he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two months, or with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

THE SCHEDULE

MARKS APPROPRIATED FOR USE IN OR ON GOVERNMENT STORES [1.]

(*See section 3.*)

1 Stores	2 Marks
Hempen cordage and wire rope	White, black, or coloured worsted threads laid up with the yarns and the wire respectively
Canvas, fearnought, hammocks and seamen's bags	A blue line in a serpentine form
Bunting .	A double tape in the warp.
Candles .	Blue or red cotton threads in each wick or wicks of red cotton
Woollen and cotton goods not hereinbefore enumerated	A red stripe lengthways with the broad arrow, either alone or in combination with letters denoting the name of the Government or of any department of the Government or branch thereof
Timber or metal, or any stores not hereinbefore described, whether similar to the above or not	The name of His Majesty or of His predecessors, heirs or successors, or of the Government, or of any department of the Government or branch thereof, or the broad arrow, or a crown, or His Majesty's arms; or the sign $\frac{\wedge}{\mathrm{I}}$ with the broad arrow; whether such broad arrow, crown, arms, or sign, be alone or be in combination with any such name as aforesaid, or with any letters denoting any such name

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE object of this Bill is to provide more effectually for the prevention, detection and punishment of thefts of Government stores. The Bill reproduces, with the necessary modifications, such of the provisions of the Public Stores Act, 1875 (38 & 39 Vict., c. 25), as are adaptable to India.

E. R. ELLES.

The 22nd February, 1904.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 4th March 1904 .—

NO. 3 OF 1904.

A Bill further to amend the Indian Stamp Act, 1899.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Indian Stamp Act, 1899; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title and extent.

1 (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Stamp (Amendment) Act, 1904.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India, inclusive of British Baluchistan, the Santhal Parganas and the Pargana of Spiti.

Amendment of section 2, clause (*17*), Act II, 1899.

2. In section 2, clause (*17*), of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (hereinafter referred to as "the said Act"), for the word "specified" the words "specific immoveable" shall be substituted.

Addition of new section 23A after section 23, Act II, 1899.

3. After section 23 of the said Act the following section shall be added, namely:—

Certain mortgages of stock to be chargeable as agreements.

"23A. (*1*) Where an instrument (not being a promissory note or bill of exchange)—

(*a*) is given, upon the occasion of the deposit of any share warrant, or stock certificate to bearer, or foreign or colonial share certificate, or any security for money transferable by delivery, by way of security for money advanced or to be advanced by way of loan, or for an existing or future debt, or

(*b*) makes redeemable or qualifies a duly stamped transfer, intended as a security, of any registered stock or marketable security;

it shall be deemed to be an agreement or memorandum of agreement chargeable with duty under Article No. 5 of Schedule I.

"(*2*) A release or discharge of any such instrument shall be chargeable with the likeduty and not with any *ad valorem* duty."

Amendment of section 26, Act II, 1899

4. In section 26 of the said Act, for the first proviso the following proviso shall be substituted, namely:—

"Provided that, in the case of the lease of a mine in which royalty or a share of the produce is received as the rent or part of the rent, it shall be sufficient to have estimated such royalty or the value of such share, for the purpose of stamp-duty,—

(*a*) when the lease has been granted by the Secretary of State in Council, at such amount as the Collector may, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, have estimated as likely to be payable by way of royalty to the said Secretary of State in Council under the lease, or,

(*b*) when the lease has been granted by any other person, at twenty thousand rupees a year,

and the whole amount of such royalty or share, whatever it may be, shall be claimable under such lease."

Amendment of section 29, Act II, 1899.

5. In section 29, clause (*a*), of the said Act, for the parenthesis "(Agreement to mortgage)" the parenthesis "(Agreement to secure loan by deposit of valuable security)" shall be substituted.

Amendment of Schedule I, Act II, 1899.

6. (1) For Article No. 6 of the first schedule to the said Act the following Article shall be substituted, namely:—

"6 AGREEMENT to secure money advanced or to be advanced by way of loan, or an existing or future debt, (1) by the deposit of title-deeds or other valuable security (not being stock or a marketable security), or (2) by the hypothecation, pawn, or pledge of moveable property,—	
(a) when such loan or debt is repayable on demand or more than three months from the date of the instrument evidencing the agreement,	The same duty as a Bill of Exchange [No 13 (b)] for the amount secured.
(b) when such loan or debt is repayable not more than three months from the date of such instrument	Half the duty payable on Bill of Exchange [No 13 (b)] for the amount secured.

Exemptions.

(1) Letter of hypothecation accompanying bill of exchange.

(2) Instrument of pledge or pawn of goods if unattested."

(2) In the entry immediately following Article No. 28, and also in the entry following Article No. 30, of the said schedule, for the words "by way of EQUITABLE MORTGAGE" the words "to secure loan by deposit of valuable security" shall be substituted.

(3) In Article No. 40 of the said schedule, for the words and figure "an AGREEMENT TO MORTGAGE (No. 6)" the word "a" shall be substituted, and from the Exemption "(3) Instrument of pledge or pawn of goods if unattested" shall be omitted.

(4) In Article No. 55 of the said schedule, after the word "instrument" the following parenthesis shall be inserted, namely:—

"(not being such a release as is provided for by section 23A)."

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE attention of the Government of India has been directed to the ruling of the Calcutta High Court in the case of the *Queen-Empress* v. *Debendra Krishna Mitter* (1900), I. L R. 27 Cal. 587, to the effect that, unless the whole advance given under an equitable mortgage be made at the time that the instrument of hypothecation is executed, the stamp must be that of an ordinary mortgage. This decision imposes a much heavier duty on equitable mortgages than appears to have been intended; for it follows from it that the higher duty chargeable on an ordinary mortgage is leviable whenever it is sought to secure by deposit of title-deeds future advances on an existing account Such a duty is, in view of the temporary nature of transactions of the kind indicated, excessive, and the fact that it is leviable must tend to retard the development of the system of cash credits, which has hitherto proved of great assistance to trade. It is, therefore, proposed —see clause 6 of the Bill—to amend Article No. 6 of the first schedule to the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), so as to relieve these instruments from the higher duty, and to place them all on the same footing, whether their execution is or is not simultaneous with the advances secured by them, and it is at the same time suggested—see clause 3—to follow section 23, read with section 86 (2), of the English Stamp Act of 1891 (54 & 55 Vict, c. 39), and to levy a fixed fee of eight annas only when the security deposited by way of equitable mortgage is marketable.

2. In the same connection notice has been called to various defects, doubts and anomalies in the law. *First*, no provision is at present made for the case where an equitable mortgage is executed to secure the repayment of a loan after more than one year, and the agreement in such a case is consequently liable to the duty of eight annas only under Article No. 5 of the schedule. It is proposed to amend Article No. 6 so as to impose the same stamp as that required on a document securing repayment within a year. *Secondly*, there is now no specific provision as to the duty leviable upon an instrument evidencing an equitable mortgage where the advance secured is repayable on demand, and such instruments are chargeable either with the same duty as agreements or with the duty leviable on ordinary mortgages, according as the securities are deposited before or at the time of execution. It is proposed to extend the amendment of the Article so as to treat such instruments in the same manner as instruments securing repayments after more than three months. And, *thirdly*, there appears to be some doubt as to the applicability of the Article to pawns and pledges, and it is proposed to amplify it so as expressly to include such transactions, as well as hypothecations of securities. On the other hand, as misunderstanding is likely to be caused by the circumstance that the definition of "mortgage-deed" in section 2, clause (17), of the Act covers all kinds of property, while a "mortgage", as defined in section 58 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 (IV of 1882), is limited to immoveable property, it is proposed—see clause 2 of the Bill—to confine the definition here also to immoveable property, all "mortgages" of moveable property, whether accompanied by possession or not, being, as already indicated, brought together under Article No. 6, unless otherwise specifically provided for in the schedule.

3. Finally, the opportunity has been taken to amend the law in another direction. Under section 26 of the Act, where the value of the subject-matter of an instrument is unknown or indeterminate, the contracting parties may use their discretion as to the value of the stamp to be affixed to the instrument, but no sum can be recovered under it in excess of the amount covered by the duty actually paid. An exception is, however, made in the case of mining leases in which a royalty or share of the produce is reserved as rent. The value of the share or royalty is necessarily indeterminate in the majority of such cases, and it is, therefore, provided that, if the lease be stamped on an assumed valuation of Rs. 20,000 a year, the sum actually due under the lease may be recovered, whatever the amount may be. This provision is unsuitable in the case of mining leases granted by the Government, for the natural tendency of revenue-officers is to safeguard the interests of the Government by valuing the royalty at the figure just referred to in every case. The stamp-duty, ordinarily payable on this valuation is Rs. 200, and this constitutes an unduly heavy burden in the case of small and unproductive mines. It is proposed, therefore, by clause 4 of the Bill, to expand the section so as to provide that, where a mining lease is granted by the Government, the Collector may estimate the amount of royalty which he considers likely to be payable, and it will be sufficient if the lease is stamped in accordance with his estimate.

4. The further amendments proposed by clause 5 and sub-clauses (*2*), (*3*) and (*4*) of clause 6 of the Bill are purely consequential and require no explanation.

E. FG LAW

The 29th February, 1904.

J M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 10.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1904

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 a.m. on Thursday, the 3rd March 1904, based on the India Daily Weather Reports of the period.

The unsettled weather which prevailed over the northern half of the Indian area during last week continued and intensified during the week under review, culminating in an extensive burst of heavy rain at the close of the period.

On the 26th February thunder showers were reported from parts of Gujarat, Lower Sind and the Central India Plateau, while a light fall of snow had occurred on the higher ranges in Kashmir, the heaviest falls on this day were 0·40" at Rajkot and Surat. On the following day, the 27th, the area of showers contracted and the only rainfalls of importance were 0·40" at Indore and Saugor. On the 28th and 29th the showers again increased over the central parts of the country and at the same time the barometer fell and the weather became unsettled over Baluchistan and the Persian Gulf area. On the 28th Muscat reported a rainfall of 1·22", Hoshangabad of 1·20" and Khandwa 0·97", while on the 29th Pachmarhi reported 0·79". There was thus at this time a considerable area of showery weather over the central districts of India, while disturbed weather and heavy rain were approaching North-West India from Persia, Afghanistan and Baluchistan. On the 29th February and during the 1st three days of March a succession of depressions appeared on our north-west frontier, while showers continued over the central districts. On March 1st the rainfall was not heavy, the largest amounts reported having been 0·60" at Nowgong, 0·40" at Sialkot and 0·32" at Jhansi. On the 2nd the thunderstorms became more numerous, more extensive and heavier, while light snow and rain fell in Kashmir and Baluchistan and heavy rain in Ceylon. Saugor reported a fall of 1·37", Nowgong of 1·02", while many stations received amounts of about half an inch. The reports of the 3rd showed that rain had been received over the whole of North-Western and Central India, as well as in Baluchistan and Assam. The heaviest amounts reported were 1·27" at Jacobabad, 1·22" at Mooltan, 1·11" at Kurrachee and 1·08" at Hoshangabad, while Ludhiana, Simla,

Dera Ismail Khan, Bikaner, Rajkot, Amraoti, Nagpur, Neemuch, Mount Abu, Sambhar, Jaipur, Saugor, Sutna, Nowgong, Pachmarhi, Jubbulpore, Pendra, Seoni, all received between half and one inch. In the Dry Area, over the South East Punjab and adjoining parts of Rajputana, the rainfall of the past two days amounted to 0·65" at Delhi, 0·29" at Sirsa and 0·83" at Bikaner.

The rainfall table shows that practically no rain was received during the week under review over Burma, Bengal, or the Peninsula (except Malabar), but that in all other parts of the country effective rain was received, the average fall ranging from 0·13" in Assam to 1·75" in the Jubbulpore sub-division. In practically all divisions (except Assam) where rain was received, the week's fall exceeded the average and in most cases very largely so.

The seasonal rainfall now exceeds the normal over a large part of North-Western and Central India, as well as the Peninsula.

At the close of the week a deepish depression lay over the Indus Valley and rain promised to continue heavily over North-Western and Central India and showed signs of extending to the whole of Northern India.

Rainfall division with representative station.	Rainfall sub-division named after representative station.	Rainfall data for week ending on 3rd March 1904.			Rainfall data from 4th December 1903 to 3rd March 1904.			Seasonal percentage variation.	
		Average actual rainfall.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	This week.	Last week.
		Inches.	Inch.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.			
1. Burma Coast (Rangoon)	...	0·02	0·14	−0·12	0·73	1·15	−0·42	−37	−30
2. Burma Wet (Bhamo)	...	0	0·06	−0·06	0·17	0·92	−0·75	−82	−80
3. Burma Dry (Mandalay)	...	0	0·01	−0·01	0·01	0·56	−0·55	−98	−98
4. Delta of Bengal	Narayanganj	0·01	0·45	−0·44	2·52	2·52	0	0	+21
	Calcutta	0	0·15	−0·15	1·44	1·64	−0·20	−12	−3
5. Brahmaputra Valley (Sibsagar)	...	0·13	0·40	−0·27	3·22	2·79	+0·43	+15	+29
6. Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya, East.	Dinajpur	0	0·07	−0·07	1·37	1·29	+0·08	+6	+12
	Darbhanga	0	0·04	−0·04	0·13	1·34	−1·21	−90	−90
	Bahraich	0·02	0·09	−0·07	0·51	2·27	−1·76	−78	−78
7. Indo-Gangetic Plain, East	Burdwan	0	0·23	−0·23	0·64	1·43	−0·79	−55	−47
	Patna	0·01	0·07	−0·06	0·77	1·35	−0·58	−43	−41
8. Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya, West.	Simla	0·50	0·53	−0·03	5·87	8·05	−2·18	−27	−29
	Ludhiana	0·23	0·26	−0·03	3·01	4·81	−1·80	−37	−39
9. Indo-Gangetic Plain, West	Cawnpore	0·32	0·06	+0·26	0·54	1·77	−1·23	−69	−87
	Lahore	0·49	0·13	+0·36	1·42	2·61	−1·19	−46	−63
10. N.-W. Dry Area (Bikaner)	...	0·74	0·11	+0·63	2·42	1·82	+0·60	+33	−2
11. Baluchistan (Quetta)	...	0·54	0·43	+0·11	4·68	4·63	+0·05	+1	−1
12. East Coast, North	Waltair	0	0·05	−0·05	0·09	1·30	−1·21	−93	−93
	Cuttack	0	0·12	−0·12	0·73	1·58	−0·85	−54	−50
13. East Satpuras	Ranchi	0·02	0·11	−6·09	0·93	1·49	−0·56	−38	−34
	Raipur	0·22	0·10	+0·12	0·41	1·06	−0·65	−61	−80
	Jubbulpore	1·75	0·08	+1·67	2·53	1·59	+0·94	+59	−48
14. Central India Plateau	Jhansi	1·57	0·06	+1·51	1·92	1·73	+0·19	+11	−79
	Jaipur	0·94	0·05	+0·89	1·11	0·97	+0·14	+14	−82
	Indore	0·83	0·02	+0·81	1·12	0·66	+0·46	+70	−55
15. West Coast	Calicut	1·10	0·15	+0·95	3·72	3·40	+0·32	+9	−19
	Bombay	0	0	0	0	0·20	−0·20	−100	−100
16. Gujarat	Ahmedabad	0·66	0	+0·66	0·70	0·22	+0·48	+218	−82
	Rajkot	0·50	0	+0·60	0·03	0·22	+0·41	+186	−41
17. West Satpuras (Akola)	...	0·65	0·05	+0·60	0·86	0·99	−0·13	−13	−78
18. Deccan	Bellary	0	0	0	0·47	0·50	−0·03	−6	−6
	Bijapur	0·01	0·02	−0·01	0·04	0·47	−0·43	−91	−93
	Hyderabad	0	0·07	−0·07	0·04	0·34	−0·30	−88	−85
19. South India	Mysore	0	0·02	−0·02	0·48	0·34	+0·14	+41	+50
	Madura	0	0·13	−0·13	5·27	3·51	+1·76	+50	+56
20. East Coast South (Madras)	...	0	0·05	−0·05	17·70	10·30	+7·40	+72	+73

W. L. DALLAS,
for Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India
and Director General of Indian Observatories.

J. WILSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA:
The 3rd March 1904.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 27th February 1904.

Madras.—There was practically no rain during the week Irrigation supplies are generally sufficient. Ploughing, sowing, transplanting and weeding are in progress in parts The standing crops are generally fair. Harvests continue with outturn fair to normal Pasture is generally sufficient. Fodder is procurable. The condition of cattle is generally good. Prices are almost stationary

Bombay.—There was slight rain during the week in parts of Sind, Gujarat, Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Satara, Belgaum, and Wadhwan. The rainfall has been generally sufficient except in parts of Khandesh and Nasik. The standing crops have been damaged by locusts in parts of Colaba, Ratnagiri, and Satara, by rats in parts of Nasik, Satara, and Belgaum, by frost in parts of Karachi, by insects in parts of the Panch Mahals, by blight in parts of Dharwar, and by recent rain in parts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, the Panch Mahals, and Surat They are generally in good condition elsewhere Threshing of autumn crops has been completed in Colaba, is almost over in Canara and continues in Nasik Harvesting of spring crops has been completed in Ahmednagar and is in progress in parts of Larkana, Gujarat, Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Satara, Ratnagiri, Canara, Belgaum, and Rajkot. Threshing is in progress in parts of the Panch Mahals, Nasik, Ahmednagar, and Satara. Cotton is slightly damaged by blight in parts of the Carnatic, by recent rain in parts of Ahmedabad, the Panch Mahals, and Surat, and is generally in good condition in Larkana, Broach and Wadhwan. Picking is completed in Khandesh and is in progress in parts of Gujarat, Poona, Satara, Carnatic, Wadhwan, and Baroda. The fodder supply is sufficient. Agricultural stock is generally sufficient and in good condition. The water-supply is generally sufficient Prices have fallen in one district, risen in four districts, and are stationary elsewhere.

Bengal.—Light showers are reported from the districts of Faridpur, Tipperah, Chittagong, Gaya, Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Cuttack, and Angul. The standing crops are generally in good condition. Harvesting of spring crops, pressing of sugarcane, and collection of opium continue. Fodder and water are generally sufficient. The price of common rice has risen in five districts, has fallen in ten, and is stationary in the remainder.

United Provinces.—The weather has been generally cloudy and light rain has fallen in seven districts The spring crops are flourishing, but slight damage from insects and rust is reported from Rae Bareli, Benares, and Gorakhpur. The extraction of opium continues and the sowing of sugarcane has commenced in places. Markets are well stocked. Food and fodder are sufficient and prices continue stationary.

Punjab.—Slight rain has fallen in Amritsar and in parts of Umballa, Jullundur, Lahore' and Rawalpindi. The price of wheat is rising in Jullundur, Amritsar, and Rawalpindi and falling in Mianwali. The prices of other food-grains are fluctuating Pressing of sugarcane continues in Lahore, Amritsar, and Sialkot Sowings of extra spring crops have commenced in Delhi and continue in Ferozepore, Sialkot, and Shahpur. Ploughing for and sowing of sugarcane and cotton continue in some districts. The condition of the standing irrigated crops is reported good to fair in all districts and that of unirrigated crops is unfavourable in Hissar and Delhi, and average in Jullundur. Rain is wanted in Umballa and Ferozepore Unirrigated crops are withering in Hissar The outturn of sugarcane is average in Sialkot, The recent rain has benefited the standing crops in Amritsar. Rats and an insect called "rati" are damaging crops in parts of Ferozepore and Mooltan, Cattle are generally in good condition throughout the province. Fodder is said to be sufficient in all districts except in Delhi and in parts of Rawalpindi.

North-West Frontier Province.—There was no rain during the week. The condition of the standing crops is good, but a few more showers are still wanted for unirrigated crops Stocks of food-grains and fodder are ample. Water in canals is sufficient. Prices are rising.

Burma.—Slight rain fell in Mergui during the week. Harvesting of paddy and miscellaneous crops is approaching completion. Sowing of dry weather paddy is in full operation and of early wet weather paddy is progressing in Kyaukse and the Southern Shan States. Reaping of hill side paddy has commenced in Tavoy and of island crops in Magwe.

and Sagaing. Beans have been damaged by caterpillars on islands of Magwe. Prospects continue good. The price of paddy is practically stationary, slight changes being reported from three centres only.

Central Provinces.— Light to moderately heavy showers have fallen almost throughout the provinces. The heaviest falls being in the Nerbudda Valley. These showers have caused a little damage to cut crops on the threshing floor and to crops in flower. Hailstorms have passed over the Damoh, Seoni, and Chindwara districts, but no damage is reported Some slight damage has been reported by cloudy weather in Mandla and by caterpillars in Narsinghpur Wheat has deteriorated slightly on light soils in Balaghat The harvesting of spring crops is in progress and at least normal outturns are generally anticipated. The preparation of land for autumn sowings has commenced in places Prices of wheat show a slight tendency to rise in the northern districts.

Assam.—There was slight rain in Lakhimpur, but no rain in other districts during the week Tea pruning, sugarcane-pressing, ploughing for rice and jute, and gathering of mustard are in progress The outturn of mustard and sugarcane is fair to good Fodder and water are insufficient in the hills Prices—common rice—Silchar 19, Sylhet and Tezpur 18, Dhubri, Gauhati, and Nowgong 16, Sibsagar 13, and Dibrugarh 12 seers per rupee.

Mysore—Prices are steady The standing crops are in good condition Paddy and sugarcane are being harvested Prospects of the season are good. Cattle are healthy except in parts of Chitaldrug. Water and fodder are available

Coorg—Threshing of rice and picking of coffee are almost completed Prices of food-grains are normal Water and fodder are sufficient.

Hyderabad—Rainfall during the week two cents. The spring crops are generally good and the harvest is progressing. Late rice weeding has begun Prospects are good. Prices—wheat 11¾, rice 11½, and jowar 31½ seers per halli rupee.

Rajputana—There was slight rainfall in parts during the week Agricultural operations are satisfactory The condition of the standing crops and of cattle is generally good Fodder is ample. Prices are favourable.

Central India.—Rainfall was general in Bhopal and Bhopawar and partial in Baghelkhand, Bundelkhand, and Malwa Agricultural operations are in progress. Crops are fair in Bhopal and good elsewhere, but have been slightly damaged by hailstorms in Baghelkhand and by rain in Bhopal, Malwa, and Bhopawar Agricultural stock and pasturage are generally good Prices are normal in Gwalior, Indore, and Baghelkhand, rising in Bhopal, and steady in Baghelkhand, Malwa, and Bhopawar. Opium is good in Gwalior and Indore, fair in Bhopal, and indifferent in Malwa and Bhopawar

Kashmir.—The weather was bright during the week except on the last day when there was rain. Prices are stationary.

Jammu.—There was slight rain during the week Prices are stationary Wheat sells from 14 to 22 and maize from 20 to 36 seers per rupee. The condition of the standing crops is fair. Fodder is sufficient.

Nepal.—There was no rain during the week. The weather has been cloudy and cold. The price of rice is 6½ seers for the rupee.

J. WILSON,

Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

AGRICULTURE.

SCHEME FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH STATION, AN EXPERIMENTAL FARM AND AN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE ON THE GOVERNMENT ESTATE OF PUSA IN LOWER BENGAL.

No 8, dated Calcutta, the 29th February 1904

RESOLUTION.

The Honourable Sir Denzil Ibbetson, in his speech at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 25th March 1903, referred to a scheme which was then being elaborated for the establishment of an Agricultural Research Station, with an Experimental Farm and an Agricultural College, on the Government estate of Pusa in the Darbhanga district of Lower Bengal During the past year the scheme has been further developed, and in August last the sanction of His Majesty's Secretary of State was obtained to the proposal. The preparation of the necessary plans and detailed estimates for the central laboratory, the houses of the staff, and the various subsidiary buildings is now fairly advanced, steps are being taken to get the land into order for experimental cultivation ; and it is expected that the houses for the staff and the other subsidiary buildings will be completed by the beginning of 1905. The central laboratory is, however, unlikely to be ready for six or nine months after that date, and the College will not therefore be in full working order and ready for students until August or September 1905. Meanwhile, however, the Government of India desire to explain, for the information of the various Local Governments and of the public in general, the main features of the scheme, the scope of the institution, and the objects which it is desired to attain.

2. When, two years ago, the Government of India appointed an Inspector General of Agriculture for India, it was recognized that this was an essentical step towarde the more active prosecution of that policy of scientific and practical enquiry and experiment in agricultural matters on which so much stress had been luid by the Famine Commissioners of 1878, and the necessity for which was again emphasized by Dr. Voelcker, who was deputed in 1890 to advise on the best course to be adopted in order to effect improvements in Indian agriculture. It was realized moreover that, in order to enable him to perform the task entrusted to him, it was essential that he should gradually be provided with an adequate staff of experts, and a Cryptogamic Botanist and Entomologist were at once added to his staff, in addition to the Agricultural Chemist whose services were already at his disposal. It had, however, always been apparent that if the desired progress was to be made in the field of agricultural investigation, it would be necessary to provide a fully equipped research laboratory in which the agricultural experts could pursue their various enquiries; and the establishment of such a laboratory was already under the consideration of the Government of India when Mr. Henry Phipps came forward with his munificent donation of £20,000, to be devoted to whatever object of public utility (if possible in the direction of scientific research) His Excellency the Viceroy might prefer. In accepting this generous offer, it appeared to His Excellency that no more practical or useful object could be found to which to devote a portion of the gift, nor one more entirely consonant with the wishes of the donor, than the erection of a laboratory for agricultural research. He therefore decided to utilize for this purpose the greater portion of Mr. Phipps' donation, and it may be added that Mr. Phipps expressed his warm approval of the decision, and generously added a further sum of £10,000 to his original contribution.

3. It was the original intention of the Government of India to locate the laboratory at Dehra Dun, where the Agricultural Chemist and other scientific officers under the control of the Government of India were already stationed, and which appeared to offer many advantages for the pursuit of agricultural research. But on further consideration it appeared that the agricultural staff would be unable to derive full benefit from the use of a laboratory, however well equipped, unless they had at hand a farm where practical as well as scientific work could be carried out, and where the crops which are of most importance and require closest investigation could be grown in the immediate neighbourhood. For these purposes Dehra was unfitted, and some other more suitable locality had therefore to be sought.

4. While the question of the situation of the research station was under consideration the Bengal Government submitted a scheme for the establishment of an agricultural research

station and experimental farm on the Government estate of Pusa in the district of Darbhanga. This estate had in old times been used as a stud farm. When the stud was broken up in 1874, the property was for a short time utilized as a model or experimental farm, special attention being devoted to the growing and curing of tabacco, but the management was unsuccessful, and in 1877 it was leased out to Messrs. Begg, Dunlop & Co for tobacco-growing experiments This farm continued to hold the farm up to 1897, when, in consequence of their finally deciding to abandon their experiments, the Government of Bengal resolved to take the land under its own management. It was proposed at first to start a cattle breeding and dairy farm, and a scheme for this purpose was drawn up in 1899. Meanwhile, however, the question of agricultural research in Bengal had come into prominence; and eventually, on the recommendation of a committee which was convened to consider the question of the disposal of the estate, proposals were submitted to the Government of India for the establishment of an agricultural research station combined with an agricultural school and a cattle and dairy farm. The suitability of the farm for the purposes proposed had been fully examined and considered, and the scheme as finally submitted by the Government of Bengal contemplated the creation of a very complete institution under the management of the provincial Agricultural Department, though hopes were expressed that, having regard to the general benefits to be expected to agriculture in Northern India, some contribution towards the cost of its establishment and maintenance would be made by the Imperial Government and the Government of the United Provinces.

5. When these proposals came before the Government of India, they recognized that if they were accepted the scheme for a central research laboratory at Dehra must be at least postponed, since the large expenditure that would be required on the two separate but similar institutions could not at present be justified. In view, however, of the possibility that a station in the plains might be less suitable for chemical and bacteriological work than Dehra with its cooler climate, they referred the question of the comparative merits of Dehra and Pusa for consideration to a strongly constituted committee, the members of which unanimously reported in favour of Pusa. The Government of India were thoroughly satisfied from the information collected by the Bengal Government, as well as from the reports of the Inspector General of Agriculture, who visited the place on several occasions, that Pusa was eminently adapted for the purposes in hand; but they were not prepared to incur any large expenditure unless the management were placed under Imperial control. It was therefore decided to make Pusa the head-quarters of the Imperial Agricultural Department, and to establish there the laboratories required by the experts, combining with them farms which will offer every convenience for practical work, and an Agricultural College organized on the lines more fully explained below. The estate has been placed by the Government of Bengal at the disposal of the Government of India for that purpose.

6. Thus the scheme as finally approved by the Government of India and sanctioned by the Secretary of State includes the establishment on the Pusa estate of an experimental farm and research station with fully equipped laboratories, the funds for the erection of which will be provided from Mr. Phipps' donation, together with an Agricultural College for the training of students, and a cattle farm for the improvement of the local breeds of cattle. The institution will be an Imperial one under the general supervision and control of the Inspector General of Agriculture. It is unnecessary for the Government of India to dwell at any length upon the great importance of an institution of this kind. It need only be remarked that the necessity for similar institutions has been recognized, not only in England —as in the institution founded by the late Sir J. Lawes at "Rothamsted," in Hertfordshire — but also in America and in most Continental countries. In India it is, as has already been pointed out, only a further and necessary step in the development of the policy which led to the appointment of an Inspector General of Agriculture and his expert staff. Indeed in the absence of some such institution, at which the agricultural staff can combine experiments with growing crops with research in the laboratory, India cannot expect to derive full benefit from their services.

7. The Government estate at Pusa covers an area of 1,280 acres, of which about 800 acres are culturable, the remainder being occupied by roads, avenues, house-sites, etc. It is situated almost in the centre of the old district of Tirhut, close to the boundary between the present Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga districts. It is five miles from Waini station on the Tirhut State Railway to which there is a good road, and it is within easy reach by road of the towns of Darbhanga and Muzaffarpur. The river Gandak, which is navigable for boats of moderate size, forms its boundary on the north and east, and will afford water for irrigation, while its navigability forms a practical advantage of some value. It is in a tract of country with a comparatively good climate, where the heat is not so severe as it is higher up the Gangetic plain. The area of the estate may be roughly divided into tracts of three distinct classes:—

(1) The central upland tract of about 500 acres, upon which the buildings, the avenues, and most of the roads are situated, including about 350 acres of culturable land.

(2) The southern low-lying tract of about 350 acres, suitable for the cultivation of rice and *rabi* crops.

(3) The riverain tract of about 150 acres, extending along the bank of the river Gandak. This tract is usually flooded in the rains and is chiefly suitable for grass-cutting and grazing.

If the estate is utilized as proposed, 400 acres, or if necessary a larger area, can be made available for cultivation The remainder will provide grazing for a herd of 200 cattle which it is proposed to establish for the improvement of the local breed, and which will profitably consume the fodder grown on the farm and provide the manure that will be needed for it The cultivation will deal with all the more important dry and irrigated crops known in India. The character of the cropping of the tract of country in which Pusa is situated is, the Inspector General reports, extraordinarily varied, comprising many of the most valuable crops grown in all parts of India, so that it is peculiarly adapted for experimental work which will be of general value. There is no other station in Northern India where Government possesses land suitable for the purpose

8. The main functions of the farm may be stated as follows —

(1) To serve as a model for similar institutions under Provincial Governments. Some of the latter are at present susceptible of improvement and a model institution will indicate the lines on which improvement should be sought.

(2) To initiate lines of experiment and test them, before recommending them for trial under local conditions on the provincial experimental farms

(3) To test and improve varieties of crops and to grow seed of improved varieties for distribution in the different provinces

(4) To test, under different conditions and more highly skilled supervision, results reported from provincial farms, and in particular to secure continuity for any particular experiments which may have been tried and then discontinued on a provincial farm

(5) To serve for the practical training of students at the Imperial Agricultural College.

(6) To provide a field for experimental cultivation for the research work at the research station. This last is a matter of vital importance

For all these purposes the estate is unusually well adapted. "The conditions of soil and climate are such," says Mr Mollison, "that many of the more important field and garden crops can be grown as dry crops, and with irrigation (for which the river which adjoins the estate affords special facilities, and which is also possible from wells) practically every important crop known in India can be grown."

9. Another consideration which the Government of India regard as of very great importance, is that Pusa is situated in perhaps the most densely populated agricultural tract in India, and in a part of the country where successful experiments are more likely to be taken up and applied in practice than anywhere else. It is not only that the estates of planters, whose attention has been largely turned of late to the possibility of improving the yield of ordinary country crops as a substitute for or a supplement to indigo, will afford numerous demonstration farms on which the results of successful experiments can be shown but also that the ryots of that part are, owing to their connection with the planting community, more ready to adopt new ideas than is usual among the cultivating classes in India. As regards the cattle farm, the estate is reported by the Inspector General, Civil Veterinary Department, to be admirably adapted for cattle-breeding It is proposed to maintain the farm for the purpose of improving the local breeds, rather than of introducing foreign strains. It will be a head-quarters from which bulls can suitably be supplied to the districts of Bengal (other than the rice tracts) or to the Eastern districts of the United Provinces

10 The Research Institute, to the creation of which the greater portion of Mr Phipps' generous donation will be devoted, and to which it is proposed to give his name, will adjoin the farm, and it is the intention of the Government of India to make it in every way as complete as possible As at present proposed, the building will contain a library, museum, herbarium, such laboratories and offices as are necessary, a large central hall, and one or two lecture rooms for the students of the Agricultural College which it is proposed to establish as part of the scheme. Any expenditure which may be required to supplement Mr. Phipps' donation will be borne by State funds, from which the cost of the future maintenance of the institution will in any case be met.

11. The Government of India now turn to the portion of the scheme which relates to the establishment of an Agricultural College, and in this connection it is desirable to explain somewhat fully the present position of agricultural education in India, and the objects which the proposed college is designed to attain.

12. The question of establishing an Agricultural College in connection with the research station at Pusa naturally first came before the Government of India from the point of view of Bengal, which at present possesses such a College at Sibpur near Calcutta, with a course of two years (formerly 14 months), where a training in the elements of agriculture is given to students who have taken their B. A. degree, or have passed the F. E. standard in the Engineering College. There are at present only six students in the second year's course.

There was formerly a lower class, which had a 14 months' course afterwards lengthened to two years, but it was discontinued in 1900 as it failed to attract students. The qualification for entry to this class was the Entrance Examination, and it was intended for the instruction of kanungos and others in the Subordinate Revenue Service. In both classes the education was in English. This College has for various reasons not been altogether a success, and it would probably have to be closed in any case, if for no other reason than that its situation is unsuited to its purpose. There is no suitable place in Bengal where a new college could be started with the advantage of an experimental farm in its neighbourhood, the only farm belonging to Government being at Chittagong. It appeared essential therefore that the Imperial Institution at Pusa should include a college that would take the place of the Provincial Agricultural College of Bengal, even though admission to it should not be confined to that province.

13 But an Agricultural College is required at Pusa, not only in order to provide for the needs of Bengal, but also to serve as a model for and raise the standard of Agricultural Colleges in other provinces, and to provide for a more complete and efficient agricultural education than is now possible in any of the existing institutions The provision for agricultural education in India outside Bengal is at present as follows In Bombay and Madras there are colleges at Poona and Saidapet, where the students pass through a three years' course In the United Provinces there is a school at Cawnpore with a two years' course especially intended for the training of kanungos, in which direction it has done and is doing very good work In Nagpur there is also a school with a two years' course and special arrangements are made there for a vernacular class for sons of landowners and the like. A good practical education is given there, and a promising student is yearly sent to Poona to finish his education, with promise of an appointment if his progress is satisfactory. The Saidapet College is under the Education Department, as is the one at Poona, though to a less extent. The Cawnpore and Nagpur Schools are under the Agricultural Department In all these institutions the education is given in English, and at present this is unavoidable in all but the most elementary classes, owing to the want of advanced text books in the vernacular In the Punjab and Burma there is at present no agricultural school or college.

14 At none of these institutions, however, are there arrangements for a complete agricultural education Facilities are required for better practical training than it has been found possible to give at Poona or Saidapet, and these it is hoped to find at Pusa with its large farm and strong teaching staff At the same time, provision is necessary for the extension and completion of the education acquired in provincial schools or colleges. A three years' course may possibly, especially if supplemented by practical work, afford a sufficiently good qualification for men whose life is not to be devoted to special agricultural work, but it is necessary also to provide for the training of the teachers of the future, and of the specialists in the various branches of science connected with agriculture whom it is at present found necessary to import from Europe Some organization by which the men required for these purposes may be trained in India itself is essential, if the scheme of agricultural education is ever to be placed on a broader basis and made really efficient The necessity for such an education is constantly becoming more apparent, but progress must begin at the top and spread downwards Before education in the vernacular is possible, it is necessary that natives of the country should be taught in English, who will provide the text books for general use. It is admitted that for the production of a satisfactory text book, even of an elementary character, in any subject, a high degree of training is requisite, and in the scientific subjects now under consideration, such training is at present possible only in English The education at the Pusa College will therefore be in English, with a view to the training of men who will make the spread of agricultural education in the vernacular possible in the future.

15. Having regard to the present condition of agricultural education, it is essential in the first place that the college should be organized in such a manner as to provide for the education of the class of youths who at present attend the provincial schools or colleges. It must begin where those schools begin, so as to provide for provinces in which no agricultural school exists The second essential is that the college should provide for the carrying on of the training of pupils beyond the stage at which they leave their provincial schools or colleges, and that its course should be sufficiently extended to give a thorough education to those who wish to qualify for professorships, or for research work, or for posts requiring special scientific attainments.

16. For this purpose it is proposed that the complete course of instruction at Pusa should be one of five years. The general educational standard required for admission would be the School Final or the Entrance Examination. Those students who only require an elementary education with some practical work to qualify for the lower posts in the revenue service, would go through a two years' course, at the end of which time they would correspond with students who in the ordinary colleges have passed the First Arts Examination The third year's course would bring the education up to the standard now given at Poona and Saidapet, in so far as length of time is concerned, and it is hoped to a high point as regards efficiency. This three years' course (which would extend to four years in the case of those who did not satisfy the tests imposed by the college) would complete the education of the majority of the students, and would correspond in a general way with the B.A.

course in ordinary colleges At this stage students proceeding with their education would be encouraged to specialize in any branch for which they seemed peculiarly adapted, such as entomology, chemical analysis, botany, and the like. Some students also, it is expected, would remain at the farm in order to still further accustom themselves to practical work, with a view to qualifying for the management of estates, either of Government or of private persons, without the intention of engaging in higher scientific work. It is perhaps open to question whether, if the school is successful, the students who have come for a two years' course only can advantageously be trained together with those who have come with the intention of undergoing the three years' or the complete course The former class will consist of men qualifying for minor appointments, or aiming only at a practical training in the elements of agriculture, and their association with students who have higher aims may tend to retard the progress of the latter But it is, the Government of India think, unnecessary at this stage to consider the question of having a separate two years' course specially adapted for elementary practical work, and apart from the general college course, and in this and other respects, matters of detail must be left for arrangement as the institution developes

17 It will be open to provinces other than Bengal to send students to the school, either for the whole course, or (with the consent of the Government of India) after completing or partly completing their training in the provincial college Instruction at provincial institutions would be accepted in the place of that given at Pusa up to any point to which it was found to be efficient, that is to say, the existing provincial institutions would, on the analogy of the Universities, be affiliated up to that point to which each was considered to give a thoroughly practical training This power of affiliation will, it may be anticipated, enable the Government of India to exercise over the provincial schools and colleges for agriculture an influence which can hardly be otherwise than beneficial, and to gradually raise the standard of efficiency.

18 The detailed curriculum which the college will embrace will be more fully elaborated by the Government of India in consultation with their agricultural and educational advisers when the scheme is further advanced. So far as it is at present formulated, it will include—

1. Agriculture (theory and practice)
2. Chemistry (inorganic, organic, and agricultural).
3 Systematic and cryptogamic botany.
4 Agricultural entomology.
5. Geology, as applied to agriculture
6 Elementary Physics and Mechanics in their application to agriculture.

The practical side of the training will include —

1 Veterinary Science, so far as required by agriculturists
2. Land Survey and Mensuration.
3 Farm management (practical), farm accounts and allied subjects.

19 The Government of India turn now to the question whether there is likely to be a sufficient demand for the educational facilities which it is proposed to afford, and in what directions they may be expected to be of benefit to the public service and to private landowners in the country There is, they consider, no reason to doubt that the classes of the first three years' course will be well filled with students, apart altogether from the lower class who join only for a two years' course. Men with a still higher education will be required to fill posts in the Department of Agriculture itself, such as those of Assistant Directors, Research Experts, Superintendents of Farms, Professors, Teachers, and Managers of Court of Wards and Encumbered Estates If the results arrived at in the various experimental farms are to have wide effect within any reasonable period, it will be necessary to establish small demonstration farms in all parts of the country, and the Pusa institute will provide the men who will take charge of them The Government of India have also on several occasions emphasized the importance of having a leaven of men with an agricultural education in the higher posts of the revenue service, and, if the college opens a way to this service, it may be anticipated that considerable numbers of pupils will attend it. The practical character of the instruction should provide a better class of men for active work, such as that of the Tahsildar and the like, than does the purely literary education which is at present available. But it is not only Government service that is looked to as offering inducements to young men to qualify themselves at the Pusa College. For some years past, if the insistence of the native press is to be accepted, there has been growing up among the landowning classes a demand for men with agricultural training, and if the new College succeeds in turning out men of the right class, who combine with a sufficient theoretical training a thoroughly practical acquaintance with their subject, a demand for their services may arise among the great landowners of India which will do more to promote our object than any attractions which Government service can offer. It is possible, however, that the two final years of the school course may not at first attract very many students,

and that those who come at this stage will, as a rule, be persons who have a practically assured prospect of an appointment. Provincial Governments will probably be prepared to send the most promising men from their own Agricultural Colleges to take the higher course or to undergo a period of practical training at Pusa, giving them a scholarship, and holding out the expectation of an appointment on their return if they are well reported on The Government of India would cordially approve of such arrangements It is moreover not at all improbable that scholarships may also be provided by private persons The fact, however, that a comparatively small number of pupils may take up the highest part of the course is an additional reason for making the institution an Imperial one, which students from all provinces may attend

20. As regards the equipment of the college, in addition to the central building which has already been described, it will be necessary to provide house accommodation for the experts and professors and a hostel for the students It is also proposed to erect a separate building for class rooms, which can be added to as the college expands

21 The staff which it is proposed to entertain will include a Director of the Institute and Principal of the College, who will give practical instruction in field work and farm management and will supervise the students generally. In matters connected with scientific research and scientific teaching, he will be assisted by the staff of experts attached to the Agricultural Department, who will in future have their head-quarters at Pusa This staff at present consists of an Agricultural Chemist, a Cryptogamic Botanist, and an Entomologist, but it will be necessary that it should be further strengthened and completed The Agricultural Chemist, who is at present attached to the Agricultural staff, will not be able to deal single-handed with the problems which will arise at Pusa in addition to the various questions which are continually submitted for investigation from all parts of India and at the same time to deliver courses of lectures to the students of the college on inorganic, organic, and agricultural chemistry It is therefore proposed to appoint a second Agricultural Chemist, preferably one with a special knowledge of Bacteriology A Biological Botanist is required to study varieties, to watch variations, and to investigate improvements induced by cross breeding, and at the same time to teach Agricultural Botany to the students and possibly to take charge of a botanical garden The Director will be assisted in outdoor work by an Agri-Horticulturist who will also give agricultural lectures The Agri-Horticulturist will be an expert who will be capable of teaching the principles and practice of agriculture to students, and who can be placed specially in charge of plant breeding, seed growing, and orchards The work of plant breeding and seed growing is one which is of great importance for India, not only from the point of view of the improvement of varieties, but also as one of the chief aids to the work of the Cryptogamic Botanist and the Entomologist, since new and vigorous varieties are often better able to resist fungoid diseases and insect pests, and it is therefore proposed to carry out at Pusa extensive plant breeding experiments on lines similar to those which have met with success in the United States of America, and which aim at producing improvements by cross fertilization among varieties

22 It is the intention of the Government of India that, at least at the beginning, the experts employed on research work should take as active a part in teaching as their duties permit, and that even in the lower classes, which will be taught by a subordinate staff, they should be made responsible for the efficiency of the tuition given At the same time they recognize the injury that might be done to research work if the experts were obliged to give continuous courses of lectures during prolonged periods when possibly some important investigations might require their attention at a distance And in any case it would manifestly involve a serious waste of power for highly trained experts to be employed in teaching the elements of their subjects to the lower classes in the college It will therefore be necessary to appoint a subordinate staff who will be able to undertake the work of teaching the lower classes, and who will at the same time be capable of guiding the laboratory and other work of the senior students when the higher experts are on tour For this purpose it will be necessary to appoint assistants to the Agricultural Chemist, the Biological Botanist, the Cryptogamic Botanist, and the Entomologist In addition it is proposed to complete the staff by the entertainment of a Surveyor, a teacher of Physics and Mechanics and a veterinary graduate

23. The Government of India recognize that the success or failure of any institution of this kind, however elaborately planned and however complete in its inception, will depend mainly upon the qualifications and capacity of the persons in whose charge it is placed. It is out of the question to place the institution in the immediate charge of the Inspector General of Agriculture. The duties of that appointment necessitate continual touring and the supervision of agricultural research and experiment in all parts of India Although the institution will be under the general supervision and control of the Inspector General, he could not without serious detriment to his other duties, and without imperilling the prospects of the college, undertake its immediate charge It will therefore be necessary to appoint a Principal to take charge of the Pusa Institution. The qualifications required for such a post are of a very special nature. It is essential that the person appointed should be a thoroughly skilled and practical agriculturist, and though it is preferable that he should not himself be an expert in any special branch of science, yet he must possess sufficient knowledge to be able to comprehend and utilize the results achieved by scientific experts. He will also require energy, considerable administrative capacity, and tact in his dealings with

the members of his staff It is doubtful whether a man of the qualifications which are required would be obtainable from England Moreover, any person who might be appointed in England, however highly qualified in other respects, would have no Indian experience, and, even if he eventually proved a success, would for the first three or four years require an amount of guidance and supervision which would interfere seriously with the other duties of the Inspector General of Agriculture

24 In view of these considerations, the Government of India endeavoured to discover a suitable person possessing the necessary qualifications in this country, and they believe that they have been successful in finding an eminently suitable person for the appointment in Mr Bernard Coventry the Manager of the Dalsingh Sarai Estate in Behar, who has been offered and has accepted the appointment which he will take up on the 1st of April next Mr Coventry came out to India in 1880 as Manager of the Dalsingh Sarai Estate, and has thus 20 years' experience of Indian conditions He has for many years taken a keen interest in scientific agriculture, and during the last five years has been carrying on a series of experiments on his estate, partly at his own expense and partly with the help of a subvention contributed by the Bengal Government

25 The posts of Bacteriologist, Biological Botanist, and Agri-Horticulturist have not yet been filled. In the absence of any natives of India possessing the necessary qualifications for these appointments, it will be necessary to appoint men from England, but endeavours are being made to secure the services of experts who have already had some experience of Indian or tropical conditions To the posts of Assistants to the Biological and Cryptogamic Botanists and the Entomologist it is proposed to appoint natives of India, but no candidates appear to be forthcoming at present with the necessary training and qualifications The Government of India have decided therefore in the first instance to engage for these appointments persons (preferably graduates at one of the Indian Universities) who have had a suitable preliminary training, and to attach them for practical work to the experts concerned

26 Circumstances have combined to afford an unusually favourable opportunity of establishing an agricultural institution and farm in this country from which definite practical benefit may be expected to arise The Government cannot at present find teachers of agricultural subjects, nor can they obtain trained practical men to manage experimental or demonstration farms, or to take service with the Court of Wards or with the Native States or with the large landowners in their own territories These requirements they trust that the Institute at Pusa will enable them to meet, while at the same time its trained staff and laboratories will provide facilities such as have not hitherto been available in this country, for the application of higher science to those agricultural problems the importance of which to the welfare of India and its people it is hardly possible to exaggerate

The Government of Madras
" " " Bombay,
" " " Bengal
" " " the United Provinces,
" " " the Punjab
" " " Burma
Honourable the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces
" " " " " Assam
" " " " " Coorg
" " " " " Ajmer
" " " Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan
" " " " " and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province
(1) The Surveyor General of India
(2) " Inspector General of Forests
(3) " Director, Geological Survey of India
(4) " Inspector General, Civil Veterinary Department
(5) " Director Botanical Survey of India
(6) " Reporter on Economic Products to the Government of India
(7) " Secretary to the Trustees Indian Museum.
(8) " Inspector General of Agriculture in India

ORDERED, that the above Resolution be communicated to the Local Governments and Administrations, to the Heads of Departments noted in the margin, and to the Home, Finance, Foreign, and Public Works Departments, and that it be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

J. WILSON,
Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
HOME DEPARTMENT.

SANITARY.
PLAGUE.

Calcutta, the 3rd March, 1904.

The following statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 27th February 1904 is published for general information :—

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants	Traversed by what railways	Plague seizures	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind	Northern.	Bombay City	B, B. & C I & G I. P.	869	772
		Dholera Port			
		Ahmedabad City	B, B & C. I.	...	.
		Gogha Port		27	16
		Ahmedabad District	" " & B. G. J. P.	7	4
		Broach Port	B., B. & C. I.	21	24
		Broach District	" "	2	2
		Panch Mahals District	" "	89	57
		Mahikantha State	" "	93	78
		Kaira District	" "	35	30
		Palanpur State	" "	1,211	816
		Rewakantha State	" "	43	30
		Bulsar Port	" "	92	56
		Surat Town and Port	" "	19	17
		Surat District	" "	3	3
		Jhara Port	" "	104	74
		Bandra Port	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Utan "		.	...
		Vesava Port		.	...
		Kelva "			...
		Trombay "			..
		Tarapur "	B., B & C I.		...
		Manori "		.	.
		Mahim "	B B. & C I		
		Dhanu "		..	...
		Bhiwndi "		...	...
		Agashi "	B, B & C. I	4	...
		Shirgaon "		...	..
		Bassein "		.	.
		Kalyan "	G ...	5	5
		Thana "		.	..
		Umbergaon Port			...
		Kon "			
		Thana District	G I. P & B., B & C. I.	15	12
	Central	Ahmednagar District	Dhond and Manmad (G I P.)	445	331
		Khandesh "	B, B & C I & G. I P	850	689
		Nasik "	G I. P & N G		...
		Poona City	S M & G I P	131	118
		Poona District	" "	156	102
		Satara "	S M	308	216
		Sholapur Town	G I P	136	134
		Sholapur District	" S M. & Barsi	1,480	1,260
	Southern.	Alibag Port		6	4
		Panvel "		1	1
		Eshoi "		..	.
		Roha "			...
		Revdanda "		3	3
		Kolaba District	G. I. P.	64	48
		Ratnagiri Port		...	...
		Vizedrug "		..	...
		Harnai "		6	6
		Rajapur "		...	...
		Vengurla "		..	...
		Jaitapur "		.	...
		Dabhal "		...	...
		Joigad "		..	...
		Deogad "		.	...
		Ratnagiri District		.	...
		Belgaum "	S. M.	418	321
		Hubli Town	"	8	8
		Dharwar District	"	504	355
		Karwar Port		...	...
		Akola Port			...
		Kumta Port		...	...
		Kanara District	S. M.	9	8
		Savantvadi State		.	...
		Bijapur District	S. M. & G. I. P.	779	635
	Sind.	Karachi Town and Port	N. W.	103	96
		Karachi District	"	18	13
		Hyderabad Town	N. W. & J. B.	20	14
		Hyderabad District	" "	26	23
		Thar and Parkar District	J. B.	..	
		Larkhana "	N. W.	...	..
		Sukkar District	"	...	..
		Khairpur State	"	...	...
	Political charges.	Akalkot State		... 28	... 25
		Aundh "		..	...
		Tuna Port		1	1
		Mandvi "		5	...
		Mundra "			

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☞ **Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.**

CONTENTS

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 8th March 1904.

No. 2.—The services of Mr. H. W. C. Carnduff, C.I.E., of the Indian Civil Service, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, are placed at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the date on which he is relieved of his duties.

J M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

I A

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 10th March 1904.

No. 551.—The Governor General in Council directs that the following table showing the relative rank of officers in the Army, Royal Navy and Royal Indian Marine, shall be substituted for that published with Home Department Notification no. 147, dated the 24th January 1903 —

Lieutenant-Colonels	Captains under 3 years and officers of corresponding rank, Royal Navy.	
	Deputy Director, Royal Indian Marine	
	Assistant " " " "	But junior to all Lieutenant-Colonels
	Commanders, Royal Navy	But junior to all Lieutenant-Colonels
	Commanders, Royal Indian Marine	But junior to all Lieutenant-Colonels
	Staff Commanders and officers of corresponding rank, Royal Navy	But junior to all Lieutenant-Colonels
	Inspectors of Machinery, Royal Indian Marine	But junior to all Lieutenant-Colonels
Majors	Lieutenants of 8 years' seniority and officers of corresponding rank, Royal Navy	
	Chief Engineers, Royal Navy	
	Lieutenants, Royal Indian Marine, over 8 years' seniority	But junior to all Majors
	Paymasters, Royal Navy	But junior to all Majors
	Chief Engineers Royal Indian Marine	But junior to all Majors
Captains	Lieutenants under 8 years and officers of corresponding rank, Royal Navy	
	Engineers, Royal Navy	
	Lieutenants, Royal Indian Marine, under 8 years' seniority	But junior to all Army Captains
	Assistant Paymasters of 6 years seniority	But junior to all Army Captains
	Engineers, Royal Indian Marine	But junior to all Army Captains
Lieutenants	Sub-Lieutenants and officers of corresponding rank, Royal Navy	
	Sub-Lieutenants Royal Indian Marine	But junior to all Lieutenants
	Assistant Engineers, Royal Indian Marine	But junior to all Lieutenants

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 11th March 1904.

No. 214.—The services of Mr H W. C Carnduff, C.I E., of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the date on which he is relieved of his present duties in the Legislative Department.

No. 216.—The services of Mr E S. Lloyd, of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras, with effect from the 10th March 1904.

MEDICAL.

The 10th March 1904

No. 249—The services of Captain A E. Walter, I M S, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 19th February 1904.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE

The 11th March 1904.

No. 357—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Palni in the Palni taluq of the Madura district of the Madras presidency, if persons from the Mysore State are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Panguni Uttiram festival and cattle fair :

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Ayyatur, Vadamadurai, Dindigul, Ambatturai and Ammayanayakkanur on the South Indian Railway shall be sold from the 17th March to

the 10th April 1904 (both days inclusive) within the Mysore State to any person intending or believed to be intending to proceed to the Panguni Uttiram festival and cattle fair at Palni.

PORT BLAIR.

The 11th March 1904.

No. 153.—In continuation of Home Department notification no 517, dated the 15th July 1903, and under the provisions of Article 251, Exception (ii), Civil Service Regulations, the privilege leave granted to Mr. H H Duff, Officiating 6th Assistant Superintendent, Port Blair, for two months and four days, with effect from the 23rd May 1903, is extended by one day

JUDICIAL.

The 8th March 1904.

No. 421.—The services of Lieutenant J. K Knowles, 17th Infantry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces for employment as an officiating assistant cantonment magistrate.

No. 425.—Captain W. G. Hodgson, 82nd Punjabis, is appointed to officiate as assistant cantonment magistrate, Mhow

The 10th March 1904

No. 438.—Major C. Herbert, D S.O, Indian Army, cantonment magistrate, Dinapore, has been granted an extension of leave for eight days in continuation of the leave granted in the Home Department notification no 1356, dated the 10th September 1902, and the extension subsequently granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 11th March 1904.

No 106.—The following programme of the proposed visitation tour of the Most Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan in India and Ceylon is published for general information —

Programme of the Bishop of Calcutta's visitation of East Bengal, etc, 1904

Station	Arrival	Departure	REMARKS
Calcutta	...	Monday, 14th March	...
Barisal	Tuesday, 15th March	Wednesday, 16th March	Visiting Turki and Dhandoba.
Goila	Wednesday, 16th March	Thursday, 17th March	...
Shuagram	Thursday, 17th March	Friday, 18th March	...
Barisal	Saturday, 19th March	Sunday, 20th March	...
Calcutta	Tuesday, 22nd March	......	...

Letters should, as a general rule, be sent to those Stations the names of which are printed in italics.

Matters of routine requiring immediate attention may be referred to the Bishop's Commissary, the Ven'ble A. Kitchin, Archdeacon, St. Thomas' Parsonage, Calcutta.

H. T. OTTLEY,
Bishop's Chaplain.

CALCUTTA,
The 7th March 1904.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

1 A 2

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

EMIGRATION.

Calcutta, the 9th March 1904.

No. 270—3-12.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 113 of the Indian Emigration Act, 1883 (XXI of 1883), as amended by X of 1902), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules to regulate the engagement of Natives of India under Chapter XIV of the said Act, namely:—

Applications for permission to engage Natives of India under section 107.

1. Every application under section 107 of the Act for permission to engage Natives of India to depart by sea out of India for any of the purposes specified in that section shall, besides furnishing information required on the various points referred to therein, show clearly and fully the name of the applicant, his father's name, the place of his residence, and his occupation or profession.

2. If the Local Government grants the permission applied for it shall forward to the Protector of Emigrants at the port from which the Natives of India are to embark, a copy of the application and of the order of permission passed thereon under section 108 of the Act.

3. The Protector of Emigrants shall maintain the book referred to in section 109, sub-section (2), of the Act, in the following form, and shall register therein the particulars required for the proper filling up of the form concerning each Native of India engaged, and his dependents and concerning person engaging him:—

Register of Natives of India, and their dependents, engaged to proceed by sea out of India under the provisions of Chapter XIV of Act XXI of 1883, as amended by Act X of 1902.

REGISTRATION.		PERSONS ENGAGED.		DEPENDENTS.		PARTICULARS AND RESIDENCE OF PERSONS ENGAGED AND THEIR DEPENDENTS.							HEIRS OF PERSONS ENGAGED AND THEIR DEPENDENTS.					TERMS OF AGREEMENT.					PERSON BY WHOM ENGAGED.								
																										Residence.					
Date.	Number.	Name.	Father's name.	Name.	Relationship to persons engaged.	Sex.	Age.	Caste.	Occupation.	District.	Thana, tahsil, or taluk.	Village or town.	Name and residence.	Father's name.	Relationship.	Country for which engaged and port of disembarkation.	Name of ship and date fixed for departure.	Period for which engaged.	Nature of work.	Rate of wages.	Provision made for the health and comfort of the persons engaged, and their dependents during the period of engagement.	Conditions as to repatriation at the end of the period of engagement.	Name.	Father's name.	Occupation.	District.	Thana, tahsil, or taluk.	Village or town.	Signature, mark, finger or thumb impression of the persons engaged and of their dependents.	Government Order (number and date).	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32

Certificate to be granted by Protector to the applicant.

4. The Protector of Emigrants shall, if the Local Government so directs, give to every person permitted to engage Natives of India under the provision of Chapter XIV of the Act a certificate in the following form:

Certified that ______ resident of ______ has been permitted by the Government of ______ to engage the person, or persons, named below for the purpose ______

and that the requirements of Chapter XIV of Act XXI of 1883, as amended by Act X of 1902, and of the rules thereunder, have been fulfilled.

Particulars of person, or persons, engaged, and of his, or their, dependents if any.

Name.	Father's name.	Village or town, thana, tahsil or taluk, and district of residence.	Serial number in Register.
1	2	3	4

5. If, upon the return of any Native of India after the expiry or termination of his engagement, the person who engaged him claims the release of any security which he may have furnished in pursuance of the provision of section 107, sub-section (1), sub-clause (vi), of the Act; he shall produce the Native of India with his dependents before the Protector of Emigrants at the port at which he originally embarked.

Procedure to be followed when release of security furnished under section 107 of the Act is claimed

6. The Protector of Emigrants shall enter the date of return of every Native of India produced before him under rule 5, and of his dependents, if any, in the "Remarks" column of the register prescribed by rule 5, and shall question him as to the treatment which he received during the period of his engagement, and shall ascertain whether the terms of the agreement were duly observed.

Enquiry to be made by Protector as to the treatment received by Native of India produced under rule 5

7. The Protector of Emigrants shall submit a report to the Local Government of the result of every enquiry made by him under rule 6, and, after receipt of such report and such further enquiry (if any) as it may think fit to make, the Local Government shall pass orders under section 110 of the Act

Report of result of enquiry to be submitted by Protector to Government

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GEOLOGY AND MINERALS.

The 10th March 1904.

No. 864 68-20.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 20 of the Indian Mines Act, 1901 (VIII of 1901), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules for application to all coal mines in British India —

I.—SINGLE SHAFTS AND OUTLETS

Rule 1.—(*a*) The owner, agent, or manager of a mine shall not employ any person in the mine, or permit any person to be in the mine for the purpose of employment therein, unless there are at least two shafts or outlets with which every seam for the time being at work shall have a communication, so that such shafts or outlets shall afford separate means of ingress and egress available to the persons employed in every such seam

(*b*) Proper arrangements shall be made for persons to descend to and ascend from the mine at each of such shafts or outlets If apparatus is necessary, it shall be kept on the works belonging to the mine, and shall be constantly available for use

(*c*) Such shafts or outlets shall not at any point be nearer to one another than 45 feet, and each shall be connected with the other by means of a communication not less than 4 feet high and 4 feet wide.

(*d*) The foregoing provisions of this rule with respect to shafts and outlets shall not apply—

(i) while a shaft is being sunk or an outlet being made,

(ii) to any working for the purpose of making a communication between two or more shafts or outlets;

(iii) to any working for the sole purpose of searching for or proving mineral;

so long as not more than 40 persons are employed below ground at any one time in the whole of the different seams in connection with a single shaft or outlet

(*e*) In cases where there are special difficulties which make compliance with the foregoing provisions of this rule not reasonably practicable, the mine may be exempted therefrom by the Local Government, subject to such conditions as it may think fit to impose.

(*f*) So much of this rule as requires two shafts or outlets to be separated by a distance of not less than 45 feet shall not apply to any shafts sunk or commenced to be sunk before this rule comes into force.

II.—RAISING AND LOWERING PERSONS.

Rule 2.—In every mine which is usually entered by means of machinery the following provisions shall have effect, namely —

(*a*) A single linked chain shall not be used for lowering or raising persons in any working shaft or plane, except for the short coupling chain attached to a cage, skip, bucket or tub

(*b*) There shall be attached to every machine worked by steam or machanical power, and used for lowering or raising persons, an adequate brake or brakes, and a proper indicator (in addition to any mark on the rope) showing, to the person who works the machine, the position of the cage, skip, bucket or tub in the shaft, and, if the drum is not on the crank shaft, there shall be an adequate brake on the drum shaft:

Provided that in the case of a shaft not exceeding 100 feet in depth or of a shaft in course of sinking so much of this rule as requires an indicator shall not apply.

(c) Every apparatus on or in which persons ride in every working shaft, shall be provided with a sufficient cover overhead, except in a shaft not exceeding 150 feet in depth where buckets are used for winding or in a shaft in course of sinking, or where persons are employed at work in a shaft.

(d) Every working shaft used for the purpose of drawing mineral, or for lowering or raising persons, shall, if exceeding 150 feet in depth, be provided with proper means of communicating distinct and definite signals from the bottom of the shaft, and from every entrance for the time being in use between the surface and the bottom of the shaft, to the surface, and except in the case of a shaft in course of sinking, from the surface to the bottom of the shaft and to every entrance for the time being in use between the surface and the bottom of the shaft

(e) Every working shaft (except a shaft in course of sinking) used for lowering or raising persons shall, if exceeding 100 feet in depth, be provided with guides

(f) There shall be on the drum of every machine used for lowering or raising persons such flanges or horns or other appliances as may be sufficient to prevent the rope from slipping The rope shall be securely fastened to the drum, and there shall be at least two turns of the rope on the drum when the cage, skip, bucket or tub is at the bottom of the shaft After any stoppage of winding for more than two hours, the cage, skip, bucket or tub shall, before any person is allowed to ride therein, be run a complete trip up and down the working portion of the shaft at least once, to ensure that everything is in good working order

(g) A competent person or persons appointed by the owner, agent, or manager for the purpose shall, once at least in every 24 hours, examine the state of the external parts of the machinery and of the head-gear, ropes, chains, and other similar appliances of the mine which are in actual use both above ground and below ground, and shall, once at least in every week, examine the state of the shafts by which persons ascend or descend and the state of the guides and the conductors in the shafts, and shall without delay write or cause to be written a true report of the result of such examination, aad every such report shall be recorded in a paged book to be kept at the mine for the purpose, and shall be signed and dated by the person who made the examination

III —ROADS AND WORKING PLACES

Rule 3 —The roofs and sides of all travelling roads and working places shall be made and kept secure

Rule 4 —(a) Every part of a mine in or through which any person has to work or pass, shall be inspected at least once during every twenty-four hours by a competent person or persons appointed by the owner, agent, or manager for the purpose of ascertaining the condition thereof so far as the presence of gas, ventilation, roof, sides, and general safety are concerned

Provided that when a mine has been unworked for more than twenty-four hours, the inspection shall be made within two hours before any workman is allowed to pass a station or stations appointed by the manager at the entrance to the mine or different parts of the mine, as the case may require

(b) Every person who makes such inspection shall without delay write or cause to be written a true report of the result of such inspection either during or at the close of such twenty-four hours, and every such report shall be recorded in a paged book to be kept at the mine for the purpose, and shall be signed and dated by the person who made the inspection.

Rule 5 —If at any time it is found by the person for the time being in charge of a mine or any part thereof that, by reason of inflammable gases prevailing in the mine or part, or of any cause whatever, the mine or part is dangerous, every workman shall be withdrawn from the mine or part, and a competent person appointed for the purpose shall inspect the mine or part, and, if the danger arises from inflammable gas, shall do so with a locked safety-lamp, and in every case shall make a true report of the condition of the mine or part, and no workman shall, except in so far as in necessary for enquiriug into the cause of danger, or for the removal thereof, or for exploration, be re-admitted into the mine or part, until the same is stated by the person appointed as aforesaid not to be dangerous. Every such report shall be recorded without delay in a paged book, which shall be kept at the mine for the purpose, and shall be dated and signed by the person who made the inspection.

Rule 6 —Where a place is likely to contain a dangerous accummulation of water, the working approaching that place shall not at any point within 100 feet thereof exceed 8 feet

in width or height, and there shall be constantly kept at a sufficient distance, not being less than 10 feet in advance, at least one bore-hole near the centre of the working, and sufficient bore-holes on each side, and, where necessary, above or below.

Rule 7.—Every entrance to any place, which is not in actual use or course of working and extension, shall be properly fenced across the whole width of the entrance, so as to prevent persons inadvertently entering the same

Rule 8—Every underground plane on which persons travel and which is self-acting or worked by an engine, shall be provided (if exceeding 100 feet in length) with some proper means of communicating distinct and definite signals between the stopping places and the ends of the plane, and shall be provided in every case with sufficient manholes for places of refuge, occurring at intervals of not more than 60 feet, and being not less than 4 feet in height 2 feet 3 inches in width, and 2 feet in depth

IV.—PLANS

Rule 9—The owner, agent, or manager of every mine shall keep in the office at the mine an accurate plan of the workings of the mine, on a scale not smaller than 200 feet to the inch, showing the workings up to a date not more than six months previously It shall also show the shaft openings, and all those important surface marks within the boundaries, such as railways which lie within 600 feet of any part of the mine workings, also the general direction and rate of dip of the strata, together with a statement of the depth of each shaft and a section of the seam or seams being worked

Provided that the owner, agent, or manager of a mine worked in the open and not under cover shall be exempt from the necessity of keeping such plans, unless required to do so by the Chief Inspector of Mines

Rule 10—The owner, agent, or manager of every mine shall, at any time on the request of the Chief Inspector of Mines or of any Inspector of Mines, produce to him at the office at the mine such plan and section, and also, on the like request, mark on such plan and section the then state of the workings of the mine, and the Chief Inspector or Inspector shall be entitled to examine the plan and the section, and for official purposes to make or have a copy made of any part thereof respectively

Rule 11—If the owner, agent, or manager of a mine fails to keep, or wilfully refuses to produce or allow to be examined, the plan and section aforesaid, or wilfully withholds any portion thereof, or wilfully refuses on request to mark thereon the state of the workings, of the mine, or conceals any part of these workings, or produces any imperfect or inaccurate plan or section, he shall (unless he shows that he was ignorant of the concealment, imperfection or inaccuracy) be guilty of an offence against these rules.

Rule 12—When a mine or seam is abandoned or the working thereof has been discontinued for more than a year, the owner of the mine or seam shall, within three months after the abandonment or within fifteen months after the discontinuance of working, send to the Chief Inspector of Mines the plan and sections which have been made for the mine or seam in compliance with these rules and showing the nearest surface boundaries in relation to the underground workings, or a true and accurate copy of the same, but no person except an Inspector of Mines shall be entitled, without the consent of the owner of the mine or seam, to see the plan when so sent until after the expiration of twelve years from the time of the abandonment

V—EXPLOSIVES

Rule 13—No explosive snbstance shall be used below ground in a mine except under the following conditions, namely —

(*a*) It shall not be stored in the mine.

(*b*) It shall not be taken into the mine except in secure cases or canisters, containing not more than five pounds each, and a workman shall not have in use or keep for use at one time in any one place more than one of such cases or canisters

Provided that the Chief Inspector may, in special cases and by order in writing, permit, subject to such limitations as he may prescribe, the use at one time in one place of more than one of such cases or canisters

(*c*) In the process of charging or stemming for blasting, no person shall use or have in his possession any iron or steel pricker, scraper, tamping-rod, or stemmer, and only clay or other non-inflammable substances shall be used for tamping or stemming.

(*d*) When a hole has been charged, the explosive shall not be unrammed, and no hole shall be bored at a distance of less than 12 inches from any hole where a charge has missed fire.

(*e*) No detonator shall be carried or kept in the same case or canister with any other explosive material, or inserted into the priming cartridge until immediately before it is used.

(*f*) No explosive shall be forcibly pressed into a hole of insufficient size.

(*g*) In any place which is dry and dusty, or in which the use of a locked safety-lamp is for the time being required by or in pursuance of these rules, no shot shall be fired, except by and under the direction of a competent person, appointed by the manager of the mine.

VI.—VENTILATION AND LIGHTING.

Rule 14.—An adequate amount of ventilation shall be constantly produced in every mine to dilute and render harmless smoke and noxious gases to such an extent that the working places of the shafts, levels, and workings of the mine, and the travelling roads to and from these working places shall be in a fit state for working and passing therein.

Rule 15.—No lamp or light other than a locked safety-lamp shall be allowed or used—

(*a*) in any place in a mine in which there is or is likely to be any such quantity of inflammable gas as to render the use of naked lights dangerous, or

(*b*) in any working approaching near a place in which there is likely to be an accumulation of inflammable gas,

and when it is necessary to work the coal in any part of a ventilating district with safety-lamps, it shall not be allowable to work the coal with naked lights in another part of the same ventilating district situated between the place where such lamps are being used and the return airway.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this rule, the expression "ventilating district" means such part of a seam as has an independent intake commencing from a main intake air course, and an independent return airway terminating at a main return air course.

Rule 16.—Whenever safety lamps are used, they shall be so constructed that they may be carried with safety against the air current ordinarily prevailing in the mine.

Rule 17.—In any mine or part of a mine in which the use of safety-lamps is for the time being required by or in pursuance of these rules, the following provisions shall have effect, namely:—

(*a*) A competent person shall be appointed by the manager to clean, trim, examine, and securely lock all such lamps before they are taken into the workings for use, and such lamps shall not be used until they have been so examined and found to be in safe working order and securely locked.

(*b*) No safety-lamp shall be unlocked except at the appointed lamp station, or for the purpose of firing a shot.

(*c*) No person, unless he has been authorised in writing by the manager either for the purpose of examining safety-lamps or for the purpose of firing shots, shall have in his possession any contrivance for opening the lock of a safety-lamp.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this rule the term manager includes an under-manager and any person for the time being carrying on the duties of the manager.

(*d*) No person shall have in his possession any unlocked safety-lamp, naked light, match, smoking apparatus or apparatus of any kind for striking a light, except within a completely closed chamber attached to the fuse of the shot.

Rule 18.—Where the use of safety-lamps is for the time being required by or in pursuance of these rules, the position of the lamp stations for lighting or relighting the lamps shall not be in the return air.

VII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Rule 19.—Every side entrance to a mine from the surface and the top, and all entrances between the top and the bottom including the sump (if any) of every working ventilating, or pumping shaft, shall be properly fenced but this shall not be taken to forbid the temporary removal of the fence for the purpose of repairs or other operations, if proper precautions are used. Shafts temporarily or permanently cut of use shall be properly fenced.

Rule 20.—Every fly wheel and all exposed and dangerous parts of the machinery used in or about a mine shall be kept securely fenced.

Rule 21.—Where no enactment for the regulation and inspection of steam-boilers and prime-movers is for the time being in force, every steam-boiler, whether separate or one of range, shall have attached to it a proper safety-valve, and also a proper steam-gauge and water-gauge to show respectively the pressure of steam and the height of water in each boiler.

Rule 22.—Ambulances or stretchers with splints and bandages shall be kept ready at hand in a convenient place and in good and serviceable order at every mine.

Rule 23.—Copies of all rules made under the Indian Mines Act, 1901, shall be kept at every mine, and shall be produced at any time on the request of an Inspector of Mines.

Rule 24.—Where the natural strata are not safe, every working or pumping shaft shall be securely cased, lined, or otherwise made secure

Rule 25.—If in any mine the winding apparatus is not provided with some automatic contrivance to prevent over-winding, then the cage, skip, bucket or tub shall not, when persons are being raised in it, be wound up at a speed exceeding three miles an hour after it has reached a point in the shaft to be fixed by the special rules made for the mine under section 21 of the Indian Mines Act, 1901.

Rule 26.—Where any person required by these rules, or by any special rule made under section 21 of the Indian Mines Act, 1901, to make any report is unable to write, he shall be present when his report is written for him, and shall have it read over to him, and shall attach his thumb-mark to it The person writing the report shall also sign his name at the end, together with a statement that it has been read over to the person for whom it was written.

FORESTS.

Calcutta, the 11th March 1904

No 378—60-32-*F*.—Mr. F A. Leete, F C H., Deputy Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, United Provinces, is transferred to Burma in the interests of the public service

J. WILSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 7th March, 1904

No 473-*G*—The following substantive changes are made in the graded list of the Political Department consequent on the return from the seconded list of Mr A. Williams, a Resident of the 2nd class, and with effect from the 4th January 1904 :—

Mr. S M. Fraser, C.I.E., a Resident of the 2nd class, reverts to Political Agent of the 1st class

Major A. F. Pinhey, C I.E., a Political Agent of the 1st class, reverts to Political Agent of the 2nd class.

Major G F. Chenevix Trench, a Political Agent of the 2nd class, reverts to Political Agent of the 3rd class.

Lieutenant-Colonel C G. F Fagan, a Political Agent of the 3rd class, reverts to Political Agent of the 4th class.

Major A. F. Bruce, a Political Agent of the 4th class, reverts to Political Assistant of the 1st class.

Major E. LeMesurier, a Political Assistant of the 1st class, reverts to Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

Captain R A. E Benn, C.I E. a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, reverts to a Political Assistant of the 3rd class.

These arrangements are made without prejudice to superior acting appointments held by any of the abovementioned officers on the date specified.

The 8th March 1904

No. 483-*G*.—*Addendum*.—In Notification No. 11-G, dated the 19th January 1904, after the words "Resident of the 2nd class" *read* "and General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti"

No. 485-*G*.—Major W. C. R. Stratton, a Political Agent of the 2nd class, is granted privilege leave for two months with effect from the 16th March 1904, and is also granted furlough for five months, under articles 233 and 308 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, in continuation of the privilege leave.

The 9th March 1904.

No. 488-*G*.— Captain E. H. Bowle-Evans, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), an officiating Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, and Civil Surgeon of Quetta, is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the office of Administrative Medical Officer in Baluchistan, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 25th of February 1904, and until further orders.

The 10th March 1904.

No. 500-*G*.—Captain S. G. Knox, a Political Assistant of the 2nd (officiating 1st) class, is posted temporarily as Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commissioner in Quetta and Pishin.

The 11th March 1904.

No. 505-*G*.—Consequent on the reversions ordered in Notification No. 473-G, dated the 7th March 1903, and with effect from the 4th January 1904, Major L. S. Newmarch, a Resident of the 2nd class, substantive *pro tempore*, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Agent of the 1st class.

No. 507-*G*.—Mr H C Clogstoun, Superintendent of the Dholpur State, is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the office of Political Agent in the Eastern States of Rajputana, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 16th March 1904, and until further orders

No. 1016-*I B*.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:

Captain C. E E F K Macquoid, D.S.O, 20th Deccan Horse, Inspecting Officer, Hyderabad and Mysore Imperial Service Troops, for eight months, of which three months will be privilege leave Pension service, 17th year, commenced on the 10th February 1904.

No. 1019-*I B*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to apply the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), in so far as the same may be applicable, to the Cantonment of Secunderabad, inclusive of the area hitherto known as the "Contingent Station" of Bolarum, and also to the Cantonment hitherto known as the "Contingent Station" of Aurangabad

Provided, first, that references to the Local Government and the official Gazette shall be read as referring to the Resident at Hyderabad and the Hyderabad Residency Orders, and that references to the Commanding Officer of the Cantonment shall be read as referring to the Officer Commanding the district,

Provided, secondly, that the further modifications set forth in the schedule hereto appended shall be made in the said Act as so applied, and

Provided, thirdly, that, for the purpose of facilitating the application of the said Act, any Court having jurisdiction in the Cantonment of Secunderabad or Aurangabad may construe its provisions with such alterations, not affecting the substance, as may be necessary or proper to adapt them to the matter before the Court.

Schedule.

(1) For section 4 *substitute*.—

"4. With the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council the Resident at Hyderabad may, by notification in the Hyderabad Residency Orders, define or alter the limits of the Cantonments of Secunderabad and Aurangabad for the purposes of this Act and of all other enactments for the time being in force"

(2) For section 7 *substitute* —

"7 (1) The Cantonment Magistrate shall be such person as the Governor-General in Council may appoint in this behalf.

"(2) The Cantonment Magistrate shall exercise the powers of a District Magistrate as described in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898".

"(3) The Resident at Hyderabad may invest the Cantonment Magistrate with the powers described in section 30 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898".

(3) *Omit* sections 8 to 12.

(4) In section 17, *for* "territories administered by such Government" wherever they occur, the words "British India" shall be substituted.

(5) In sub-section (1) of section 18, *for* "any Cantonment which is not included in a Municipality and which is situated in any part of Britith India in which that Act is in force" *substitute* "the Cantonments of Secunderabad and Aurangabad".

(6) For sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 27 *substitute*.—

"(1) Whenever the Governor-General in Council has, by a notification in the *Gazette of India*, extended under section 25 any enactment in any form to any cantonment or any part of any cantonment in British India or made under section 26 any rule for any such cantonment or any part of any such cantonment, the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, declare the enactment or rule so extended or made to

be in force in the Cantonments of Secunderabad and Aurangabad or any part thereof, subject to such restrictions and modifications, if any, as he thinks fit.

"(2) The enactment or rule shall thereupon, in accordance with such declaration be in force in the Cantonment of Secunderabad or Aurangabad or part thereof, as the case may be, until the Governor-General in Council otherwise directs".

II. The notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No 1374-I., dated the 25th April 1890, is hereby cancelled.

No. 1020-*I B*—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to apply the Cantonments (House-Accommodation) Act, 1902 (II of 1902), in so far as the same may be applicable, to the Cantonment of Aurangabad·

Provided, first, that references to the Local Government and the local official Gazette shall be read as referring to the Resident at Hyderabad and the Hyderabad Residency Orders, that references to the Commanding Officer of the Cantonment shall be read as referring to the Officer Commanding the District, and that references to the District Magistrate shall be read as referring to the First Assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad;

Provided, secondly, that the further modifications set forth in the schedule hereto annexed shall be made in the said Act as so applied; and

Provided, thirdly, that for the purpose of facilitating the application of the said Act, any Court having jurisdiction in the Cantonment of Aurangabad may construe its provisions with such alterations, not affecting the substance, as may be necessary or proper to adapt them to the matter before the Court.

Schedule.

(1) In section 16, sub-section (1) *omit* clause (*b*) and in sub-section (2) the words "clause (*b*) or ".

(2) In section 18, sub-section (1), *for* "fifteen days" *substitute* "one month".

(3) In section 27, sub-section (1) *for* "station" *substitute* "District"

(4) In section 28, *for clause* (*a*) *substitute* —

"(*a*) a chairman, who shall be the First Assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad, or if it is inconvenient for him to act on the Committee, some European Civil Gazetted Officer, other than the Cantonment Magistrate, appointed by the Resident at Hyderabad to act in his stead",

(5) In section 28, *for* "District Magistrate or the Magistrate (if any) appointed by the District Magistrate" *in the proviso substitute* "First Assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad or the officer (if any) appointed in his stead".

(6) To section 40 *add* "or under any other rule for the time being in force in the cantonment".

(7) In section 42 *omit sub-section* (2).

No. 1021-*I.B.*—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following general orders and notifications shall be cancelled so far as the area hitherto known as the contingent station of Bolarum is concerned —

(1) Governor-General in Council's General Orders No. 179, dated the 12th September 1836, and No. 700, dated the 3rd July 1855, made applicable to the cantonments of the Hyderabad Contingent and published with the Resident's General Order No. 35, dated the 6th March 1857,

(2) Governor-General in Council's General Order No. 1001, dated the 8th December 1864, published with the Resident's General Order No. 231, dated the 19th December 1864,

(3) Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 169-I., dated the 13th January 1892;

(4) Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 3446-I., dated the 17th October 1895, and

(5) Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1678-I., dated the 22nd May 1896.

No. 1022-*I B*—Captain D. H. Cameron, 2nd Central India Horse, resumed charge, on return from leave, of his duties as Adjutant of the Imperial Cadet Corps on the forenoon of the 11th January 1904

L. W. DANE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 10th March 1904.

No. 1653-*P*.—The following promotions and reversions of officers of the Account Department are notified:—

With effect from the 2nd of December 1903,

Mr J P. Hardiman to officiate in class II, and

Mr M. A Hydari to revert to class III, of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 4th of December 1903,

Mr H Bhimasena Rau to officiate in class IV of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 5th of December 1903, in consequence of the grant of privilege leave to Mr H Bhimasena Rau,

Mr. C. F. Cowie to officiate in class IV of the Enrolled List

With effect from the 14th of December 1903,

Mr. G C Ray to revert to class III,

Mr L J W Worgan to officiate in class IV instead of in class III, and

Messrs H Bhimasena Rau and C. F Cowie to officiate in class V instead of in class IV, of the Enrolled List

With effect from the 20th of January 1904,

Mr L J. W. Worgan to officiate in class III, and

Messrs H Bhimasena Rau and C F Cowie to officiate in class IV, of the Enrolled List

E. N. BAKER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 11th March 1904

APPOINTMENTS.

INDIAN ARMY

No. 219.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Army, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:—

Second-Lieutenants—

Wilfred Stuart Adam, 2nd Battalion, Gordon Highlanders, Double Company officer, 72nd Punjabis Dated 11th February 1904

Percival Gaussen Carey, 1st Battalion, Royal Fusiliers; Double Company officer, 31st Punjabis Dated 7th February 1904

Second-Lieutenant Adam is promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in the Indian Army, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 11th February 1904

No. 220.—With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92, India Army Circulars, 1891, the undermentioned officers of the unattached list are admitted to the Indian Army, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.—

Second-Lieutenants—

John Kerwan Gatacre—31st January 1904.
Montagu Edmund Cameron Von Stein Monteith—28th January 1904.
Walter Clarke Reid—28th January 1904.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 221.—Surgeon-General W. F. Burnett, Army Medical Staff, to officiate as Principal Medical Officer, His Majesty's Forces in India, during the absence on leave out of India of Surgeon-General Sir T. J. Gallwey, K.C.M.G., C.B.; with effect from the 5th March 1904.

No. 222.—Colonel R. dela C. Corbett, M.D., D.S.O., Royal Army Medical Corps, to officiate as Principal Medical Officer, Bengal Command, with the temporary rank of Surgeon-General, *vice* Surgeon-General Burnett; with effect from the 5th March 1904.

No. 223.—Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. P Inman, M.B, Royal Army Medical Corps, is granted the temporary rank of Colonel, whilst officiating as Principal Medical Officer of a district, *vice* Colonel (temporary Surgeon-General) Corbett, with effect from the 5th March 1904.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 224—The term of appointment of Captain E L Tomkins, R.A, to the Ordnance Department in India, is extended for five years, with effect from the 3rd June 1904.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

No. 225.—Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel H Mullaly, Royal Engineers, Deputy Quartermaster-General in India, to officiate as Quartermaster-General in India Dated 20th February 1904.

NATIVE ARMY.

31st Punjabis.

No. 226.—Jemadar Baghel Singh, appointed on probation in G. G. O. No. 122 of 1902, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 7th February 1902.

No. 227—The following direct appointments are made with effect from the date of joining —

13th Duke of Connaught's Lancers

Ajit Singh to be Jemadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

26th Punjabis

Muhammad Quresh to be Jemadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

82nd Punjabis

Gurmukh Singh to be Jemadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

COMMANDS

DISTRICT

No. 228—With reference to Military Department Notification No. 140 of 1904, Brigadier-General R. A. P. Clements, D.S.O A D.C, British Service, is granted the temporary rank of Major-General. Dated 1st February 1904

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 229—The following extracts are published for general information —

"London Gazette," dated 19th February 1904, pages 1092 and 1093.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,
19th February 1904.

* * * * * * * * * * *

INDIAN ARMY

The undermentioned native officers are granted the honorary rank of Captain on retirement —

Risaldar-Major Muhammad Akram Khan, *Sardar Bahadur*, 11th Prince of Wales's Own Lancers. Dated 1st November 1903.

Subadar-Major Akbar Ali, *Sardar Bahadur*, 24th Hazara Mountain Battery (Frontier Force). Dated 1st November 1903.

Risaldar Tilok Singh, *Sardar Bahadur*, 11th Prince of Wales's Own Lancers. Dated 1st May 1903.

* * * * * * * * * * *

MEMORANDA.

Colonel H D Hutchinson, C.S.I, Indian Army, Assistant Military Secretary (for Indian Affairs) at Head-Quarters, is granted the rank of Major-General in the Army. Dated 8th June 1903.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

PENSIONS.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 230—Conductor H Brazier, Military Works Services, has, under the authority of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, been transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 28th January 1904.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 231.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenants to be Captains

6th March 1904.

Bernard Joseph Fagan, 63rd Palamcottah Light Infantry.
Frederick Lawrence Stanley Clarke, 30th Punjabis.
Richard Gardiner, 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).
Archibald Hugh Arbuthnot, 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force)
Geoffrey Francis Evans Wardell, 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry

No. 232—Subject to His Majesty's approval, the undermentioned Major is granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel whilst serving as Regimental Commandant, Indian Army—

Charles Frederic Gordon Young, 6th Jat Light Infantry—22nd January 1904.

MISCELLANEOUS LIST.

India.

No. 233.—Deputy Assistant Commissary (supernumerary) and Honorary Lieutenant Charles Edward Donaldson, office of the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, is absorbed in that grade,

Conductor (supernumerary) Thomas Augustine Duffy, office of the Adjutant-General in India, is absorbed in that grade,

Sergeant David Drysdale, office of the Deputy Adjutant-General, Bengal Command, to be Sub-Conductor,—

with effect from the 19th October 1903, on augmentation.

No. 234.—Sub-Conductor Cecil Goater, Army Remount Department, to be Conductor;

Sub-Conductor (supernumerary) Henry Thomas Owen, office of the Quartermaster-General in India, is absorbed in that grade,—

with effect from the 19th October 1903, on augmentation.

No. 235.—Sergeant Francis Lionel Richardson, office of the Deputy Adjutant-General, Punjab Command, to be Sub-Conductor,

Sergeant Henry Althans Mandy, office of the Adjutant-General in India, to be Sub-Conductor,—

with effect from the 19th October 1903, on augmentation.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Southern Circle.

No. 236.—Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant George Hallet, to be Deputy Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval;

Conductor Walter Billing, supernumerary Chief Clerk, office of the Inspector-General of Ordnance, Southern Circle, *seconded*, to be Assistant Commissary, *seconded*, and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval,

Conductor George Richard Hartley, to be Assistant Commissary, and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval;

Supernumerary Conductor James Robert Hunter to be absorbed in this grade,—

vice Deputy Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant John Dickson, retired, with effect from the 16th February 1904.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 237.—Subject to His Majesty's approval, the honorary rank of Captain is conferred on retirement on Subadar-Major Chandi Singh, *Sardar Bahadur*, 1st Brahmans Dated 1st January 1904.

No. 238—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned regiments —

1st Brahmans

Subadar Bhola Tiwari, *Sardar Bahadur*, to be Subadar-Major, *vice* Chandi Singh, *Sardar Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st January 1904.

69th Punjabis.

Jemadars Jagander Singh, Ghulam Muhammad and Narain Singh to be Subadars, to complete the establishment, with effect from the 16th November 1903.

Queen's Own Corps of Guides.

Havildar Sher Singh to be Jemadar, supernumerary to the establishment, and to remain seconded while employed with the 4th Battalion, King's African Rifles, with effect from the 15th February 1904.

RETIREMENTS

No. 239.—Colonel Benjamin Chamney Graves, C.B, Indian Army, unemployed supernumerary list, has been permitted, by the Secretary of State for India, to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the 30th January 1904

No. 240.—Lieutenant-Colonel John Shuckburgh Ashby, Indian Army, supernumerary list, has been permitted, by the Secretary of State for India, to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 23rd March 1904.

No. 241—Major William Wilson Battiscombe, Indian Army, has been permitted, by the Secretary of State for India, to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the 5th April 1904.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS

Assam Valley Light Horse.

No. 242.—Cecil Lennox Lovell, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Hannay, transferred to the supernumerary list; with effect from the 1st April 1903

Lionel Malcolm Jowitt, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* More, promoted, with effect from the 26th June 1903.

Frank Louis Haughton Koch, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Hughes, resigned; with effect from the 27th June 1903

Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

No. 243.—Second-Lieutenant Robert William Rudall Pennington to be Lieutenant, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 11th February 1904.

Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles.

No. 244.—Albert Cecil Russell, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Sinclair, promoted; with effect from the 1st January 1904.

East Coast Volunteer Rifles.

No. 245.—Arthur William Robert, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Rolland, transferred to the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers; with effect from the 1st January 1904

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

No. 246.—His Excellency the Governor General of India is pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officer of the Indian Volunteer Force —

Assam Valley Light Horse

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Thorp Jessop.

E. DEBRATH, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAYS

NOTIFICATIONS

Calcutta, the 7th March 1904.

No. 88.—Mr H R Walton, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, State Railways, and Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Assam, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty days combined with furlough for five months and sixteen days, under Articles 233 and 308 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 15th March 1904, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

No 89—Mr G. P Rose, C I E, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways (on furlough), is permitted to retire from the service of Government, under Article 465 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 11th March 1904.

The 8th March 1904

No. 90—*Corrigendum* – In Public Works Department Notification No. 84 Railways, dated 1st March 1904,

for " One year and nine months "

read " Seven months ".

The 10th March 1904.

No. 93—Mr F. K. Cunliffe Storekeeper in class II, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is permitted to retire from the service of Government, with effect from the 20th February 1904, under the provisions of Article 465 of the Civil Service Regulations.

C. W. HODSON,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION, ROADS AND BUILDINGS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 9th March 1904.

No 91—With the sanction of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, the Government of India are pleased to appoint Mr A. W Dady, a temporary Engineer, employed in Burma, to the permanent engineer establishment of that province as an Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, Provincial Service, with effect from the 7th March 1904.

The 10th March 1904.

No. 92.—Mr J. Baker, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, Indian Telegraph Department, is promoted to the rank of Honorary Assistant Superintendent, with effect from the 24th February 1904

SIDNEY PRESTON,
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1904

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 26th October 1903.

From the 21st November next till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 14th November all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August, 1901:—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's Gazette, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February, 1870, the Government of India directed that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's Gazette. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next Gazette."

J. P HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

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Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

W. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Dated Calcutta, the 10th March 1904.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No 973 P—APPLICATIONS in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 5th March 1904 —

No 97 of 1904—Paul Martyn Lincoln, electrical engineer, of 6830, Thomas street, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, United States of America. *Improvements in systems of electrical distribution.*

No. 98 of 1904—Eugen Illy, and Ernest Buchholtz, engineers, both of 173, Old street, in the county of London, England *Improvements in and connected with rotary engines for steam or other powers.*

No 99 of 1904—Harry Barker Norton and John Tinson, sanitary engineers and plumbers, trading together under the name and style of J. B. Norton & Sons, of 1, Old Court House corner, Calcutta. *A combined supply and exhaust flushing cistern*

No 100 of 1904.—Frederick George Creed, telegraphist, of Lenzie, in the county of Dumbarton, and William Arthur Coulson, engineer, of 47, King's street, Mile end, Glasgow, in the county of Lanark. *Improvements in or relating to means or apparatus for operating or controlling type writing and type setting mechanism by means of perforated tape.*

No 101 of 1904—Carl Kellner, doctor of philosophy, of 8, Borschkegasse, Vienna IX, Austria. *Improvements in process and apparatus for the electrolysis of chlorides of the alkalies.*

No 102 of 1904.—Joseph Hall, chief executive engineer, Bombay municipality, residing at Bombay, British India *Improvements in the method of and machinery or apparatus for manufacturing pipes of armoured concrete*

No 103 of 1904.—James Douglas Darling, engineer, of 4826, Greenway avenue, in the city of Philadelphia, and state of Pennsylvania, United States of America *Improvements in process of and apparatus for separating carbon from carbonaceous materials*

No 104 of 1904—William Henry Deakin, engineer, c/o Messrs. King, King & Co., Bombay, in British India *Improvements in stools for point rod roller frames and the like*

No 105 of 1904—Window Glass Machine Company, glass manufacturers, of Farmers Bank building, Pittsburg, Allegheny, county and state of Pennsylvania, United States of America. *Improvements in methods of and apparatus for drawing glass.*

No. 974 P—SPECIFICATIONS of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A M to 3 P M at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West), Calcutta, on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying.—

No. 297 of 1903—Claus August Spreckels, engineer and manufacturer, and Charles Albert Kern, chemist and manufacturer, both of 138, Front street, in the borough of Manhattan, city, county and state of New York, United States of America. *Improvements in the purification of sugar crystals, and a product obtained thereby.* (Specification filed 26 February 1904.)

No. 299 of 1903.—James Morton Stafford, minister, of Petersburg, county of Pike, state of Indiana, United States of America. *Improvements in and relating to non-refillable bottles.* (Specification filed 26 February 1904.)

No. 303 of 1903.—Edward Victor Browne, engineer, of Ross Cot, Jhansi, British India. *Improvements in bale binders and the like* (Specification filed 1 March 1904.)

No. 312 of 1903.—Jacques Oettli, professor, a member of the Syndicat pour L'Exploitation des Inventions du Professeur Oettli, residing at Lausanne, Switzerland *Electrolytic process for the manufacture of white lead* (Specification filed 26 February 1904)

No 313 of 1903—Jacques Oettli, professor, a member of the Syndicat pour L'Exploitation des Inventions du Professeur Oettli, residing at Lausanne, Switzerland. *Electrolytic process for the manufacture of zinc white* (Specification filed 26 February 1904)

No. 20 of 1904.—Charles Simmons, civil and mining engineer, of "Bowreah" Sands road, Paignton, in the county of Devon, England. *Improvements in appliances for lifting and turning drills for rock boring or other purposes* (Specification filed 26 February 1904)

No. 28 of 1904.—Hugh Marshall, chemist, of 12, Lonsdale terrace, and Joseph Maton, company manager, of 388, Morningside road, both in the city of Edinburgh, Scotland. *Improvements in lamps, and apparatus for burning carburetted air.* (Specification filed 26 February 1904)

No 29 of 1904—Robert Cooke Sayer, engineer, of 11, Clyde road, Redland, Bristol, England. *Improvements in bridging horizontal and vertical spaces* (Specification filed 26 February 1904)

No. 975 P—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each —

No. 295 of 1897.—Ernest Auguste George Street. *Improvements in or relating to the manufacture of explosives and explosive substances* (From 5 March 1904 to 5 March 1905)

No 211 of 1898.—The Linotype Company, Limited *Improvements in and connected with the moulding mechanism of linotype machines.* (From 1 March 1904 to 1 March 1905.)

No. 205 of 1898—The Linotype Company, Limited *Improvements in and connected with the distributing mechanism of linotype machines* (From 1 March 1904 to 1 March 1905.)

No. 285 of 1899.—Sri Krishna Joshi. *A method and apparatus for the utilisation of solar heat for culinary, industrial and other purposes.* (From 15 March 1904 to 15 March 1905)

No. 254 of 1899.—Valdemar Poulsen. *A method of and apparatus for effecting the storing up of speech or signals by magnetically influencing magnetisable bodies.* (From 12 February 1905 to 12 February 1906.)

No. 268 of 1896—John James Marsland *New or improved apparatus for discharging night-soil and the like into sewers.* (From 3 March 1904 to 3 March 1905.)

No. 423 of 1896—Frederic Fowler Farlow. *An improved automatic low water alarm apparatus* (From 5 February 1904 to 5 February 1905)

No. 176 of 1894—George Kift Winter and George Bliss Winter *Improvements in block working, more especially applicable to single lines.* (From 4 March 1904 to 4 March 1905.)

No. 170 of 1899.—Doctor Carl Aner Von Welsbach *Improvements in illuminating conductors for incandescent electric lamps* (From 27 June 1904 to 27 June 1905.)

No. 34 of 1894—Edmund Charrington. *Improvements in rollers for reciprocating rods such as those which work railway points or signals and the like* (From 13 April 1904 to 13 April 1905.)

No. 976 P.—WHEREAS the inventor of the under-mentioned invention has failed to pay within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and

Designs Act of 1888 the fee hereinafter mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said invention in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased—

No 309 of 1896 —Jacob Pulver Wright *Improvements in and relating to machines for making matches.* (Specification filed 30 November 1896.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*d*) After the expiration of the sixth year and before the expiration of the seventh year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R50 for the above invention.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, will in future be open for the transaction of business from 11 A M to 3 P M on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques

Cheques and money orders will only be accepted if made payable *at Calcutta* to the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October 1895 in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications, and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitor's room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified. or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary

C. R. WILSON,
Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 9th March 1904.

No. 24.—Mr. L L Kalberer, Military Accountant, 2nd class, is granted privilege leave for one month and 18 days in combination with special leave on urgent private affairs for 4 months and 12 days, under Articles 233 (*ii*) and 316, Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 25th April 1904, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

W. R. L. ANDERSON, Colonel,
Accountant General, Military Department.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 8th March 1904.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund . .	1,24,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office (R 74,64,768 a. 9 p. 8); Public Deposits at Branches (R 87,93 375 a. 2 p. 1)	1,62,58,143	11	9
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	9,53,26,891	13	6
Bank Post Bills, etc .	6,25,112	11	6
Sundries . .	18,52,735	4	11
RUPEES	14,65,12,883	9	8

ASSETS.	R	a	p
Government Securities	97,17,924	7	6
Other authorised Investments	72,07,253	12	8
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	3,46,80,655	13	6
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	1,87,51,471	8	1
Bills discounted and purchased	2,74,23,592	14	8
Balances with other Banks .	11,29,650	5	4
Bullion . .			
Dead Stock . . .	18,03,306	6	10
Stamps	14,428	5	7
Sundries	0,96 319	3	6
	10,17,24,602	13	8
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office* (R 2,20,65,699 a. 11 p. 2); Cash and Currency Notes at Branches (R †2,27,22,581 a. 0 p. 10)	4,47,88,280	12	0
RUPEES .	14,65,12,883	9	8

* Includes Sovs. and ½ Sovs, value	R 21,76,215	0	0
† Do do. do	„ 1, 8,382	8	0
	R 22,84,597	8	0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 10th March 1904.

H F FRESHWATER,
Chief Accountant

W D CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 6 per cent.
Percentage 39 26.

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

ADDENDUM,

Quetta, the 3rd March 1904.

No. 952.—In the schedule of holidays to be observed in all public offices in Baluchistan during the year 1904, attached to Notification No. 6580, dated the 30th November 1903, the following additions should be made after the entry of "Holi" under Hindu Holidays:—

Name of Holidays.	Date on which they fall.	Day or days of the week	No. of days
Sun Eclipse . . .	17th March 1904 . .	Thursday . . .	1

By order,

DENYS DE S BRAY,
Second Assistant,

II B

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 9th March 1904.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 7th March 1904.

	Total Amount of Notes in Circulation			Reserve in Coin and Bullion				
	In Reserve Treasuries	Elsewhere	Total	Silver Coin	Gold Coin and Bullion	Silver held as security for notes under Act VIII of 1900	Gold in transit to England.	Total
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Calcutta	1,65,19 030	13,26,09,805	14 91,28,835	3,11,69 981	8,63,61 200	.		11,75,31,181
Allahabad .		1,62,61,350	1,62,61,350	1,31,40,831	12,20,715			1,43 61,546
Lahore		2,48,06,025	2,48,06,025	72,28,211	5,08,702			77,96,913
Bombay .	59,30,460	10,73,38,545	11,32,69,005	3,22,78,056	5,35,92,977	38,77,586	75,00,000	9,72,48,619
Karachi		93,91,195	93,91,195	23,97,890	11,10,915		..	35,08,805
Madras	69,37,575	3,84,51,105	4,53,88,680	1,19,52 655	1,38,42,450			2,57 95,105
Calicut		12,89 080	12,89 080	4,18,870	4 63,680		.	8,82,550
Rangoon .		1,83,18,245	1,83,18,245	89,12,735	2,57,700			91,70,435
	2,93 87,065	34,89,65,350	37,83 52,415					
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue .			20,57,315					
Total R			37,62,95,100	10,74 09,229	15 74,18,339	38,77,586	75,00,000	27,62,95,154
Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one circle on another								*Nil*
Net Total R								27 62,95,154
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of R10,20,81,500 held under Section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act XX of 1882 .								9,99,99,946
Grand Total R								37,62,95,100

O. T. BARROW,
Offg. Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

SURVEY OF INDIA, TRIGONOMETRICAL BRANCH.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Dehra Dun, the 3rd March 1904.

No. 31.—Babu Hanuman Prasad, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, is granted privilege leave for 19 days, under the provisions of Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 27th February 1904.

The 4th March 1904.

No. 32.—Mr. E. C. J Bond, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, is granted privilege leave for one month and 25 days, under the provisions of Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st April 1904, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

S. G. BURRARD, Major, R.E.,
Superintendent, Trigonometrical Surveys.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

MAP RECORD AND ISSUE OFFICE.

Agents for Sale of Maps.

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The following Catalogues of maps are available at annas six per copy :—

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2 Atlas of India
3 Bengal Presidency.
4. Berar, or the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, and the Nizam's Dominions
5. Bombay Presidency.
6 Burma
7 Central India and Rajputana Agencies.
8 Central Provinces
9 India and Adjacent Countries
10. Madras Presidency
11 Punjab.
12 United Provinces of Agra and Oudh

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DESCRIPTION OF MAP	Date of last edition	Scale	Number of sheets in set	Size per sheet in inches	PRICE		REMARKS
					Uncolored	Colored	
GENERAL MAPS					R a.	R a	
India (with hills), showing Railways and Canals	1901	1"= 32 M	6	44"×31"	6 [illegible]	8 0	Railways corrected to August 1902. Canals to March 1900.
India (without hills), showing Railways and Stations.	1899	1"= 32 M	6	44"×31"	6 0	8 0	
India (with hills), showing Railways.	1903	1"= 48 M	4	34"×26"	4 0	5 0	Railways brought up to 1st June 1903.
India (skeleton), showing Distribution of Forest Areas.	1889	1"= 48 M	4	26"×26"	4 0	5 0	
India (with hills) . . .	1902	1"= 64 M	4	24"×24"	4 8	6 0	Engraved.
India, Rainfall Chart of— . .	1884	1"= 64 M	2	40"×25"	...	4 0	
India, District Map of— . .	1903	1"= 64 M.	2	40"×27"	2 0	2 8	
India (without hills) . . .	1888	1"= 80 M.	1⅛	37"×34"	2 8.	3 0	Engraved.
India showing Density of Population.	1887	1"= 80 M.	1	38"×33"	..	3 0	
India, Railway System of— .	1903	1"= 80 M	1	40"×27"	..	2 0	Corrected up to 30th April 1903.
India, showing Languages . .	1883	1"=96 M	1	34"×27"	...	3 0	
India (without hills), showing the Principal River Basins.	1884	1"= 96 M.	1	30"×27"	1 8	2 8	
India (with hills) . . .	1902	1"=128 M.	1	32"×27"	1 12	2 0	Engraved.
India (without hills) . . .	1903	1"=128 M	1	32"×27"	1 12	2 0	Engraved.
India (without hills) . . .	1894	1"=256 M	1	15"×20"	0 6	0 8	Engraved.

DESCRIPTION OF MAP	Date of last edition	Scale.	Number of sheets in set	Size per sheet in inches	PRICE		REMARKS.
					Uncolored.	Colored.	
PROVINCIAL MAPS.					R a.	R a.	
Assam (without hills) . . .	1902	1"= 16 M.	2	40"×25"	1 12	2 0	
Assam (without hills) . .	1901	1"= 32 M	1	25"×20"	0 12	1 0	
Baluchistan (with hills) . .	1893	1"= 16 M	4	36"×27"	4 0	5 0	
Bengal (with hills) . . .	1891—03	1"= 8 M	16	30"×22"	16 0	20 0	
Bengal (with hills) . .	1898	1"= 16 M	2	44"×27"	4 0	5 0	
Bengal (without hills) . .	1898	1"= 16 M	2	44"×27"	2 0	3 0	
Bengal (with hills) . . .	1898	1"= 32 M	1	32"×27"	1 8	2 0	
Bengal (without hills) .	1899	1"= 32 M.	1	40"×27"	1 8	2 0	
Berar and Hydrabad (with hills)	1896	1"= 8 M.	1	40"×27"	2 0	2 8	Engraved
H H the Nizam's Dominions, including the Assigned Districts of Berar (without hills).	1898	1"= 16 M	2	40"×25"	2 0	2 8	
Bombay (with hills) . .	1899	1"= 32 M	1	34"×26"	1 8	1 12	
Burma (with hills)	1901	1"= 32 M	2	40"×27"	3 0	3 8	
Burma, Upper (skeleton) . .	1903	1"= 16 M	2	40"×27"	3 0	3 8	4th Edition
Burma, Upper (with hills) .	1903	1"= 16 M	2	40"×27"	3 0	3 8	3rd Edition.
Tenasserim (with hills)	1868	1"= 4 M	6	45"×30"	6 0	7 4	With additions to 1897
Tenasserim (with hills)	1868	1"= 8 M	4	34"×27"	4 0	5 0	
Central India (with hills) . .	1901	1"= 16 M	2	37"×23"	4 0	5 0	Engraved
Central Provinces (with hills)	1902	1"= 16 M	2	40"×27"	4 0	5 0	Engraved
Central Provinces and Berar (with hills)	1901	1"= 32 M	1	27"×20"	0 12	1 0	
Gujarat (with hills) . .	1898	1"= 16 M	1	27"×32"	2 0	2 8	Engraved
Gujarat (skeleton) .	1896	1"= 16 M	1	27"×32"	2 0	2 8	Engraved
Jummoo Territory (with hills)	1870	1"= 2 M	6	27"×40"	6 0	8 0	
Kathiawar (with hills) .	1900	1"= 16 M	1	27"×20"	1 0	1 8	
Madras (with hills) .	1897	1"= 32 M	1	40"×30"	1 8	2 0	
Mysore (skeleton) .	1893	1"= 16 M	1	26"×24"	1 8	1 12	Engraved With additions to 1903.
Mysore and Coorg (with hills)	1897	1"= 16 M	1	26"×24"	1 8	1 12	Engraved.
North-West Frontier Province (with hills).	1903	1"= 16 M	1	24"×32"	1 8	2 0	
U P of Agra and Oudh (without hills)	1901	1"= 16 M.	2	40"×26"	2 0	2 8	
U P of Agra and Oudh (with hills)	1901	1"= 32 M.	1	30"×22"	0 12	1 0	
Sind (without hills) . . .	1900	1"= 16 M.	1	27"×40"	1 8	1 12	
MISCELLANEOUS MAPS							
Afghanistan (with hills) . .	1901	1"= 16 M	4	40"×27"	4 0	5 0	
Chih-li Province, China .	1903	1"= 8 M	1	44"×31"	1 8	1 12	
Persia (with hills) . .	1898	1"= 16 M	6	40"×27"	6 0	7 8	

J. M. FLEMING, Major, I.A.,
Assistant Surveyor General, in charge Map Record and Issue Office

SURVEY OF INDIA,
Calcutta, 1st March 1904.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 7th March 1904.

No. 46.—Offices reported opened and closed during the week ending 5th March 1904.

Name of office.	Where situated.	Date	REMARKS.
	Government Telegraph Offices		
Champethang (Tibet)	Tibet	4th "	Opened.
Kot Kapura	Punjab and North-West Frontier Province	1st "	Ditto.
Kyauktaw (Akyab)	Burma	29th February	Ditto
Sambrial	Punjab and North-West Frontier Province	2nd March	Ditto
	Railway Telegraph Offices		
Balrai	East Indian Railway	29th February	Opened
Bandel Junction	Ditto	1st March	Ditto
Bhoma	Bengal-Nagpur Railway	26th February	Ditto
Kanhiwara	Ditto	26th "	Ditto
Keolari	Ditto	26th "	Ditto
Palari	Ditto	26th "	Ditto.
Seoni	Ditto	26th "	Ditto.

T. D BERRINGTON,
Director, Traffic Branch

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 5th March 1904

No 5.—The services of second class Military Assistant Surgeon Michael Galvin, of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 4th February 1904.

No 6.—Second class Military Assistant Surgeon Alfred Beale, of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department (Bombay), attached to the Medical Store Depôt, Bombay, who was granted thirty days' privilege leave in this office Notification No 3, dated the 2nd February 1904, with effect from the 22nd January 1904, returned to duty on 10th February 1904. The remaining portion of his leave is hereby cancelled.

No. 7.—The services of first class Military Assistant Surgeon James Adolphus Fanshaw Harvey, of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Superintendent of Port Blair for employment as Assistant to the Senior Medical Officer, Port Blair, with effect from the 23rd January 1904

The 7th March 1904.

No. 8.—First class Military Assistant Surgeon Edwin Walter Fraser, of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department (Bengal), is appointed (sub *pro tempore*) to the Medical Store Depôt, Bengal Command, Calcutta, with effect from 14th January 1904.

JOHN T. W. LESLIE, M.B., Major, I.M.S.,
for Director General, Indian Medical Service.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 8th March 1904.

No 4.—Captain C L. Robertson, C M G, R E, Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, is granted special leave for three months, under the terms of Secretary of State's Despatch No 123, dated 23rd October 1900, with effect from the 16th April 1904, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself thereof

F. B. LONGE, Lt.-Col., R.E,
Surveyor General of India.

THE HONOURABLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 29th February 1904.

No. 563-C.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act V of 1898) the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara is pleased to invest Munshi Shankar Lal, officiating Tahsildar of Ajmer, with the ordinary powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd class to be exercised within the revenue district of Ajmer, with effect from the 1st February, 1904.

No. 564.-C.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act V of 1898) the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara is pleased to direct that, in all criminal cases of the class referred to in section 356 of the said Code tried by Munshi Shankar Lal, officiating Tahsildar and Magistrate, 2nd class, Ajmer, the evidence of each witness shall be taken down by that officer in the English language only

No 565-C.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act V of 1898) the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara is pleased to direct that, in all criminal cases of the class referred to in section 356 of the said Code tried by Munshi Bhagwati Lal, officiating Tahsildar and Magistrate 2nd class, Beawar, the evidence of each witness shall be taken down by that officer in the English language only

No. 566-C.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act V of 1898) the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara is pleased to invest Lala Lachmi Narain with the ordinary powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd class, to be exercised within the revenue district of Merwara with effect from the date of assuming charge of the office of Tahsildar of Todgarh

No. 567-C.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act V of 1898) the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara is pleased to invest Munshi Maharaj Sarup with the ordinary powers of a magistrate of the 3rd class to be exercised within the revenue district of Ajmer with effect from the date of assuming charge of the office of Naib Tahsildar of Ajmer,

No. 568-C.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act V of 1898) the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara is pleased to invest Munshi Shankar Lal, officiating Naib Tahsildar, Beawar, with the ordinary powers of a magistrate of the 3rd class to be exercised within the revenue district of Merwara with effect from the date of assuming charge

By order,

A. B. MINCHIN, Captain,
First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

THE HONOURABLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Bangalore, the 25th February 1904.

No. 923-A.—Under section 10 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, the Resident in Mysore is pleased to appoint Mr P. L Moore, of the Indian Civil Service, to be a Magistrate of the first class and District Magistrate of the said Civil and Military Station.

The 2nd March 1904.

No. 1038.—The licenses granted under sections 6 and 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, to the Reverend Johannes Rudolf August Ferdinand Kabis of the Leipzig Evangelical Lutheran Mission within the territories included in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore under Notifications Nos. 4384 and 4385, dated the 11th September 1903, are hereby cancelled.

By order,

R. M. KING,

First Assistant Resident

The 4th March 1904.

No. 1096.—Whereas by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No 2252-I, dated the 7th August 1883, the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, was with certain modifications declared to apply to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, so far as regards marriages between persons, one of whom is a Native Christian subject of Mysore, and neither of whom is a Christian British subject.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 6 and 9 respectively of the Act, the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore is pleased—

(a) to grant a license to the Reverend Adolf Jaeger of the Leipzig Evangelical Lutheran Mission to solemnize marriages within the territories included in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore , and

(b) to grant a license to the said Reverend Adolf Jaeger to grant certificates of marriage within the territories included in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore between Native Christians, one of whom is a Native Christian subject of Mysore, and neither of whom is a Christian subject of His Majesty

No. 1097 —In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 6, 8 and 9 respectively of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (XV of 1872, as modified by Act II of 1891), and which have been delegated to him by the Governor-General in Council under section 86 of the Act by Foreign Department Notification No 3747-I.B., dated the 1st October 1897, the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore is pleased —

(a) to grant a license to the Reverend Adolf Jaeger of the Leipzig Evangelical Lutheran Mission to solemnize marriages within the territories of Mysore including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore ,

(b) to grant a license to the said Reverend Adolf Jaeger authorising him to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians within the said territories

The powers hereby conferred are to be exercised only so far as regards Christian subjects of His Majesty.

By order,

For First Assistant to the Resident.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Dated Lahore, the 5th March 1904.

No. 1.—Mr. J. S. Trench, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, class III, grade 3, passed the Lower Standard examination in Hindustani on the 7th April 1902.

The 7th March 1904.

No. 2.—Mr. V E. deBroe, Deputy Manager, is granted, under Articles 233 (1), 246, 260 and 308 of the Civil Service Regulations, combined leave for six months, *viz*, privilege leave for two months and twenty-four days and furlough for the remaining period, with effect from the 11th April 1904, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

The 8th March 1904

No. 3.—Lieutenant F R. H Eustace R E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, is granted under Articles 233, 246 and 260 of the Civil Service Regulations and Military leave rules of 1886, combined leave for 12 months, *viz*, privilege leave for three months and furlough for the remaining period, with effect from the 10th March 1904, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it

S. F NNEY,
Manager, North Western Railway.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

NOTIFICATION

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Bombay, the 3rd March 1904

No. 4—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed on leave out of India on private affairs under the leave rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty.—

Lieutenant A Hamilton, R I M., for twelve months.

F. H ELDERTON,
for Director, Royal Indian Marine.

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS

Peshawar, the 5th March 1904.

No 31.—Lieutenant F Norman White, I M S, assumed charge of the civil medical duties of Chakdara on the afternoon of the 23rd of February 1904, relieving Lieutenant S. H. Lee Abbott, I M S

By order,
H. N. BOLTON,
Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
North-West Frontier Province

POWERS.

The 20th February 1904.

No. 18-*A*—Under the provisions of section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, Lieutenant G H Anderson, Assistant Commissioner, is appointed a Magistrate of the 1st class in the Hazara District.

No. 18-*B*. Under the provisions of section 58 (1) of the North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation, No VII of 1901, Lieutenant G. H. Anderson, Assistant Commissioner, is invested with the powers of a Munsif of the 1st class, with respect to cases generally within the limits of the Civil District of Hazara.

2. The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that Lieutenant G. H. Anderson shall be deemed, for the purposes of the said Regulation, to be a Munsif

No. 18-C.—In accordance with the provisions of section 40 of Act II of 1886, Lieutenant G. H. Anderson, Assistant Commissioner, is hereby appointed, within the limits of the district to which he may from time to time be posted, to exercise the powers conferred, and to perform the duties imposed, by sections 25, 26, 28 and 32 of the said Act upon a Collector.

The 22nd February 1904.

No. 18-D.—Mr J S. Donald, C.I E., U C.S., Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan District, is invested under section 30 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, with power to try as a Magistrate all offences not punishable with death.

The 23rd February 1904

No. 21-A—Under the provisions of section 49 (1) of the North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation, No VII of 1901, Mr J. G Lorimer, C.I.E., I.C.S, is appointed Divisional Judge of the Divisional Court of the Derajat Civil Division.

No. 21-B.—Under the provisions of section 9 (1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, Mr J G Lorimer, C I E., I.C S., is appointed to be Sessions Judge within the limits of the Sessions Division of the Derajat.

APPOINTMENT.

The 4th March 1904.

No. 28—On return from special duty under the Government of India, Foreign Department, Mr. J. G Lorimer, C I.E., I.C S, is appointed to officiate as Divisional and Sessions Judge, Derajat, during the absence of Mr F Field on leave, or until further orders, and assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 23rd February 1904.

The 7th March 1904

No. 32—Lieutenant C G. Crosthwaite, I A, Political Assistant, 3rd class, who has been placed under the orders of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General in the North-West Frontier Province, is posted to the Bannu District as Assistant Commissioner and Commandant of the Border Military Police of that District, and assumed charge of his duties on the afternoon of the 20th February 1904, relieving Captain R. W. E Knollys transferred.

No. 34.—On the termination of the special duty on which he was placed by Notification No 34, dated 9th March 1903, Mr. J. S. Donald, C I.E, U C S., is appointed Deputy Commissioner of the Dera Ismail Khan District, and assumed charge of his duties on the afternoon of the 22nd February 1904, *vice* Mr. W. P. Barton, proceeded on leave.

LEAVE.

The 4th March 1904.

No. 27.—Mr. F Field, Divisional and Sessions Judge, Derajat, has been granted privilege leave for three months, under Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, and furlough in continuation thereof for nine months, under Articles 233 and 308 (*b*) of the same Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 23rd February 1904

No. 29.—Captain W. J. Keen, I A., Political Agent, Tochi, is granted privilege leave for two months and sixteen days, under Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, and furlough on medical certificate in continuation thereof for nine months and fourteen days, under Articles 233 and 308 (*a*) of the same Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 26th February 1904.

No. 30.—On transfer from the Bannu District, Captain R W. E. Knollys, I.A, is appointed to officiate as Political Agent, Tochi, during the absence of Captain W J. Keen, on leave, or until further orders, and assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 26th February 1904.

The 7th March 1904.

No. 33.—Mr. W. P. Barton, I C S, is granted privilege leave for three months, under Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, and furlough in continuation thereof for eighteen months, under Articles 233 and 308 (*b*) of the same Regulations, with effect from the afternoon of the 22nd February 1904.

By order,

A. H. GRANT,

Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General and
Chief Commissioner, N.-W. F. Province

11 C

REVENUE AND FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Peshawar, the 4th March 1904.

No 269-*A* —In accordance with the provisions of section 18, Act XX of 1891 (The Punjab Municipal Act), it is hereby notified that following persons are appointed, under section 5, sub-section (2), of the said Act, members of the Municipal Committee of Kulachi in the Dera Ismail Khan District —

KULACHI TAHSIL

1 Saifullah Khan
2 Bakhtiyar Khan.
3 Taku Lal.
4 Uttam Chand
5. Todar Mal
6 Atal Khan.
7. Rahmat Khan
8 Resaldar-Major Gul Khan.
9 Hafiz Umar Draz Khan.
10 Hukam Chand

} Reappointed

No 270-*A* —In accordance with the provisions of section 18, Act XX of 1891 (The Punjab Municipal Act), it is hereby notified that the following persons are appointed, under section 5, sub-section (2), of the said Act, members of the Municipal Committee of Dera Ismail Khan in the Dera Ismail Khan District —

DERA ISMAIL KHAN TAHSIL

1 Nawab Hafiz Abdulla Khan
2. Haq Dad Khan
3 Ghulam Qadir Khan Saddozai
4 Lala Mul Chand Bogai
5 Bawa Asa Nand
6 Kazi Abdul Samad
7 Jiwan Das.
8 Misr Parma Nand
9. Allahdad Khan Alizai.
10. Ahmad Khan Khawajikzai
11 Resaldar-Major Sardar Khan
12 Lala Das Ram
13 Resaldar-Major Ghulam Sarwar Khan
14. L. Vishu Ram.
15 Pandit Parshotam Lal.
16. Lala Bhowani Das, B.A , Pleader.

} Reappointed

No. 448-*G* —In supersession of Punjab Government Notification No 701, dated the 23rd March 1885, and in exercise of the powers conferred by section 17 of Act XIII of 1889, the Chief Commissioner, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, is pleased to authorise the imposition of the following water rates by the Cantonment Committee, Peshawar —

(i) a rate payable by all owners and occupiers of houses situated within the boundaries of the Sadar Bazar, to be assessed on the head of each house according to his position in life, provided no head of a house shall pay more than R2 or less than annas 2 per mensem.

(ii) A rate payable on all estates situated in the Cantonment taking water from the open main channel for garden and other purposes according to the following rates. —

on estates classed by the Cantonment Committee as first class, } R4 per mensem each.

on estates classed by the Cantonment Committee as second class, } R3 per mensem

and on estates classed by the Cantonment Committee as third class } R2 per mensem.

These rates will be leviable from 1st April 1904

H. N. BOLTON, Asst. Secy,
for Revenue and Financial Secy to Chief Commissioner, N.-W. Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION.

Peshawar, the 5th March 1904.

No. 74.—Whereas it appears to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, extension to Bannu Cemetery.

It is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose:—

Specification of Land.

District	Parganah	Mauzah	Area in acres	Direction	Boundaries	Place where the plans may be inspected
Bannu .	Bannu . .	Shodikhel .	·32	South of Tochi Road.	North—Tochi Road West—Land of Gul Khan East—Existing cemetery South—Land of Behari Ram	Office of Commanding Royal Engineer, Kohat District

This declaration is made under the provision of section 6, Act I of 1894, and under section 7 of the said Act, the Deputy Commissioner, Bannu District, is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the land specified above.

G. K. SCOTT-MONCRIEFF, Lt.-Col., R.E.,

Secy. to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, N.-W. Frontier Province, P. W. Department

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE--PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—IRRIGATION BRANCH

NOTIFICATIONS.

POSTINGS.

Lahore, the 7th March 1904.

No. 901-*E.I.F.*—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Irrigation, Roads and Buildings, Notification No. 71, dated 25th February 1904, Mr. R. M. MacGregor, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, landed at Bombay on the 24th November 1903 and reported himself at the office of Chief Engineer, Irrigation Works, Punjab, at Lahore, on the forenoon of the 23rd December 1903.

Mr. MacGregor joined the Swat River Canal Division, to which he is posted, on the forenoon of the 2nd January 1904.

No. 902-*E.I.F.*—With reference to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Irrigation, Roads and Buildings, Notification No. 72, dated 25th February 1904, Mr. J. Middleton, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, landed at Bombay on the forenoon of the 24th November 1903, and reported himself at the office of the Chief Engineer, Irrigation Works, Punjab, at Lahore, on the forenoon of the 3rd December 1903.

Mr. Middleton joined the Surat River Canal Division to which he is posted on the forenoon of the 2nd January 1904.

J. BENTON,

Secretary for Irrigation, N.-W. F. Province

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Return of Births and Deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday, the 13th February 1904

Number	Districts	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	Births: Males.	Births: Females.	Births: Total	Deaths: Total	Deaths: Males	Deaths: Females.	Cause of death: Cholera	Cause of death: Small-pox	Cause of death: Plague.	Cause of death: Fever	Cause of death: Dysentery and Diarrhœa	Cause of death: Respiratory disease.	Cause of death: Injuries.	Cause of death: All other causes.	Infants under one year of age: Males.	Infants under one year of age: Females	Infants under one year of age: Total.	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population	Number.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	Hazára	Abbottabad	3,395	1	.	1	...	.	..	...	..	...		.	..	...	...	...	...		15	..	1
2	Hazára	Nawashahr	4,114		1	1	1	1	..	...	...	...		.		...	1	1		1	13	13	2
3	Hazára	Buffa	7,029	6	2	8	6	4	2	...		...	4	.	..	1	1	2	1	3	59	45	3
4	Hazára	Haripur	5,578	...	5	5	5	3	2	..	...	...	1	1	..	...	3	1	...	1	47	47	4
5	Peshâwar	Peshâwar	73,343	29	31	60	25	15	10	...	3	..	14	1	4	..	3	5	2	7	43	18	5
6	Kohat	Kohat	18,092	6	9	15	5	4	1	...	1	...	3		1	..	...	...	..	..	43	14	6
7	Bannu	Bannu	10,070	5	4	9	7	3	4	..	..	...	5	..		...	2	...	1	1	47	36	7
8	Bannu	Lakki	5,218	2	1	3	7	4	3	...	...	...	6	...		..	1	...	2	2	30	70	8
9	Dera Ismail Khan	Dera Ismail Khan	28,287	8	10	18	20	10	10	...	...	...	11	2	3	..	4	2	3	5	33	37	9
10	Dera Ismail Khan	Kulachi	9,125	1		1	5	4	1	...	...	...	3	2	..	.	...	.	...	...	6	29	10
		TOTAL	164,251	58	63	121	81	48	33		4	...	47	6	8	1	15	11	9	20	38	26	

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province, on the general health of the Municipal Towns during the week ending Saturday, the 13th February 1904.

Births and Deaths in Municipal Towns.—In the 10 Municipal Towns, 121 births were registered (58 males and 63 females), giving a birth-rate of 38 per mille of population, 81 deaths were registered (48 males and 33 females), giving a death-rate of 26 per mille of population.

Peshawar, the 3rd March 1904.

PAT. A. WEIR, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Return of Births and Deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday, the 20th February 1904.

Number.	Districts.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	Births. Males	Births. Females.	Births. Total.	Deaths. Total.	Deaths. Males.	Deaths. Females	Cause of death. Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory disease.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Infants under one year of age. Males.	Infants. Females.	Infants. Total.	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population	Number.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	Hazára	Abbottábad	3,395	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2	Hazára	Nawashahr	4,114	1	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	25	13	2
3	Hazára	Buffa	7,029	2	2	4	3	2	1	...		...	2	1	...	...	..	1	...	1	30	22	3
4	Hazára	Haripur	5,578	3	1	4	6	2	4	...	...	...	.	2	1	...	3	1	...	1	37	56	4
5	Pesháwar	Pesháwar	73,343	17	23	40	33	18	15	...	1	...	18	...	3	...	11	5	3	8	28	23	5
6	Kohat	Kohat	18,092	5	6	11	8	6	2	...	...	...	6	...	..	...	2	2	1	3	32	23	6
7	Bannu	Bannu	10,070	5	3	8	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	2	3	41	15	7
8	Bannu	Lakki	5,218	2	2	4	3	1	2	...	...	...	3	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	40	30	8
9	Dera Ismail Khan	Dera Ismail Khan	28,287	5	5	10	14	4	10	...	...	...	10	1	3	...	...	2	4	6	18	26	9
10	Dera Ismail Khan	Kulachi	9,125	3	2	5	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1		...	...	...	29	11	10
		TOTAL	164,251	43	45	88	73	34	39	...	1	...	40	4	8	1	19	12	10	22	28	23	

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province, on the general health of the Municipal Towns during the week ending Saturday, the 20th February 1904

Births and deaths in Municipal Towns.—In the 10 Municipal Towns, 88 births were registered (43 males and 45 females), giving a birth-rate of 28 per mille of population, 73 deaths were registered (34 males and 39 females), giving a death-rate of 23 per mille of population.

PAT. A. WEIR, LT.-COL., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

Pesháwar, the 4th March 1904.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Statement showing the number of Births registered according to classes in the Districts of the North-West Frontier Province during the month of January 1904.

1	2	3			4			5			6			7			8	9
Number	Districts.	CHRISTIANS.			HINDUS			MAHOMEDANS.			OTHER CLASSES			TOTAL.			Birth-rate per mille per annum	Number
		Boys	Girls.	Total	Boys.	Girls.	Total	Boys	Girls.	Total	Boys	Girls.	Total	Boys.	Girls.	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Hazára	..	.	...	33	27	60	772	727	1,499	1	..	1	806	754	1,560	33	1
2	Peshávar	..	...	..	33	33	66	1,558	1,114	2,672	9	6	15	1,600	1,153	2,753	43	2
3	Kohat	..	...	.	6	6	12	427	340	767		2	2	433	348	781	45	3
4	Bannu	...	..	..	35	39	74	357	288	645	2	1	3	394	328	722	37	4
5	Dera Ismail Khan	...	...	...	79	45	124	355	318	673	4	1	5	438	364	802	38	5
	TOTAL	..	...	...	186	150	336	3,469	2,787	6,256	16	10	26	3,671	2,947	6,618	38	

PAT A WEIR, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

Peshāwar, the 4th March 1904.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mortuary Return for the month of January 1904

Deaths registered from different causes in each district of the North-West Frontier Province during the month of January 1904

Number.	Districts.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	Births.	Deaths	Birth-rate *per mille* per annum.	Death-rate *per mille* per annum.	Cause of Death: Cholera.			Small-pox: Children under one year		One to under ten years		Ten and over ten years		Total of Small-pox.	Plague.			Fever.		
							Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1	Hazára . .	555,919	1,560	1,582	33	34	..			10	13	27	29	18	14	111	...	..	..	537	497	1,034
2	Peshâwar .	753,437	2,753	2,771	43	43		.	..	19	19	53	61	3	4	159	..		..	1,297	1,024	2,321
3	Kohát . .	205,195	781	822	45	47				5	2	22	33	3	4	69			.	349	319	668
4	Bannu . .	227,264	722	820	37	42		..					.	...		--		..	.	354	308	662
5	Dera Ismail Khan.	248,929	802	1,222	38	58						1	--		.	1	..	.	...	518	492	1,010
	Total .	1,990,744	6,618	7,217	38	43	..			34	34	103	123	24	22	340	.	...	..	3,055	2,640	5,695
	Total in previous month .		5,472	7,077	32	42	4	5	9	31	33	79	81	19	14	257		..		3,034	2,761	5,795
	Total in same month of past year .	..	5,874	5,611	35	33	..	...	...	22	22	92	86	16	8	246		...	..	2,438	2,068	4,506

Number.	Districts.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.			Respiratory Disease.			Injuries: Suicide			Wounding			Accidents			Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts.			All other Causes.			Total Deaths from all Causes.		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females.	Total.	Males	Females.	Total	Males	Females.	Total.
1	2	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
1	Hazára . .	6	3	9	6	8	14		.	..	1		1	3	2	5			--	221	187	408	829	753	1,582
2	Peshâwar .	6	1	7	21	16	37			.	5	1	6	6	4	10	3	1	4	131	96	227	1,544	1,227	2,771
3	Kohát . .	.			10	5	15		.	--	1	.	1	2	..	2		...	..	46	21	67	438	384	822
4	Bannu . .	2		2	2	1	3			.	1		1	2		2	...		...	89	61	150	450	370	820
5	Dera Ismail Khan.	11	12	23	21	14	35	.	.		--	3	3	1	3	4	...	...	--	82	64	145	634	538	1,222
	Total .	25	16	41	60	44	104	.	.	.	8	4	12	14	9	23	3	1	4	569	429	998	3,895	3,322	7,217
	Total in previous month .	35	19	54	54	31	85	...			11		11	20	13	33	1	..	1	455	377	832	3,743	3,334	7,077
	Total in same month of past year .	31	20	51	54	34	88	1	1	2	13	..	13	11	20	31	...	...	--	371	303	674	3,049	2,562	5,611

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

Six thousand six hundred and eighteen births were registered in the Province during the month of January 1904, giving a birth-rate of 38 *per mille* of population. Of the total number of births, 3,671 were boys and 2,947 girls.

The total number of deaths registered from all causes in the Province during the month of January 1904 was 7,217 against 7,077 in the previous month, and 5,611 in the corresponding month of the last year, giving an annual death-rate of 43, 42 and 33 *per mille* of population per annum, respectively.

There was not a single death registered under the head of cholera. From small-pox 340 deaths were registered against 257 in the previous month and 246 in the corresponding month last year.

There was not a single death registered from plague.

From fevers 5,695 deaths were registered against 5,795 in the previous month, 4,506 in the corresponding month of the last year, dysentery and diarrhœa 41 against 54; respiratory disease 104 against 85; suicide *nil* against *nil*, wounding 12 against 11, accidents 23 against 33; snake-bite and killed by wild beasts 4 against 1; and from all other causes 998 against 832 in the past month and 674 in the corresponding month of the past year.

PAT. A. WEIR, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, N.-W. Frontier Province.

Peshawar, the 5th March 1904.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 4th December 1901.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal —

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers
3. Sub-Overseers
4. Draftsmen
5. Press workers.
6. Photo-Mechanical workers.
7. Mechanical apprentices.
8. Metal and wood carvers.

E. ATKINSON, Major, R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College

DARJEELING GOVERNMENT CEMETERY.

List of monuments which have fallen into a ruinous condition in the above cemetery and should no person interested therein undertake to restore the same, they will be treated at the next repairs of the cemetery in such manner as the Officer in charge of the cemetery may decide to be necessary, under Rule XX, Government of India Notification No. 178, dated Simla, the 21st May 1897

No. of Grave.	Name of deceased	Date of death.	REMARKS
22 S	William Phillips and John Lort Withecombe	16th June 1855; 25th June 1855	B M S aged 4 years 2 months and 20 days; Aged 8 years 2 months and 2 days. One grave
27 S	W C. T Sage	3rd October 1856	...
76 S	No information in record	...	..
12 S	Barbara Douglas Agnes Sutherland	8th June 1859	Wife of John Sutherland, M D, Civil Surgeon of Patna

Any persons interested in the above graves should communicate with the Reverend T. E. F Cole, Chaplain of Darjeeling, at once

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

Specimens of Persian Manuscripts for the use of candidates for the degree of Honour and High Proficiency examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, under the authority of the Government of India, Price R6. Forwarded V.P.P., on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 26, Mangoe Lane.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in oriental languages, the Board of Examiners will in future publish periodically a collection of specimen papers set for the examinations held by them. A collection of papers recently set is now ready for sale—price Rs. 3 per copy—and may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 26, Mangoe Lane.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* and upwards at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, for *cash only* at the following rates, *viz.* :—

	Government officers.	General public	Postage extra.
	R	R	Annas
1-pound tin	10	12	8
½ "	5	6	6
¼ "	2-8	3	4

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April 1903, the price of this Quinine will be as follows —

1-pound tin,	R16, or post-free,	R16-8
½ "	R8, "	R8-6
¼ "	R4, "	R4-6

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture, and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

Dr. Account of the Indian Peoples' Famine

Date.	Particulars	Government securities vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, Bengal, under rule 12 (3) of the rules for the administration of the Trust.		Government securities not vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, Bengal, under the rules but held by him as Accountant General, Bengal.	Cash.
		1865	1900-01	1865	
		R	R	R	R a. p.
1903.					
January, 10	To cost of a Receipt stamp	..		..	0 1 0
February, 13	" Amount remitted to the Honorary working Secretary, Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund, Bombay Branch, for use in an orphanage in accordance with the desire of the donor, Miss Ferard		..		150 0 0
" 14	" Cost of investment in Government paper of the nominal value of R3,00,000 of the 3½ per cent loan of 1865 . . R3,00,000 0 0 *Add*— Interest from 1st November 1902 to 14th February 1903 . . . R3,004 2 8 R3,03,004 2 8 *Deduct*—Income Tax R 78 a 3 p. 8 " Discount, at R2-4 per cent. 6,750 0 0 — 6,828 3 8		...	...	2,96,175 15 0
November, 17	To cost of a Receipt stamp			...	0 1 0
	Carried over	...	...	...	2,96,326 1 0

Trust for the Calendar year 1903. Cr.

Date.	Particulars.	Government securities vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, Bengal, under rule 12 (3) of the rules for the administration of the Trust.		Government securities not vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, Bengal, under the rules but held by him as Accountant General Bengal.	Cash.
		1865.	1900-01	1865.	
1903.		R	R	R	R a. p.
January, 1	By balance in the hands of the Accountant General and Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, Bengal	14,00,000	9,00,000	85,000	3,21,744 10 1
" 21	By amount received from the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, Bengal, on account of interest for the half-year ending 30th December 1902, on Government Securities for R9,00,000 of the 3½ per cent loan of 1900-01	...	...		15,750 0 0
February, 7	By amount received from Messrs Arbuthnot & Co, Honoray Treasurers, Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund, Madras				2 1 0
" 14	By purchase of Government paper as per *contra*	...	...	3,00,000	...
" 26	By amount remitted by the Treasury Officer, Champarun, to the Bank of Bengal direct	...			26 13 4
March, 9	By amount received from the Mayor of Chichester by a draft on the London and Counting Banking Corporation, Limited . . . £7 5s	...		.	107 7 10
" 19	By amount received from Messrs. J. T. Bonython & Co, South Australia, on account of subscriptions . . . £1	.	.		15 0 0
" 20	By amount received from the Collector of Murshidabad being refund of the outstanding balance of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund	...	...	.	202 0 0
April, 2	By amount received from the Treasury Officer, Patna, as refund of the outstanding balance of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund	.	.	.	162 7 6
" 14	By amount received from the Deputy Commissioner, Manbhum, as refund of the outstanding balance of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund	..			1,547 4 6
" 24	By amount received from the Resident at Baroda as refund of the outstanding balance of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund	...		...	421 0 1
May, 11	By amount received from the Honorary Secretary, New Bengal Club, being donation collected by him	...	.	...	53 4 11
" 13	By amount received from Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co, Honorary Treasurers, Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund, Madras	...	...	...	3 0 0
" 15	By amount received from the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, Bengal, being interest for the half-year ending 30th April 1903 on securities of the 3½ per cent loan of 1865 for R1,40,000	...	..	.	24,500 0 0
" 21	By amount received from the Deputy Commissioner, Hazaribagh, being the refund of the outstanding balance with the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund, Hazaribagh	...	..	...	1,367 5 11
" 25	By amount of Government paper endowed by Her Highness the Senior Maharani of Jaipur	1,00,000	...	...	...
" 27	By amount received from the Honorary Secretary, Rajputana Provincial Committee, Indian Famine Chartiable Relief Fund, Ajmer, being the refund of the outstanding balance	...	..	...	10,189 9 2

Dr. Account of the Indian Peoples' Famine

Date	Particulars.	Government securities vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, Bengal, under rule 12 (3) of the rules for the administration of the Trust		Government securities not vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, Bengal, under the rules but held by him as Accountant General, Bengal.	Cash.
		1865	1900 01	1865.	
		R	R	R	R a. p.
1903.	Brought forward				2,96,326 1 0
	Balance—				
	Government Securities	15,00,000	9,10,000	3,85,000	...
	Cash	...	...	..	1,86,140 7 0
	GRAND TOTAL	15,00,000	9,10,000	3,85,000	4,82,466 8 0
		27,95,000			

Trust for the Calendar year 1903—*continued* Cr.

Date.	Particulars.	Government securities vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, Bengal, under rule 12 (3) of the rules for the administration of the Trust		Government securities not vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, Bengal, under the rules but held by him as Accountant General, Bengal	Cash.
		1865	1900-1901	1865.	
		R	R	R	R a. p.
1903					
June 2 .	By amount received from the Honorary Secretaries, Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund, Madras	...	..	..	100 0 0
" 6 .	By amount of Government paper endowed by the Maharajah of Burdwan . .	...	10,000	...	...
" 6 .	By amount received from the Accountant General, Bengal, on account of interest for the half-year ending 30th April 1903 on securities for R85,000 of the 3½ per cent loan of 1865 . .	.		...	1,445 0 11
" 11 .	By amount received from the Deputy Commissioner of Singhbhum being the unspent balance with the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund Committee at Singhbhum . . .	.			272 14 9
July, 14 .	By amount received from the Accountant General, Bengal, and Treasurer of Charitable Endowments on account of interest on Government securities for R9,00,000 of the 3½ per cent stock of the 1900-01 for the half-year ending 29th June 1903 .	.			15,750 0 0
" 19 .	By amount received from the Bombay Branch of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund being the closing balance of the Fund . . .		.	.	49,781 12 11
September, 1	By amount received from Messrs Arbuthnot & Co, Madras . . .			.	246 11 2
" 24	By amount received from the Accountant General, Bengal on account of conversion interest on notes for R3,00,000 (not vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments) . . .		..	...	5,100 2 6
November, 2	By amount received from the Swindon Indian Famine Fund . . £10 19s 3d.	.		...	163 2 7
" 12	By amount received from the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, Bengal, on account of interest on 3½ per cent stock of the loan of 1865 for R15,00,000 for half-year ending 31st October 1903		.	..	26,250 0 0
" 12	By amount received from the Deputy Commissioner of Manbhum . . .	...		..	39 4 6
" 17	By amount received from the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments on account of conversion interest on Government securities for R10,000 presented by His Highness the Maharajah of Burdwan for the half-year ending 29th June 1903 .	.	.	...	175 0 0
" 24	By amount received from the Honorary Treasurers, Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund, Madras .	...		...	505 2 11
December, 10	By amount received from the Accountant General, Bengal, on account of interest on Government securities for R3,85,000 of the 3½ per cent. stock of 1865 for the half-year ending 31st October 1903	...	.	...	6,545 3 5
	GRAND TOTAL .	15,00,000	9,10,000	3,85,000	4,82,466 8 0
		27,95,000			

O T BARROW,
Honorary Secretary, Board of Management of the Indian Peoples' Famine Trust.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Act XX of 1847. The Indian Copyright Act, as modified up to the 1st December, 1903. As 5 or 6*d* (1*a*.)

Act XXVIII of 1855 The Usury Laws Repeal Act, as modified up to the 1st December, 1903. As 2 or 3*d*. (1*a*.)

Act XX of 1856, as modified up to the 1st November 1903. As. 7-6*p*. or 9*d*. (1*a*.)

Act V of 1869 The Indian Articles of War, as modified up to the 1st December, 1903. R1-2 or 1*s*. 9*d* (3*a*)

Act I of 1871. The Cattle-Trespass Act, as modified up to the 1st December, 1903. As. 6 or 6*d*. (1*a*)

Act VII of 1878 The Indian Forest Act, as modified up to the 1st December, 1903. As 10 or 1*s*. (2*a*.)

Act IV of 1884. The Indian Explosives Act, as modified up to the 1st December, 1903. As. 4-9*p*. or 6*d*. (1*a*.)

Act XI of 1886. The Indian Tramways Act, as modified up to the 1st December, 1903. As. 9 or 10*d*. (2*a*.)

Act VII of 1889. The Succession Certificate Act, as modified up to the 1st December, 1903. As. 5-6*p*. or 6*d*. (1*a*.)

Act X of 1890. The Press and Registration of Books Act (1867) Amendment Act, 1890, as modified up to 1st December 1903. As. 2-3*p*. or 3*d*. (1*a*.)

Act XII of 1896 The Excise Act, as modified up to the 1st December, 1903. As. 8 or 9*d*. (2*a*.)

Act II of 1899. The Indian Stamp Act, as amended up to 1st December, 1903, As. 15 or 1*s*. 5*d*. (2*a*)

Act IV of 1889. The Indian Merchandise Marks Act, as modified up to the 1st February, 1904. 6*a*. or 6*d*. (1*a*.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Imperial Library list of additions, new series, Nos. 9, 10 and 11. Foolscap. Paper cover. 8*a*. or 9*d*. (2*a*) each.

Chronological Tables for the year 1904. Royal 8vo Paper cover. 4*a* or 5*d*. (1*a*.)

The causation and prevention of Malarial fevers; a statement of the results of researches drawn up for the use of Assistant Surgeons, Hospital Assistants and Students, by Captain S. P. James, M.B. (Lond.), I.M.S. 2nd Edition Royal 8vo Board. R1 or 1*s*. 6*d*. (2*a*.)

General Rules and Circular Orders of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, Appellate Side (Criminal). Vol I. Royal 8vo Board. R3 or 4*s*. 6*d*. (4*a*.)

Ditto. Ditto. Vol. II. Forms, etc. R3 or 4*s* 6*d*. (4*a*.)

Complete R6 or 9*s*. (7*a*).

Report on Industrial Education, Part I. R2 or 3*s*. (5*a*.)

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A Manual of Family Medicine and Hygiene for India. By SIR WILLIAM MOORE, K.C.I.E., 7th edition, 1903, revised by Major J. H Tull-Walsh, I.M.S., F.L.S Full cloth, 8vo. For sale to Government servants at R2 a copy to those who are in receipt of salaries under R500 per mensem, and R3 a copy to those who are in receipt of salaries of R500 per mensem and over. Packing and postage (8a)

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Dana Kriya Kaumudi. Fasc. 2 @ 6*a*.
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Gadadhara Paddhati Kalasara. Vol. I, Fasc. 6 @ 6*a*.

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Monthly Weather Review, August 1903. By W. L. Dallas (illustrated by 6 plates) Quarto Paper cover. R1

Monthly Weather Review, September 1903. By W L. Dallas (illustrated by 6 plates) Quarto. Paper cover. R1.

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM 1st JULY TO 31st DECEMBER 1903.

Monthly Weather Review of India for the months of March to May 1903. By W. L. Dallas (illustrated by 5 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1 per month

Monthly Weather Review, June and July 1903. By W. L. Dallas (illustrated by 6 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1.

Annual Summary of the Monthly Weather Review, 1902. By Sir John Eliot (illustrated by 6 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R3.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. XV, Part I. By Sir John Eliot (illustrated by 12 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. XV, Part II. By W. L. Dallas Price R1.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. XVI, Part I. By Sir John Eliot. Quarto. Paper cover. R3.

LIST OF NEW BOOK PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 9th JANUARY AND 27th FEBRUARY 1904.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Palæontologia Indica, Series XV, Volume I, Part V. By Carl Diener, Ph. D Rs. 2-8.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XXXI, Part I. By Director, Geological Survey of India, R1 per Part, or R2 per Volume of 4 Parts.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1904.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Notes No. 022264 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1893-94 for R500, and No. 022265 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1893-94 for R500, originally standing in the name of Shama Soondery Debya, administratrix of Tariney Chu n Bhattacharjee, empowered to draw interest only. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest, and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the certificate holders Alokashi Debi and Rashmoni Debi after two years from the date of last advertisement.

Names of the Proprietresses,—ALOKASHI DEBI and RASHMONI DEBI,
Residence,—P. O. Shashpur, District Bankura.

Destroyed.

The Government Promissory Note No. 318745 of the 4 per cent Loan of 1865 for R2,000, originally standing in the name of Bhagirthibai Bhoseker, the proprietress, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been destroyed, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the certificate-holder. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above-mentioned security.

Advertiser—GOVIND ANANT BHOSEKER,
Certificate-holder
Residence—Wai Dharmpure.

Stolen.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 061703 and 041366 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1854-55 aggregating R600 and No. 043982 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1865 for R500, originally standing in the names of Sarat Chunder Mitter, Benoy Kristo Hazra and Ram Kristo Mukerjee, respectively, and by them last endorsed to Moty Lall Mitter, the proprietor, by whom none of the three Notes were ever endorsed to any other person, having been stolen, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Notes and the interests thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above mentioned securities.

Name of the Advertiser—Moty Lall Mitter.
Residence—66, Shickdar Baghan Street.

Destroyed.

The Government Promissory Note No 041856 of the 4 per cent Loan of 1854-55 for R500, originally standing in the name of Kaikhoshro K. Punthakey, and last endorsed to Framjee Nusserwanjee Bottlewalla, the Proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been destroyed, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note, and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above mentioned security.

Name of the Advertiser:—FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE BOTTLEWALLA

Residence—Dr Darabseth's House, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

The 13th February 1904.

Estate Major A. V. Dumbleton, deceased.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 42, ACT 28 OF 1866.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late Arthur Vincent Dumbleton, a retired Major in His Majesty's Army, who died at Devonport, Tasmania, on 27th July 1903, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to Mr J C R. Johnston, of the firm of Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, are required to send in the same on or before 20th April next to the said Messrs. Grindlay & Co, Calcutta, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

J. C. R. Johnston,

Administrator to Estate Major A V. Dumbleton, deceased.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1904.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 11th March, 1904, and is hereby promulgated for general information.—

ACT No. VI. OF 1904.

An Act further to amend the Transfer of Property Act, 1882.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Transfer of Property Act, 1882; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title

1. This Act may be called the Transfer of Property (Amendment) Act, 1904

Amendment of section 1, paragraph 4, Act IV of 1882.

2. In the fourth paragraph of section 1 of the said Act, after the words "extend this Act" the words "or any part thereof" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 59, Act IV of 1882.

3. In the second paragraph of section 59 of the said Act, for the words "an instrument" the words "a registered instrument" shall be substituted.

Amendment of last paragraph of section 59 and of section 69, Act IV of 1882.

4. In the last paragraph of section 59 and in clause (*c*) of section 69 of the said Act, for the words "and Rangoon" and for the words "or Rangoon" the words "Rangoon, Moulmein, Bassein and Akyab" and the words "Rangoon, Moulmein, Bassein or Akyab" shall be respectively substituted.

Substitution of new paragraph for second paragraph of section 107, Act IV of 1882.

5. For the second paragraph of section 107 of the said Act the following paragraph shall be substituted, namely:—

"All other leases of immoveable property may be made either by a registered instrument or by oral agreement accompanied by delivery of possession

Provided that the Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, from time to time, by notification in the local official Gazette, direct that leases of immoveable property, other than leases from year to year, or for any term exceeding one year, or reserving a yearly rent, or any class of such leases, may be made by unregistered instrument or by oral agreement without delivery of possession."

Amendment of section 117, Act IV of 1882.

6. In section 117 of the said Act, after the words "to be so applicable" the words "in the case of all or any of such leases" shall be inserted.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India



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PART V.

Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 23.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to authorize the levy of dues on vessels for the provision of lights on the coast of the Province of Madras was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 11th March, 1904 —

WE, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to authorize the levy of dues on vessels for the provision of lights on the coast of the Province of Madras was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us annexed thereto

From Registrar, High Court, Calcutta, No 115, dated 21st February, 1903 [Paper No 1].

From Government, Burma, No 2—H 4 (Commerce), dated 2nd March, 1903, and enclosure [Papers No 2]

From Government, Madras, No 90 (Marine), dated 6th March, 1903, and enclosures [Papers No 3].

From Government, Bengal, No 576 (Marine), dated 19th March, 1903, and enclosures [Papers No 4]

From Government, Bombay, No. 1596, dated 6th March, 1903, and enclosures, and No 1835, dated 16th March, 1903, and enclosures [Papers No 5]

From Government, Madras, No 120 (Marine), dated 20th March, 1903, and enclosures [Papers No 6]

From Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, to Messrs. Turner, Morrison & Co, No 2799—S. R., dated 16th May, 1903, and endorsement, with memorial from British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, and the Asiatic Steam Navigation Company, Limited [Papers No 7]

2 The main alteration we have suggested in the Bill is the substitution of a new Schedule of coast-light dues for that appended to the Bill as introduced We found on examination that that Schedule, besides being obscure in form and therefore difficult of interpretation, was insufficient in scope as it failed to cover all the vessels which ought equitably to be subject to the proposed dues, and we came to the conclusion that the only satisfactory course was to recast the Schedule entirely so as to specify the main trade routes round the coast of India and thus indicate with as much exactness as possible the particular voyages which bring vessels within the range of the new dues. The new classification adopted in our revised Schedule will, we trust, be found to do this. It has been prepared after considerable discussion with the Government of Madras, and its details have been examined and approved by persons having practical experience in the coasting trade of India.

3. As a result of our new classification and of further information as to the tonnage of shipping which follows the routes detailed by us, we have found it possible to suggest the reduction of the proposed dues to a maximum rate of 9 pies per ton on

steam-vessels using the coast-lights on the east or west coast of the Presidency of Madras, as the case may be, and a lower maximum rate of 5 pies per ton in the case of steam-vessels which may make the short voyage between a port in the Presidency of Bombay and Tellicherry or any port in the Presidency of Madras north of Tellicherry. Instead of a special provision for certain sailing-vessels, as in class VI of the Schedule to the Bill as introduced, we have, in class VIII of our revised Schedule, proposed that all sailing-vessels making the voyages specified in the case of steam-vessels, shall pay half the rate which would be chargeable if they were steam-vessels.

4. With regard to the period for which a payment of dues will exempt a vessel from further charge we have, by the addition of a proviso to clause 3 (3) of the Bill, in place of the third column of the Schedule to the Bill as introduced, laid down a uniform period of thirty days from the date on which dues may have been paid on account of the lights on the East or West Coast group as that during which a vessel will be exempt from further charge for dues on account of the same group of lights.

5 As Aden forms a portion of the Presidency of Bombay, and as we do not think it desirable to bring vessels sailing from or to that port within the scope of the provisions of the Schedule (classes I, II, III, V and VI) relating specially to vessels sailing from or to ports in that Presidency, we have added words to the note at the end of the Schedule declaring that "the Presidency of Bombay" as used therein does not include Aden.

6 The other alterations we have suggested in the Bill are either consequential on the above or are of such a nature as not to require explanation.

7. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows —

In English.

Gazette	*Date.*
Gazette of India	31st January, 1903
Fort Saint George Gazette	3rd February, 1903.
Bombay Government Gazette	5th February, 1903
Calcutta Gazette	4th February, 1903.
Burma Gazette	14th February, 1903.
Sind Official Gazette	19th February, 1903

In the Vernaculars.

Province	*Language*	*Date*
Madras	Tamil	17th February, 1903
	Telugu	
	Hindustani	
	Kanarese	
	Malayalam	
Bombay	Marathi	26th February, 1903
	Gujarathi	
	Kanarese	
Bengal	Bengali	10th February, 1903
	Uriya	19th February, 1903
Burma	Burmese	28th February, 1903
Sind	Sindhi	26th February, 1903

8. We think that the Bill has not been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

E. FG. LAW.
T. RALEIGH.
E. CABLE.
SYED MOHAMMED.
H. ADAMSON.
D. M. HAMILTON.

The 9th March, 1904.

No. II.

THE MADRAS COAST-LIGHTS BILL.

CONTENTS.

[The portions printed in italics denote the alterations proposed by the Select Committee.]

No. II.

A Bill to authorise the levy of dues on vessels for the provision of lights on the coast of the Presidency of Madras

WHEREAS it is expedient to authorize the levy of dues on vessels for the provision of lights on the coast of the *Presidency* of Madras; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and extent.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Madras Coast-lights Act, 1904.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(a) "Customs-collector" means a Customs-collector appointed under the Sea Customs Act, 1878, and includes any person appointed by the Local Government to discharge the functions of a Customs-collector under this Act; and

(b) *"ton" means a ton as determined or determinable by the rules for the time being in force for regulating the measurement of the net tonnage of British ships.*

Imposition of coast-light dues

3. (1) For the purpose of providing lights on the coast of the *Presidency* of Madras, coast-light dues shall be paid in respect of every vessel of the burden of thirty tons or upwards making any such voyage as is described in the schedule.

(2) The said dues shall be paid at such rates, not exceeding those respectively specified in the schedule, as the Governor of Fort St. George in Council may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, fix by notification in the local official Gazette.

(3) The said coast-light dues shall be payable *only at ports in British India other than Aden and shall be paid*—

(a) in the case of a vessel clearing out of a port in British India, previous to the grant of a port-clearance, and,

(b) in the case of a vessel arriving from Aden or a port outside British India at a port in British India other than Aden immediately upon her arrival in such port

Provided that, when coast light dues have been paid in the case of any vessel on account of the lights in the eastern or western group no further coast-light dues on account of lights in the same group shall be payable in respect of that vessel for a period of thirty days from the date on which such dues were paid

Explanation.—The coast-lights on the east coast of the Presidency of Madras shall be deemed to constitute the eastern group of coast-lights, and the coast-lights on the west coast of the said Presidency to constitute the western group of coast-lights

Collection of coast-light dues and grant of receipt therefor

4. The Customs-collector shall levy the coast-light dues payable under section 3, and shall grant to the person paying the same a receipt in writing under his hand specifying—

(a) the port at which the coast light dues are paid,

(b) the amount paid,

(c) the name, tonnage and other proper description of the vessel in respect of which the payment is made, and

(d) the *group in respect of which the coast-light dues are paid*

Master to report arrival of vessel

5. Within twenty-four hours after the arrival in any port of a vessel in respect of which coast-light dues are payable under section 3, the master shall give notice in writing of such arrival to the Customs collector

Ascertainment of tonnage

6. In order to ascertain the tonnage of any vessel in respect of which coast-light dues are payable under section 3, the following rules shall be observed, namely:—

(a) Where the vessel is registered under any law for the time being in force in British India, the Customs-collector may require the owner or master, or any other person having possession of her register, to produce such register for inspection, and, if any such owner, master or other person neglects or refuses to produce such register or otherwise to satisfy the Customs-collector as to what is the true tonnage of the vessel in respect of which such coast-light dues are payable, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, and the Customs collector may cause the vessel to be measured and the tonnage thereof to be ascertained; and in such case the owner or master shall also be liable to pay the expenses of such measurement and ascertainment

(b) Where the vessel is not so registered, and the owner or master fails to satisfy the Customs-collector as to what is her true tonnage according to the mode of measurement prescribed by the law for regulating the measurement of British registered vessels for the time being in force,

the Customs-collector shall cause the vessel to be measured, and the tonnage thereof to be ascertained according to such mode as aforesaid; and in such case the owner or master shall be liable to pay the expenses of such measurement and ascertainment.

Recovery of coast-light dues, expenses and costs

7. Where the master of any vessel refuses or neglects to pay to the Customs-collector on demand the amount of any coast-light dues or expenses payable under this Act in respect of such vessel, the Customs-collector may seize the vessel and the tackle, apparel and furniture belonging thereto, or any part thereof, and detain the same until the amount of such dues or expenses is paid,

and in case any part of such dues or expenses, or of the costs of such seizure and detention, remains unpaid for the space of five days next after any seizure so made, the Customs-collector may cause the vessel or other thing so seized to be sold, and with the proceeds of the sale may satisfy the dues, expenses and costs (including the costs of sale) remaining unpaid, and shall, on demand, render the surplus (if any) to the master of the vessel

No port-clearance to be granted until coast-light dues, expenses and costs are paid

8. The officer whose duty it is to grant a port-clearance for any vessel shall not grant such port-clearance until her master or some other person has paid, or secured to the satisfaction of the officer, the amount of all coast-light dues, expenses and costs payable in respect of the vessel under this Act, and of any fine imposed thereunder.

Master to specify on demand ports to or from which vessel is bound

9. The master of any vessel departing from or arriving in any port in British India, other than Aden, shall, on the demand of the Customs-collector, specify to what port the vessel is bound and at what port or ports (if any) the vessel intends to call, or from what port or ports she has come.

Penalty for evading payment of coast light dues, expenses or costs.

10. Whoever, being the master of a vessel, evades, or attempts to evade, the payment of any coast-light dues, expenses or costs payable in respect of such vessel under this Act, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees

Determination of dispute as to liability to pay coast light dues, expenses or costs.

11. Where any dispute arises as to whether any coast-light dues, expenses or costs are payable in respect of any vessel under this Act, or as to the amount of such dues, expenses or costs, the dispute shall, on application made in that behalf by either of the disputing parties, be heard and determined, in the Presidency-towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, by a Presidency Magistrate, and, elsewhere, by any Magistrate exercising at the place where the dispute arises powers not less than those of a Magistrate of the second class, and the decision of such Magistrate shall be final.

Saving for certain vessels

12. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to apply to any vessel belonging to, or in the service of, His Majesty or the Government, or to any vessel of war belonging to any Foreign Prince or State.

THE SCHEDULE.

(See section 3.)

Vessels.	*Maximum rate per net registered ton.*
Class I.	
Steam-vessels departing from any port in the Presidency of Bombay, or from any port on the west coast of the South of India, and bound for or calling at any port on the east coast of the South of India, or vice versâ.	*9 pies on account of the western, and 9 pies on account of the eastern, group of coast-lights.*
Class II.	
Steam-vessels departing from any port in the Presidency of Bombay, or from any port on the west coast of the South of India, bound for or calling at any port in India, east of the eighty-sixth meridian of Longitude E., and not calling at any port on the east coast of the South of India, or vice versâ	*9 pies on account of the western group of coast-lights.*
Class III	
Steam-vessels departing from any port in the Presidency of Bombay, or from any port on the west coast of the South of India, and bound for or calling at any port outside India east of the seventy-eighth meridian of Longitude E, or vice versâ.	*9 pies on account of the western group of coast-lights*
Class IV.	
Steam-vessels calling at or departing from any port on the east coast of the South of India and not included in any other class	*9 pies on account of the eastern group of coast-lights*
Class V	
Steam-vessels departing from any port in the Presidency of Bombay and bound for the port of Tellicherry or for any port in the Presidency of Madras north of the port of Tellicherry, or vice versâ	*5 pies on account of the western group of coast-lights.*
Class VI	
Steam-vessels, not included in any other class, departing from any port in the Presidency of Bombay and bound for, or calling at, any port on the west coast of the South of India south of the port of Tellicherry; or vice versâ.	*9 pies on account of the western group of coast-lights.*
Class VII	
Steam-vessels, not included in any other class, calling at more than one port on the west coast of the South of India, or at more than one port on the east coast of the South of India.	*9 pies on account of the western or eastern group of coast lights, as the case may be*
Class VIII	
Sailing-vessels . . .	*Half the rate which would be chargeable as aforesaid if they were steam-vessels*

For the purposes of this Schedule, the expression "South of India" means any part of India south of a line drawn from Baidur on the west, to Ganjam on the east, coast of India, and the expression "Presidency of Bombay" does not include Aden.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 11th March, 1904 —

No. 4 OF 1904.

A Bill to revive and continue section 8B of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894

WHEREAS it is expedient to revive and continue the duration of section 8B of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, which was added by section 2 of the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1902, but expired in virtue of sub-section (2) of section 1 of the latter Act, from the thirty-first day of August, 1903, It is hereby enacted as follows —

Revival of section 8B, Act VIII, 1894.

1. Section 8 B of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, is hereby revived and continued in force with effect from the first day of April, 1904.

Repeal of section 1 (2), Act VIII, 1902

2. Sub-section (2) of section 1 of the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1902, is hereby repealed.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE Indian Tariff Amendment Act, 1902 (VIII of 1902), was passed with the object of enabling the Government of India to countervail bounties on sugar created by private trade combinations such as *cartels*. This Act expired on the 31st of August, 1903, but the Government of India were empowered by the Indian Tariff Amendment Act, 1903 (XII of 1903), to continue to levy the duties chargeable under the former amending Act until the 31st of March, 1904.

The object of the present Bill is to enable the Government of India to continue to levy special duties after that date on sugar imported from countries which, by maintaining high protective duties, render possible combinations to manipulate the price of sugar.

E FG. LAW

The 9th March, 1904.

J M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India

V B



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PART VI.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACTS, 1861 AND 1892 (24 & 25 VICT., CAP. 67, AND 55 & 56 VICT, CAP. 14).

The Council met at Government House, Calcutta, on Friday, the 4th March, 1904.

PRESENT:

His Excellency Baron Curzon, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., Viceroy and Governor General of India, *presiding*.
His Honour Sir A. H. L. Fraser, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
His Excellency General Viscount Kitchener of Khartoum, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.M.G., Commander-in-Chief in India.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. Raleigh, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir E. FG. Law, K.C.M.G., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Major-General Sir E. R. Elles, K.C.B., K.C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir A. T. Arundel, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir Denzil Ibbetson, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Rai Sri Ram Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. W. Cruickshank, C.S.I.
His Highness Raja Sir Surindar Bikram Prakash Bahadur, K.C.S.I., of Sirmur
His Highness Agha Sir Sultan Muhammad Shah, Agha Khan, G.C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. E. Cable.
The Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Muhammad Sahib Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mr. F. S. P. Lely, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. Adamson, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. Pedler, C.I.E., F.R.S.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. Morison.
The Hon'ble Dr. Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. B. Bilderbeck.
The Hon'ble Mr. D. M. Hamilton.
The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur B. K. Bose, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya, D.L., F.R.A.S., F.R.S.E.

TRANSFER OF PROPERTY (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR DENZIL IBBETSON presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Transfer of Property Act, 1882.

ANCIENT MONUMENTS PRESERVATION BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR DENZIL IBBETSON presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the preservation of Ancient Monuments and of objects of archæological, historical or artistic interest.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR DENZIL IBBETSON said :—"My Lord, I present the Report of the Select Committee upon the Bill to provide for the constitution and control of Co-operative Credit Societies The more usual course in this Council is, for the Member in charge to defer his remarks upon the Report till he moves that it be taken into consideration But in this case the Bill has excited such general interest, and is so entirely non-contentious—in the sense that, however much difference of opinion there may be as to the wisest means, we all have the same end in view—that I think it will be well if I take this opportunity of explaining briefly our reasons for the principal changes which we propose in the Bill as introduced.

"We have received a very large number of opinions, not only from the authorities who have been officially consulted, but also from independent sources, while the discussions in the Press, both English and Indian, have in many cases been most helpful and suggestive. There is one fact, however, which I think our critics have often failed to bear in mind, but which it is, in my judgment, very important to remember; and that is, that the question of agricultural banks is quite a different question from that of co-operative credit societies, and that it is the latter only with which we are now dealing. The object of agricultural banks is to provide capital to finance the agriculture of the country, their operations are of the ordinary banking nature, and on a considerable scale; and whatever special privileges it might be found possible to extend to them, the ordinary companies law of India would still continue to apply to them The object of the societies with which we are now dealing is far more special and more limited. It is, as Sir Frederick Nicholson puts it, to substitute for a number of individual credits, which are weak because they are isolated, a combined credit which is strong because it is united. Their operations are confined within the limits of the society, and they will be 'small and simple credit societies for small and simple folk with simple needs and requiring small sums only'

"When introducing this Bill, I commented upon the great diversity of opinion that characterised the papers which were before Government when they framed their proposals A similar diversity has shown itself in the papers with which the Committee have had to deal. There is hardly a provision of any significance in the Bill which some of our advisers do not regard as of capital importance, and others condemn as a fatal defect, and in many cases, each side has been able to give very sound and excellent reasons in support of its views. In the presence of this conflict of opinion, a decision has not always been easy to arrive at. But, in the modifications which we propose in the Bill, we have been guided by the principle which I laid down when I introduced it, that elasticity and simplicity were the great desiderata, and that the fewer restrictions we impose by law upon these societies, the better. Our alterations, therefore, have been in the direction of simplification and of freedom.

"By far the most important of these alterations is that by which we have thrown open the constitution of the societies. The Council will remember that, under the Bill as introduced, rural societies were to be limited to agriculturists—a term which I explained was not meant to include the wealthy rent-receiver—while urban societies were to consist only of men of small means. To these provisions it was objected that they excluded the very men whose aid was most important to the new societies. The provisions had been framed upon the supposition that the men of light and leading, and still more important perhaps, the men of substance, the necessity for whose aid and sympathy was fully recognised, would assist the societies from outside, since they would have nothing to gain by membership, as they would not desire to borrow. And, so far as my own personal opinion goes, I am still inclined to think that that is the position in which they will be of most use. But the body of opinion in favour of a wider basis of membership, not only in order to extend

the scope of these societies as widely as possible, but also to secure that diversity of needs and interests which is desirable if their funds are to be utilised to the best advantage, is very weighty; and we have removed all restrictions upon the class of persons who may be members, save in so far as is necessary to preserve the two distinct types of rural and urban societies, the former of which will consist in the main of agriculturists, and the latter in the main of non-agriculturists.

"The other condition which was imposed by the original Bill was, that members must be residents of the same town or neighbourhood. All those of our advisers who speak with any authority have insisted upon the cardinal importance of this condition, as ensuring that mutual knowledge and confidence which must be the basis of all successful co-operation, and we have retained it in a slightly generalised form. But it has been pointed out to us that there are communities among whose members a common organisation or common interests supply the place of propinquity of residence, and ensure the conditions which we desire. A compact and closely organised tribe or caste, a community such as is formed by the Native Christians attached to a particular mission, or even the employés on a given line of railway, are instances in point. We have therefore empowered the Registrar to dispense with the residence test, where he is satisfied that this may be safely done, if the society is to be confined to the members of a single tribe or class or caste.

"As regards new members, we have made a small alteration upon which I would say a word of explanation lest it should be misunderstood The original Bill provided that members admitted to a society should be 'elected by the members for the time being.' It was pointed out to us that it would often be sufficient if they were elected by the Committee; and we have accordingly provided that they shall be 'admitted by the society in accordance with the provisions of this Act and with the by-laws of the society.' But the selection must still be personal, and made by the society; no person can claim admission under any automatic rule; and the important principle that the new member must be accepted by the old ones or their representatives is still maintained.

"We have retained unlimited liability as the general rule most suitable to rural societies. But cases are conceivable in which it may be desirable to relax it, if, for instance, a local magnate whose sympathy and assistance it is important to secure, desires to become a member, but does not care to assume a liability which is wholly without limit. We have therefore given the Local Government power, by special order, to relax the rule.

"The Bill as introduced forbade a rural society to borrow save with the approval of the Registrar and the Collector. This provision was much criticised as having the appearance of discouraging borrowing, whereas the very essence of these societies is to utilise their combined credit for the purpose of borrowing. We recognise the justice of the criticism; but we still think, for reasons which I have already explained, that an unfettered power to borrow might prove dangerous to a society. We have therefore removed the prohibition, but have given the Local Government power to regulate borrowing in such manner as experience may show to be desirable.

"The provisions of the original Bill regarding loans on the security of agricultural produce have been very generally misunderstood, and I must admit that they were not very happily worded. It was never intended for a moment to allow of advances against standing crops, than which I can imagine no form of security more unsuitable for these societies. But there are some of the existing societies, and there doubtless will be many more in the future, which never handle money, their whole transactions being conducted in grain. And the object of the provisions in question was to secure that agricultural produce should stand on precisely the same footing as money for all purposes of subscriptions, deposits, advances, payments and recoveries. Upon considering the question, we came to the conclusion that such transactions were within the ordinary powers of the societies, and that no special reference to the subject was needed.

"No provisions of the Bill have been more severely criticised by some, or more stoutly supported by others, than those which related to loans upon the security of jewellery and upon the mortgage of land. It had been proposed to prohibit rural societies from advancing money against jewels, on the ground that the basis upon which these societies should work was not material security, but the credit which arose from the individual character and substance of their members. It was pointed out in reply that, while personal credit was undoubtedly the basis of their transactions, such things as jewels might properly be received as collateral security, that the custom of the country is to regard jewellery as available for this purpose, and that if a member is debarred from utilising his material credit to the full in borrowing from his society, there will be a danger of his using it to borrow from the money-lender.

"The prohibition had not, however, been founded wholly upon objections of theory. Sir Edward Law's Committee had pointed out that there were practical difficulties which would arise, especially in the case of village societies; and we have come to the conclusion that these difficulties are real, and that it will be well to make distinctions. When a rural society is located in a town or large village, with silver-smiths available, a ready market at hand, and with members and officers of intelligence, it may safely be trusted to conduct transactions which might be dangerous in the case of a more strictly bucolic association. We have therefore given the Registrar power to allow any society which he thinks can safely be trusted, to advance money upon jewellery; and he will be able to feel his way in the matter.

"The question of mortgage was still more difficult Almost all the considerations upon either side which I have just discussed apply here also, with the addition of others of still greater importance. On the one hand, one of the methods in which an involved cultivator can most effectively be assisted is by enabling him to substitute a mortgage upon reasonable for one upon exorbitant terms, and a member who is refused the credit to which his property in land fairly entitles him, merely because he is not allowed to hypothecate it to the society, may be driven to the money-lender for a loan which, had it not been for the prohibition, he might have taken from the society with advantage to both parties. On the other hand, it is exceedingly inadvisable that these societies should be allowed to lock up their limited capital in a form in which it is not readily available; their most useful form of business will probably be small loans for short periods with prompt recoveries; and it is above all things desirable that they should keep out of the Law Courts. I confess that to my mind the arguments on either side are extraordinarily evenly balanced. Our final recommendation is, that loans upon mortgage should be allowed in the first instance; but that the Local Government should have power to prohibit or restrict them, either generally or in any particular case, if it is found that interference is necessary.

"Such, my Lord, are the principal alterations of substance which we propose in the Bill which I introduced at Simla But in the course of our discussion we arrived at the conviction that it was impossible to frame any set of general provisions which should cover all conceivable forms in which the principle of co-operation might be usefully applied to the benefit of small folk in India. And we had a concrete instance before us Paper No. 8 of the papers attached to the Bill is a letter from the Honorary Secretary to the Indian Industrial Association, which describes a wholly admirable institution called a *Dharmagola* that has been started in several villages of the Dinajpur District. The institution is one which is entirely deserving of encouragement, its objects are precisely the objects which we desire to promote, and yet it would be difficult or impossible to bring it under the provisions of the Bill. Another consideration presented itself to us. We have exercised our best judgment in coming to a decision upon the many disputed points upon which we had to decide. But we recognise that, even if our decision is in general sound, there may be special circumstances and conditions to which it is unsuited. We have therefore added a general clause to the Bill, which provides that notwithstanding anything contained in the Act, the Local Government may, by special order in each case, permit any association whatever to be registered as a society under

the Act, and may exempt any society thus specially registered from any of the provisions of the Act, or may modify any of those provisions in their application to such society.

"The position therefore stands as follows. In the body of the Bill we have included those provisions which, in our judgment, will be suitable to the type of co-operative societies that is most likely to come into existence in India, and these provisions will constitute the normal law, which will apply of its own force to these societies in general. But a Local Government will have an absolutely free hand to depart from or vary them, on condition only that it does so by special order in each case, and after full consideration of the circumstances which justify the departure. Of course it is intended that this power should be exercised, only in behalf of societies the aims of which are consonant with the objects which this Bill is intended to promote But subject to this restriction, that freedom of experiment, upon the importance of which I dwelt when I introduced the Bill, is secured in the fullest possible measure.

"I have only to add that we have considered the advisability of making some of the provisions of this Bill applicable to the Nidhis of the Madras Presidency; and have come to the conclusion that if any special legislation in their behalf is desirable, it will best be undertaken in the local Council, where the precise conditions and needs of these societies will be completely understood."

NORTH-WEST BORDER MILITARY POLICE BILL.

The Hon'ble MAJOR-GENERAL SIR EDMOND ELLES moved that the Bill to provide for the regulation of the Border Military Police Force in the North-West Frontier Province be taken into consideration. He said —"No objections have been received from any source to the provisions of the Bill. It is, therefore, unnecessary for me to make any further remarks."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MAJOR-GENERAL SIR EDMOND ELLES moved that the Bill be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

GOVERNMENT STORES BILL.

The Hon'ble MAJOR-GENERAL SIR EDMOND ELLES moved for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the better protection of Government stores. He said :—"The object of this Bill is to provide more effectually for the prevention, detection and punishment of thefts of Government stores. The Bill reproduces, with the necessary modifications, such of the provisions of the Public Stores Act, 1875 (38 & 39 Vict., c. 25), as are adaptable to India."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MAJOR-GENERAL SIR EDMOND ELLES introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble MAJOR-GENERAL SIR EDMOND ELLES moved that the Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, be published in the Gazette of India in English, and in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments think fit.

The motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN STAMP (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR EDWARD LAW moved for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Stamp Act, 1899. He said :—"The attention of the Government of India has been directed to the ruling of the Calcutta High Court in the case of the *Queen Empress* v. *Debendra Krishna Mitter* (1900), I. L. R. 27 Cal. 587, to the effect that, unless the whole

advance given under an equitable mortgage be made at the time that the instrument of hypothecation is executed, the stamp must be that of an ordinary mortgage. The decision imposes a much heavier duty on equitable mortgages than appears to have been intended, for it follows from it that the higher duty chargeable on an ordinary mortgage is leviable whenever it is sought to secure by deposit of title-deeds future advances on an existing account. Such a duty is, in view of the temporary nature of transactions of the kind indicated, excessive, and the fact that it is leviable must tend to retard the development of the system of cash credits, which has hitherto proved of great assistance to trade. It is, therefore, proposed—see clause 6 of the Bill—to amend Article No 6 of the first schedule to the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), so as to relieve these instruments from the higher duty, and to place them all on the same footing, whether their execution is or is not simultaneous with the advances secured by them, and it is at the same time suggested—see clause 3—to follow section 23, read with section 86 (2), of the English Stamp Act of 1891 (54 & 55 Vict., c. 39), and to levy a fixed fee of eight annas only when the security deposited by way of equitable mortgage is marketable.

"In the same connection notice has been called to various defects, doubts and anomalies in the law. *First*, no provision is at present made for the case where an equitable mortgage is executed to secure the repayment of a loan after more than one year, and the agreement in such a case is consequently liable to the duty of eight annas only under Article No. 5 of the schedule. It is proposed to amend Article No. 6 so as to impose the same stamp as that required on a document securing repayment within a year. *Secondly*, there is now no specific provision as to the duty leviable upon an instrument evidencing an equitable mortgage where the advance secured is repayable on demand, and such instruments are chargeable either with the same duty as agreements or with the duty leviable on ordinary mortgages, according as the securities are deposited before or at the time of execution. It is proposed to extend the amendment of the Article so as to treat such instruments in the same manner as instruments securing repayments after more than three months. *Thirdly*, there appears to be some doubt as to the applicability of the Article to pawns and pledges, and it is proposed to amplify it so as expressly to include such transactions, as well as hypothecations of securities. On the other hand, as misunderstanding is likely to be caused by the circumstance that the definition of 'mortgage-deed' in section 2, clause (*17*), of the Act covers all kinds of property, while a 'mortgage', as defined in section 58 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 (IV of 1882), is limited to immoveable property, it is proposed—see clause 2 of the Bill—to confine the definition here also to immoveable property, all 'mortgages' of moveable property, whether accompanied by possession or not, being, as already indicated, brought together under Article No. 6, unless otherwise specifically provided for in the schedule.

"Finally, the opportunity has been taken to amend the law in another direction. Under section 26 of the Act, where the value of the subject-matter or an instrument is unknown or indeterminate, the contracting parties may use their discretion as to the value of the stamp to be affixed to the instrument, but no sum can be recovered under it in excess of the amount covered by the duty actually paid. An exception is, however, made in the case of mining leases in which a royalty or share of the produce is reserved as rent. The value of the share or royalty is necessarily indeterminate in the majority of such cases, and it is therefore, provided that, if the lease be stamped on an assumed valuation of Rs. 20,000 a year, the sum actually due under the lease may be recovered whatever the amount may be. This provision is unsuitable in the case of mining leases granted by the Government, for the natural tendency of revenue-officers is to safeguard the interests of the Government by valuing the royalty at the figure just referred to in every case. The stamp-duty ordinarily payable on this valuation is Rs. 200; and this constitutes an unduly heavy burden in the case of small and unproductive mines. It is proposed, therefore, by clause 4 of the Bill, to expand the section so as to provide that, where a mining lease is granted by the Government, the Collector may estimate the amount of royalty which he considers likely to be payable, and it will be sufficient if the lease is stamped in accordance with his estimate.

"The further amendments proposed by clause 5 and sub-clauses (2), (3) and (4) of clause 6 of the Bill are purely consequential and require no explanation."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR EDWARD LAW introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble SIR EDWARD LAW moved that the Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, be published in the Gazette of India in English, and in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments think fit.

The motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN OFFICIAL SECRETS (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR ARUNDEL ARUNDEL moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Indian Official Secrets Act, 1889, be taken into consideration. He said:—"I have no observations to make at this stage."

The Hon'ble MR. GOKHALE said —"My Lord, I desire to say a few words on the Bill as amended by the Select Committee, before this motion is put to the vote When the Bill was referred to the Committee in December last, my Hon'ble friend Nawab Saiyid Muhammad and myself deemed it our duty to enter an emphatic protest against the general character and the leading provisions of the proposed measure, because in the form in which it then stood, it was impossible to have any patience with the Bill. Since then, however, thanks to the assurances given by Your Lordship on your return to Calcutta, and the conciliatory attitude adopted by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill in the Select Committee, the Bill has been largely altered, and I gladly recognize that several most objectionable features have either been wholly removed or have been greatly softened Having made this acknowledgment, I deem it necessary, my Lord, to submit that unless the Bill is further amended, on the lines of the more important amendments of which notice has been given, the alterations made so far will fail to allay the apprehensions that have been so justly aroused. My Hon'ble friends Mr Bose and Nawab Saiyid Muhammad and myself have signed the Report of the Select Committee, subject to dissent only on two points, and we have expressed that dissent in the mildest terms that we could possibly find to convey our meaning. We did this both to mark our sense of the conciliatory manner in which the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill received many of our suggestions, and in the hope that by thus removing from our dissent all trace of the angry criticisms to which the Bill has been subjected, we might make it easier for Government to proceed further in the direction of meeting the objections urged by the public. My Lord, I earnestly trust that in this hope we shall not be altogether disappointed. I do not wish to anticipate anything I may have to say when the amendments of which I have given notice come up for consideration But I cannot let this motion be put to the vote without saying that the Bill, even as amended, is open to serious objection, that no case has been made out for it, that the safeguards, to which the Hon'ble Member referred in presenting the Report of the Select Committee, are more or less illusory, and that, unless the Bill is further amended, it must tend unduly to curtail the liberty of the Press, not so much perhaps by what Government may actually do, as by the fear of what they may do. The striking unanimity with which the entire Press of the country, Anglo-Indian as well as Indian, has condemned the measure must convince the Government that the opposition to the Bill is not of a mere partisan character, but that it is based upon reasonable grounds, which it is the duty of Government to remove. If, however, Government are not prepared to do this, I would respectfully urge even at this last moment that the Bill should be abandoned altogether."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA moved that in clause 2 of the Bill as amended, in the proposed definition of "civil affairs", after the words "means affairs" in line 1, the words "of such a confidential nature that the public interest would suffer by their disclosure and" be inserted, and that in sub-clause (*b*) the words "where these affairs are of such a confidential nature that the public interest would suffer by their disclosure" be omitted. He said:—"Under the definition of 'civil affairs', as it now stands in the Bill, are included all affairs affecting the relations of His Majesty's Government or of the Governor General in Council with any Foreign State, no matter whether these affairs are or are not of such a confidential nature that the public interest would suffer by their disclosure. I have not been able to discover any good reason why such a wide scope should be given to the part of the definition contained in clause (*a*), while a much more restricted operation is given to the part contained in clause (*b*). I am unable to understand why it should be necessary to penalise the publication of information of the most innocent or harmless kind, simply because it may refer to the relations of His Majesty's Government with Foreign States. Without expressing any opinion at this stage upon the broader question, namely, whether civil affairs ought at all to be included within the scope of this Bill, I venture to think that, if they are to be included, the test in every case ought to be, whether or not their disclosure would be prejudicial to the public interest. I therefore suggest, that the qualifying words which stand at the end of clause (*b*) and consequently affect that clause alone, should be transferred to the beginning of the definition so as to be applicable to both the clauses (*a*) and (*b*)."

The Hon'ble SIR ARUNDEL ARUNDEL said:—"The Hon'ble Member said that he failed to discover any reason why there should be any distinction made between (*a*) and (*b*) in the definition of 'civil affairs'. As a matter of fact, this particular point had not escaped attention, and it was carefully considered. But there are two reasons against it; one is that it is not for this Council to put such a limitation upon the relations between His Majesty's Government and a Foreign State. Indeed, it is not desirable that they should in any way interfere with such relations, and if the matter is left with regard to His Majesty's Government with any Foreign State, it naturally follows that the Government of India would stand also in the same position. I think also it would be generally agreed that we ought not to contemplate bringing before the public or a Court of Justice the diplomatic relations of His Majesty's Government or of the Governor General in Council with a Foreign State. These matters are usually of a very confidential nature, and it would be opposed to international courtesy to publish them without the consent of both Governments. For these reasons I regret that I am unable to accept the amendment."

The motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA moved that in clause 2 of the Bill as amended, in the proposed definition of "civil affairs" in sub-clause (*a*), before the word "relations" the word "civil" be inserted. He said:—"This amendment may properly be described as a drafting amendment; if we examine the definition which is proposed, we find that it is too wide, inasmuch as it includes affairs affecting not merely the civil but also the military relations of His Majesty's Government. I therefore venture to propose that, by the insertion of the word 'civil' before 'relations', the definition may be limited and made co-extensive with the term to be defined."

The Hon'ble SIR ARUNDEL ARUNDEL said:—"This amendment is open to the same objection as the first one just moved by the Hon'ble Member, namely, that it limits the relations of His Majesty's Government with a Foreign State. Moreover, it would exclude political affairs and the military affairs of such States, and would therefore render the Bill useless so far as such matters are concerned. These are the reasons which lead me to object to the amendment."

The motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble MR. MORISON moved that in clause 2 of the Bill as amended, in the proposed definition of "civil affairs," sub-clause (*b*) be omitted. He said :—" My Lord, all reasonable people, I think, admit that there are certain affairs in regard to which secrecy is of such paramount importance to the State as to justify a considerable restraint upon individual liberty ; of this nature are naval and military affairs and the relations of the Government with Foreign States; there is no doubt that in these cases the interest of the Government in preserving secrecy is identical with the interest of the general public. But there are other matters, such as those mentioned in clause (*b*) of the definition of 'civil affairs,' with regard to which secrecy cannot be said to be *essential* to the State, although the premature disclosure of the plans of Government may cause considerable administrative inconvenience. In respect of these matters the interests of the Government and the public are not, I submit, so unmistakeably identical as to justify the infliction of legal penalties upon the publication of news. Among affairs connected with the public debt, for instance, would certainly be included proposals for converting Government securities into a new stock bearing a lower rate of interest; the Government has the clearest right to keep its intentions regarding such matters secret, but a certain section of the public has so undeniable an interest in being forewarned of the proposed conversion that it is not fair to penalize a premature disclosure of the intentions of Government. Similarly, in all matters relating to taxation, the interest of the public is to a certain extent in antagonism to that of Government, and it is not clear that the public interest, in its widest sense, would be served by inflicting penalties upon the editor who warned one of the parties of an approaching danger. This clause also includes affairs affecting the relations of the Government with Native States; but it cannot, I submit, be maintained that these relations are any longer of that major importance which attaches to affairs upon which the stability of the State depends. Imperceptibly the Indian Princes have declined from the position they once held of independent sovereignty and have now become a part of the administration by which the Empire of India is governed; their right to exercise authority in provinces, divisions or districts, is derived, though with a different tenure, from the same authority which appoints Lieutenant-Governors, Commissioners, and Collectors; and though it is certainly not desirable that the public should be made aware of all differences of opinion between the Supreme and the Local Authorities, yet such revelations cannot, at the most, create more than administrative inconvenience. On the other hand, the Indian public has a natural and legitimate interest in knowing whether the Government of India proposes to curtail the area which is governed by purely Indian administrators, and if, for instance, a Viceroy of the future were to be converted to Lord Dalhousie's views regarding the right of adopted children to inherit, an editor who gave early information of that fact would, I think, be doing a public service. At whichever part of the definition we look, it appears to me that the matters referred to in clause (*b*) are of the class in which the interests of the Government and of the general public are not infrequently in conflict, and I therefore submit that there is no clear case for legislating in the interest of the administration.

"The Government have, in effect, recognised the reasonableness of this view, inasmuch as the Bill proposes to submit all disputed cases to the arbitration of the Law Courts; but I submit that the safeguard here proposed will be ineffectual. By the provisions of this Bill, the question which the Courts will be asked to decide is whether the publication of a certain affair of State at a certain time was prejudicial to the public interest. The Courts may adopt one or other of two views; either that the statement of an officer in the Department, deposing that the interest of the State had suffered, is sufficient evidence that the publication of the news complained of was prejudicial to the public interests; or the Courts may refuse to convict unless the Government prove (1) that the interest of the administration has suffered by the publication, and (2) that the interest of the administration is in this case identical with that of the public. If the Courts adopt the former view, this Bill will authorize the injustice of making the Government the judge of its own case; but if the Courts lean to the opposite view, it is doubtful whether the Government will ever secure

a conviction. I do not imagine that the Government will be willing to undertake a prosecution if they have to explain, first, exactly in what manner the administration *has* been damaged by a certain publication, and, secondly, that the prejudice to the administration was equally prejudicial to the interests of the general public and, thirdly, that the publisher was in a position to know that the publication at this particular time would be injurious to the administration. I contend therefore that if this provision of the Bill can protect the interest of the Government it will do so at the expense of the general public, and that, if it is consistent with fair dealing to the public, it will fail to protect the interest of the Government. It is therefore either harmful or useless and in my opinion should be dropped.

"After all is said and done the plain man will hold to the opinion that the Government ought to take better care of its own secrets and not punish other people because its subordinates are not under sufficient control. Every business man, indeed every body who has to control an office, has to overcome this same difficulty, and, if news leaks out of the office which the master wishes to keep secret, the world's unsympathetic comment is generally that he has only himself to blame. It has yet to be shown that Government work is of so peculiar a character that it cannot be controlled by ordinary business methods; and even if this could be shown, the public has still a right to ask that the Government should not legislate until it has made an honest and whole-hearted attempt at putting its offices in order. It cannot, I venture to think, be said that the Government does at present take all reasonable precautions to secure secrecy, because Government offices are open to every idler who cares to wander through them, and the multitude of chaprasis, who sit at the doorway of every Government office, do not apparently recognise that it is their duty to keep trespassers away. If chaprasis are incompetent to discharge this duty, it should be assigned to police constables, and, if police constables fail, to head-constables, and, if they fail, to Sub-Inspectors. Surely there is somewhere in the Government hierarchy a grade of public servants which can be trusted to carry out this duty with honesty and firmness, and I venture to think that the Government ought not to be satisfied until, by the employment of competent men, they have secured their offices against unauthorised intrusion; the area over which this vigilance is necessary is not, after all, very extensive, because it is only a few offices at head-quarters that have information which is at the same time confidential and of grave importance. When Government has taken every reasonable precaution to secure secrecy and those precautions have failed, then, and then only, I contend will cause have been shown for including such matters of lesser importance as are grouped under clause (*b*) within the operation of the Official Secrets Act.

"Briefly to recapitulate, I beg to say that (1) I welcome this measure in so far as it provides greater security for official secrets in regard to military, naval and foreign affairs, but I contend that the affairs mentioned in clause (*b*) are not of such paramount importance to the security of the State that we should be justified in inflicting legal penalties upon the premature disclosure of the intentions of the administration with regard to these affairs. (2) I believe that the provision to refer to the arbitration of the Law Courts the question, whether or not an affair is of such a confidential nature that the public interest would suffer by its disclosure, would in practice prove to be either unjust or inoperative. (3) And in any case I contend that the necessity for secrecy in regard to the affairs mentioned in this clause is not so urgent as to justify legislation until the Government have exhausted every device of departmental administration to secure stricter control over their own offices. I therefore beg to move the amendment standing in my name."

The Hon'ble SIR ARUNDEL ARUNDEL said:—"I have been interested, but I have not been convinced, by the extremely ingenious speech of the Hon'ble Mr. Morison He contends that secrecy is not essential to the Government administration, though considerable administrative inconvenience might result, and he even proceeded to discuss the question of Native States, into the rights of administration of which I should certainly hesitate to follow him and should as certainly dissent from his dicta. But of one thing I think we

may be quite certain, that is to say, that if we declared there were no matters of secrecy to the Native States, they themselves would be the first to cry out that they were most unjustly treated. The interests of the public, the Hon'ble Mr. Morison tells us, are occasionally antagonistic to those of Government, but I venture to say that this is the wrong way of looking at it. It seems to me that the State is the representative of the public, and that we cannot say their interests are antagonistic to the public interest. The Government exists in order to look after the public. And then again with regard to appealing to the arbitration of the Law Courts, it seems to me that what we are aiming at now is to point out that certain things are offences, and that if people commit these offences they will be liable to penalty as provided in the Bill. That being the case, it is for the prosecution, whenever a case is brought before a Court, to prove the offence which has been committed. I may say with regard to this question of proof that it was suggested to us that the certificate of a qualified Government officer might be enough to show or to prove that the interests of Government had suffered by the disclosure of certain facts or information. But we did not think that this was a fair method of treating the case. It put the defendant in a most difficult position, and it seemed to be far fairer that we should leave it to the Court to decide, after hearing the evidence, how the interests of the public might suffer, rather than to do it by the arbitrary method of simply filing a certificate. Then the Hon'ble Member says that the Government offices are open to every idler I am afraid that in many cases there is a good deal of truth in this, and the public very often regard public offices in much the same sense as a public market. I think this is entirely wrong, and that it should be put a stop to. But when the Hon'ble Member says that Government ought to do it by executive order, his suggestion means the objectionable multiplication of chaprasis and constables in the Government offices, and he must remember that, if we wanted to make every clerk in India absolutely free from the possibility of temptation regarding the divulgation of information, we should have probably to double or treble the salaries all the way round, and I think one of the first persons to object to that would be my Hon'ble friend Sir Edward Law. There is one other point which I should like to mention, and that is what the actual intentions of Government were when Act XV of 1889 was passed, because there seems to be a good deal of doubt as to what the facts actually were, in the Press and perhaps in this Council. There are several amendments traversing the introduction of civil affairs, and at the risk of being tedious I should like to call attention to the clearly announced intentions of Government when Act XV of 1889 was under discussion.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Scoble (10th October 1889), in introducing the Bill, said :—

'It is a mere enactment of an Act passed during the last session of Parliament to prevent the disclosure, by unauthorized persons, of official documents and information.'

"And he went on to say :—

'The offences which it is intended to reach are (1) the wrongful obtaining of information in regard to any matter of State importance, and (2) the wrongful communication of such information'

"On the 17th October, 1889, on the motion that the Bill be taken into consideration, His Excellency the Viceroy, Lord Lansdowne, addressed the Council at some length in support of the Bill, and gave as an illustration of its necessity the garbled publication of a civil confidential document in an Indian newspaper. He concluded his speech by saying —

'I think it should be generally known that the new law is intended to be put in force in such cases, and that those who publish official documents without authority will come within its scope whether the persons by whom those documents have been divulged are discovered or not, and whether documents themselves are published in their entirety or, as in the present instance, reproduced in a garbled and truncated form.'

"There is thus no possible doubt as to the intentions of Government in passing Act XV of 1889. But so long ago as 1895 the legal advisers of

Government differed as to whether the Act did or did not cover civil official secrets, and now in amending the Act the opportunity is taken of proposing to remove the doubt.

"But the Hon'ble Mr. Morison proposes to exclude all civil affairs except the relations of Government with a Foreign State. In short, he wishes to defeat one special object for which the Act was passed, and on which Lord Lansdowne dwelt with special emphasis in his speech on the Bill. One object of the present Bill is to make it clear that civil affairs *are* included, and, if this be conceded, it must also, I conceive, be conceded that there are other civil affairs besides the relations of Government with Foreign States that need to be protected.

"For these reasons I must oppose the amendment."

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA said:—"I desire to support the amendment moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Morison and briefly for two reasons. In the first place, I submit that no foundation has been laid, no facts stated, why the character of secrecy should be imposed upon information relating to the matters mentioned in clause (*b*). In the second place, the test prescribed for determining whether a particular information does or does not come within the definition, is of such a vague character that if the case were carried into the Law Courts it would be extremely difficult to procure a conviction. Prosecution might be very easy, but conviction would be a remote chance indeed. With reference to what fell from the Hon'ble Sir Arundel Arundel as to what the intentions of Government were when the Act of 1889 was passed, I can only say that, whatever their intentions might have been, those intentions were not carried out by the language used in the Act. If it was the intention of the Government that civil affairs should be included within the scope of the Act of 1889, the language was inadequate; at any rate on that occasion there were no facts mentioned which would justify the Government in including civil affairs within the scope of the Act, and I am bound to point out that up to the present moment no facts have been mentioned which would justify the Government in including civil affairs within the scope of the present Bill."

The Hon'ble MR. GOKHALE said:—"I desire to say just one word in regard to what has fallen from the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill. The Hon'ble Member just now told us that the Act of 1889 was passed with the object of including civil affairs within its scope. We have Sir Andrew Scoble's statement that the Act was merely a repetition of the English law passed on the same subject a year before, and in connection with the English law it was definitely stated by the Lord Chancellor in the House of Lords that the Act was intended to apply to naval and military purposes only. The English law being thus intended and the Indian law being merely a repetition of the English law, I do not see how the Indian law could have been made to cover civil cases. Another point I would like to mention is that even under the law of 1889, supposing that civil affairs were included within its scope, the only thing that was made penal was the publication of information wrongfully obtained.

"By introducing the word 'civil', however, in section 3, sub-section (*2*) [now sub-section (*3*)], the Government secures an advance upon that; the proposed amendment penalizes the publication of all confidential information, not merely wrongfully obtained, but no matter how it was obtained. The present Bill, therefore, does not merely make clear the intention of the Act of 1889, but goes much further than that Act."

The Hon'ble RAI SRI RAM BAHADUR said:—"I beg to support the amendment, moved by our Colleague the Hon'ble Mr. Morison, that in clause 2 of the Bill, as amended, in the proposed definition of 'civil affairs,' sub-clause (*b*) be omitted.

"My Lord, the Hon'ble Mover of the amendment has, in a well considered and eloquent speech, said all that could be said in favour of the motion. With Your Lordship's permission I beg to offer a few remarks in support of the amendment.

"A consideration of the circumstances which led to the genesis of the Indian Official Secrets Act of 1889 will show that the proposal to bring civil affairs within the scope of the law will involve a departure from the principles on which the English prototype of the Indian Act of 1889 is based.

"At the time of introducing the Official Secrets Bill in 1889, which afterwards became Act XV of the same year, the Hon'ble Mr. (now Sir) Andrew Scoble said as follows:—

'This Bill has not originated with the Government of India; it is a mere re-enactment of an Act which was passed during the last session of Parliament to prevent the disclosure, by unauthorised persons, of official documents and information. This Act applies to all parts of Her Majesty's dominions, and is therefore already in force in India, but it has been thought desirable to place it also on the Indian Statute Book, in order to give it publicity and to bring its provisions into complete harmony with our own system of jurisprudence and administration.'

"Continuing, the then Law Member further said that the two alterations made in the Indian Bill were the doing away of the distinction between felonies and misdemeanours—terms not used in the Indian legislative enactments—and the substitution of the consent of Government for prosecutions under the Act in place of that of the Attorney-General. In all other respects, it was observed by the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Scoble that the Bill followed the language of the English Statute.

"The principal object of the passing of the English Statute, as disclosed in the course of the debate in Parliament, was to prevent the disclosure of official documents and information relating to military and naval affairs. In moving the second reading of the Bill on the 28th of March, 1889, the Attorney-General said that the Bill had been prepared under the direction of the Secretary of State for War and the First Lord of Admiralty, in order to punish the offence of obtaining information and communicating it against the interest of the State.

"The real object of the English Act was made clear in the House of Lords by the Lord Chancellor (Baron Halsbury). He said that the measure was intended for those who facilitated the military operations of other countries, by giving copies of official documents.

'It provides,' he went on to say, 'for the punishment of those persons who either give information to the enemies of the country, or make or communicate plans or sketches of fortresses or like places or disclose official secrets.'

"He then explained the meaning of official secrets in these words:—

'Another class of offences is the disclosure of official secrets: when a person who is holding or has held office under Her Majesty, or has in his possession or control any official document, should in like manner communicate with those who may become the Queen's enemies, severe penalties are enacted.'

"It is thus quite plain that two classes of offenders were intended to be brought under the operation of the Act; first, those who betray the interest of the State by helping the military operations of His Majesty's enemies, by supplying them with plans and sketches of fortresses and like places. The other class consists of officials only, and they are liable to severe punishment only when they disclose official documents to parties who may become the King's enemies. One can see at once that in order to bring home an offence under the English Act, it is essential that the offender should be proved to have communicated official secrets to the enemies of the Sovereign. My Lord, the above remarks will show that the scope of the English Statute, and consequently that of the Indian Act, is chiefly confined to the disclosure of official secrets relating to military and naval affairs, and the betrayal of such secrets is made penal. The definition of official secrets, proposed to be given in this Bill, if accepted by the Council, will go far to extend the scope of the original law on the subject. For these reasons I support the motion now before the Council."

The Hon'ble SIR EDWARD LAW said:—"The object of the amendment moved by my Hon'ble Colleague is to restrict the definition of 'civil affairs' to foreign affairs. He assumes apparently that whilst military, naval, and diplomatic affairs require the protection of a special law, no such protection is required in matters of civil administration. I hope to be able to convince him and any

others whom a similar assumption may incline to opposition to the Bill before us, that the assumption is entirely erroneous, and all arguments based thereon must therefore necessarily fall to the ground. I am convinced that if any one of my Colleagues who are now disposed to object to the Bill were to take my place for a few months in my Department, he would quickly ask that the public should be protected from the possibility of wrongful disclosure of confidential information. I am quite unable to understand what my Hon'ble Colleague means by saying that there is a divergence between the interests of the public and the interests of the Government. Government is the representative of the public, and my Hon'ble Colleagues at this table are in the same position as Government in representing the public today They are speaking in the interests of the public or in what they assume to be interests of the public whom they represent, and when we speak we speak in the same interests. My Hon'ble Colleague was not, I think, particularly happy in the selection of the incidents which he quoted of divergence of interests between the Government and the public. He alluded to the possibility of conversions, and he said that it would be in the interest of a certain section—these were his words—of the public that this information should be published or should get abroad. I should like to know what is the section to whose interests it would be: it could only be in the interests of that section of the public who desired to make money at the expense of the public, out of their information.

"There must always be numerous cases in which the disclosure of confidential documents indicating the grounds on which action is being considered or has been decided upon in the Finance Department, must necessarily prove seriously prejudicial to those public interests which it must be the desire of every Member of this Council to protect, and I will give some examples of the class of cases where the premature publication or disclosure to individuals of confidential documents would inevitably have a most harmful result.

"As is well known, there is constant and considerable speculation in Government Rupee Paper, and at a certain period of the year that speculation is based on what are assumed to be the intentions of Government as regards the amount of the loan which it is intended to issue at a future date, whilst, when the date of issue approaches, fresh speculation arises on the price which it is supposed that Government will accept for tenders. Such speculations lead to the manipulation of the market in a sense adverse to the interests of the general public, and it is therefore of great importance that the intentions of Government should not be disclosed.

"Again, we have, for some months past, as you are doubtless aware, been purchasing silver for coinage into rupees, and such purchases, as all business men will fully understand, must be conducted with great circumspection and as much secrecy as possible. The silver market is a very fluctuating one, the price varying in a few days by as much as 6 to 8 per cent., and it is a market so well controlled by a certain group of speculators that the knowledge that the Government of India requires to immediately purchase, say, £500,000 worth of silver, is quite sufficient to raise the price in the London market to an extent causing a loss of possibly £30,000 to £40,000 to the tax-payer, whose interests it is our duty to protect. It is impossible to take decisions on such a question without receiving and considering the reports and opinions of the officials directly concerned, and such reports and opinions must necessarily pass through the hands of a number of officials, any one of whom could profitably be offered what would be to him a small fortune for the disclosure of the intentions of Government.

"But silver is not the only thing purchased by the Finance Department; it has also to consider both the necessity of purchase and the terms on which it is prudent to buy lands, railways, and other property of considerable value; and in all such cases it is self-evident that if the sellers should be prematurely informed as to our intentions, the information acquired would be used to the detriment of the tax-payer. And what would the commercial world say if, when we received tenders from rival firms competing for a contract, the terms of the offers received were disclosed to interested parties, and we could only fold our hands and say that, even were the offender discovered, we had neglected to provide ourselves with sufficient power to secure his adequate punishment?

"The Finance Department is in all such matters in the position of the business man contemplating a transaction and preparing for a deal, and the last thing that a business man would desire is the disclosure of his hand to the parties with whom he was negotiating or proposing to negotiate There is, however, this difference between the situation of a Government Department and that of the business man undertaking a business. The commercial man keeps his counsel to himself, carefully avoids committing his ideas and decisions to paper, and trusts no one but his partner and perhaps a special confidential clerk, whilst the heads of a Government Department are obliged, by their special responsibility to the public, to carefully record every reason for intended action, and unfortunately to cover pages of foolscap with opinions and arguments for and against any contemplated transaction, before definitely deciding to move in the matter.

"Finally, there is the question of modifications of excise-dues and of duties on articles of importation. It must surely be recognised that when Government is contemplating any reduction or enhancement of such dues or duties, it is before all things essential that no intimation of their actual intentions should get abroad until the moment of decisive action. Had it been known a year ago that Government had decided to reduce the salt-tax by 8 annas, from a certain date, the result could not have failed to be that stocks of salt in the hands of every dealer in the country would have been allowed to run down to an extent which would have led to a temporary famine in the article, and caused great inconvenience by enhancing the price to consumers. Such an important decision could not be taken without voluminous correspondence and notes, not only in the Finance Department, but also with local authorities consulted on the question, and with the Secretary of State in England. Similarly, should it be contemplated to increase the duty on any important imported article of general consumption, it is manifest that the speculator who had succeeded in an unlawful manner in obtaining information as to the plans of Government, would make large profits out of his knowledge, to the prejudice of the public.

"I could multiply instances, but I am unwilling to take up the time of Council, and I will only mention one more of the numerous cases in which the interests of the public as represented by the Finance Department may be seriously imperilled by the communication of information. It is well known that the question of the introduction of counterfeit rupees into circulation is one which has for some time past been engaging our very serious attention. We are taking every means in our power to discover where counterfeit rupees are manufactured and by what agencies they are distributed. Now, what would be the result were it to become known to the public through the agency of enterprising journalism that the result of our enquiries had led us to believe that we had discovered an important centre of manufacture or distribution? Evidently that the criminals, being warned in time, would take measures to avoid detection, and that our endeavours to check illegal coining would be frustrated.

"I do not say that, to my certain knowledge, Government has been betrayed by the wrongful action of employés in connection with any of the questions I have indicated, but there have been suspicious circumstances, and any one who calmly considers the situation must admit that existing laws and regulations do not give us the necessary power to cope with the danger. It is highly to the credit of the official staff that, having regard to the enormous and constant temptation to secure illegal gains, and, even leaving criminal intention out of the question, to satisfy personal vanity by indiscreet communications, we have escaped any serious scandal; but I must repeat the admission that there have been occasionally distinctly suspicious circumstances, and there are gentlemen in this room, who, assuming that such suspicious circumstances necessarily indicated guilt, have severely criticised what they assumed to be a culpable laxity of control in the matter. We ask today to be put in a position to insure effective control in the only manner in which it is possible, and that is by making it clear that neither the tempted employé nor his tempter can escape the penalties of the law if his guilt be established in the eyes of the judicial authorities of the land. A suspected

official can of course be punished departmentally,—we prefer that he should be pronounced innocent or guilty by the established Courts of justice,—and whilst arbitrary action is rendered impossible by the ample safeguards in the provisions of the Bill, we hope that in serious cases we may be enabled to secure, through the Courts, the punishment of the tempter as well of the tempted.' I cannot believe that anyone would seriously wish to confine punishment to the tempted Government official, whilst allowing the greater culprit, the tempter, to escape scot-free, and it should be understood that without the present Bill we must remain in the position of being able to punish only the less guilty of the two parties.

"It has been suggested that, if private banks and firms are able to control their employés, Government should be able to do the same without recourse to special legislative measures, but I have shown that the opportunities for acquiring confidential information are necessarily infinitely greater in a Government Department than in a private office, and moreover the value of such information to interested individuals is incomparably greater, whilst cases are not unknown in which even private establishments have suffered heavy loss through breach of trust in the matter of disclosing information It has been specially suggested to us today that the control might be established in a more efficient manner by certain measures that were specified and which, I am astonished to find, included amongst them the placing of police-constables in the corridors of public offices I remember that on the first occasion when this Bill was brought before Council, one of my Hon'ble Colleagues made one of his most magnificent periods by declaiming against the danger of his being summarily arrested and charged as a criminal if he ventured to endeavour to see me in my office.

"The Department over which I have the honour to preside is always desirous to take the public into its confidence as far as possible, but I trust that I have sufficiently established that there is a real necessity for the protection of public interests in the matter of wrongful disclosure of confidential information, and that it is frequently imperative that secrecy should be strictly observed for a time, and I therefore strongly urge the adoption of the Bill.

"Some of our would-be candid friends and constant critics have, I presume under th influence of serious misapprehension, allowed their imagination to run riot in dreams of fanciful processions to ice-bound dungeons, and of a Government of India suddenly being transformed by the passing of this Bill into a band of raving lunatics, but now that certainly many, and I hope all, misapprehensions have been removed, I think that we may reasonably ask for a little calmness in the consideration of a very important business measure, and that, as the result of such calm consideration, the public spirit and patriotism of all Hon'ble Members of this Council will lead them to support a Bill which is proposed in the sole interest of the public whom they represent."

The Hon'ble MR. RALEIGH said :—"I should like to add a few words on the questions which have been raised as to the history and true construction of the Act of Parliament passed in 1889, and of the Act which we now propose to amend. My Hon'ble Colleagues Mr. Gokhale and Rai Sri Ram Bahadur have referred to certain statements made by the present Lord Chancellor, which would be authoritative, if they were complete; but I feel tolerably certain that the quotations are made from an imperfect report. We have before us here the debates of the House of Lords, and it seems clear that Her Majesty's Government intended their Act to extend to political matters; it is equally clear from our Proceedings that Lord Lansdowne and his Council were of the same opinion. The Hon'ble Dr. Mukhopadhyaya says that, if it was intended to include civil affairs, the intention was not carried out; that our Act does not extend to them. I do not set my own opinion on the point of law against that of my Hon'ble Colleague, but when I tell him that Sir Griffith Evans advised against the view for which he has contended, Dr. Mukhopadhyaya will at least admit that the point is doubtful, and that we should be wise in taking this opportunity of clearing it up

"I do not dwell on these preliminaries, because the question for Council is not what was done in 1889, but what ought to be done now. Is our proposal, to include civil affairs generally in the Bill, a fair and reasonable one as we contend, or is it unfair and oppressive, as the Hon'ble Mr. Morison

has endeavoured to show? Mr. Morison wishes to exclude from the purview of this Bill all our correspondence with Native States, and all business connected with the civil administration. I differ from him on both points. In regard to Native States, it seems to me that my Hon'ble Colleague misconceives the situation with which we have to deal. It is incorrect to compare the Ruler of a Native State with a Lieutenant-Governor or the Commissioner of a division. He is not an officer under our orders; within his own limits, he exercises an independent authority, historical in its origin, and protected by conventions which the Government of India cannot alter at its mere will and pleasure. These conventions are not, strictly, international, but I have said enough to show that our correspondence with Native Princes possesses a diplomatic character, and that we are bound to treat them with special consideration and courtesy. If we exclude them from the purview of this Bill, we shall not be consulting their dignity or their convenience.

"I turn now to the sphere of civil administration. It is very easy to make points in debate by selecting any of the innumerable trifles which make up the routine business of a public office, and asking which of these are to be matters of State under this Bill. This argument might be in point if this Act were part of the ordinary law, which any officer of Government can set in motion. But it is in fact a special law, only to be set in motion by Government itself. I am far from supposing that Government is infallible, but I hold that Government may be trusted to decide, on its own responsibility, what matters are, and what are not, so important as to justify a prosecution under this Act. The final decision, of course, is with the Judge or Magistrate who tries the case. After the speech of my Hon'ble friend Sir Edward Law, I need not adduce any further evidence to show that in each of the great departments the public interest requires that our confidential papers should receive a reasonable measure of protection. These, I think, are the main objections to the amendment, and they are sufficient to justify the Council in rejecting it."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said :—"Before putting the motion to the Council, I must add a word. The excellent speeches delivered by my Hon'ble Colleagues on the right and left have dispensed me from saying much from the point of view of Government, but I desire to make one observation from the point of view of the Bill itself and of its future. If the Hon'ble Mr. Morison's motion were carried, the motion would be fatal to the Bill. He has argued that the civil affairs under sub-clause (*b*), to which he refers, are not of major importance, and that their protection is not essential to the interests of the State. After some slight experience now of the Government of this country I must beg respectfully but emphatically to disagree with him, and I submit that probably we, who are Members of the Government, are better qualified to express an opinion on a matter such as this than he. The Hon'ble Sir Edward Law has given us a most convincing illustration of the class of cases connected with the Department which he administers so well, that ought to receive—that are entitled to receive—protection in any civilised State. I need not add anything to what he said upon that point. Then comes the category of questions relating to Native States. Upon this matter I have perhaps a right to speak with some authority, and I say deliberately and with a full sense of responsibility that I can conceive of nothing more unfortunate than that the relations of the Government of India, which in reality means the Viceroy, with the Native Princes of India, relations prized by both of them, and in the vast majority of cases honourable to both of them, should be made the subject of disclosure and discussion in the Press with absolute impunity. Such a condition of affairs would not merely be distasteful to us, but would be repugnant to them, and would be injurious to the interests of the State. The Hon'ble Mr. Morison submits to us an alternative suggestion. He says, instead of providing the protection which you are so anxious to secure under the Bill, exhaust every device you can for improving your Departmental administration. Well, this is sound enough advice over the limited range to which it extends, but how, I would ask, could a superior staff of chaprasis or policemen protect the Government of India from the illicit disclosure of confidential information, we will say, about the succession to a Native State, about the administration of justice

inside it, or about the condition of its finances? However, the point upon which I desire to lay stress before Hon'ble Members vote is this, that if the Hon'ble Member's motion were carried, this Bill would be reduced to a nullity, because civil affairs would be left, it is true, but they would be confined to the relations only between the British Government or the Government of India and Foreign countries. In that case we might just as well drop the Bill altogether, because to lay down that the only civil affairs that require protection are those relating to the exceedingly exiguous class that I have described would be manifestly absurd I therefore think that the Council may with confidence throw out the motion of the Hon'ble Member."

The motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA moved that in clause 2 of the Bill as amended, in the proposed definition of "civil affairs", in sub-clause (*b*), the following words be omitted, namely —

"affecting the relations of the Governor General in Council with any Native State in India, or".

He said :—"When I drafted this amendment I carefully excluded all reference to financial questions expressly with a view to disarm all criticism from my Hon'ble friend Sir Edward Law. I was in hopes that, so limited, it might prove acceptable to the Council, but I find I was very much mistaken. I confess that it does require a certain amount of courage to put this amendment to the Council after what has fallen from Your Excellency, but I regret I am unable to fall in with the view that the publication of information regarding the civil relations between the Government of India and the Native States should be penalised in the manner proposed in the Bill It is conceivable that such publications may sometimes prove to be a source of serious inconvenience to individual officials concerned in transactions which will not bear the light of day, but I venture to point out that it would be a distinct advantage, not only to a Native State, but also to the Government of India, that the civil relations between the two should be of such a character as would stand the closest scrutiny. Surely, if they are of the character I have described, honest criticism need not be feared If, on the other hand, these relations are of a very different complexion, the fullest and the freest public discussion ought to be welcomed. So far as the materials have been placed before this Council, not the slightest foundation has been laid, in fact, for the position that the publication of information regarding Native States ought to be restricted. Till the necessity for the new provision is established with reasonable clearness, I am unable to accept a new provision of this sweeping character merely because it is asserted that such a provision is necessary or desirable."

The Hon'ble SIR ARUNDEL ARUNDEL said —"The Hon'ble Member would exclude from the definition of 'civil affairs' all matters affecting the relations of the Governor General in Council with any Native State in India, even when the limitation is laid down that the affairs are of such a confidential nature that the public interests would suffer by their disclosure. To my mind it would be a scandal if at a time when we are passing a Bill like this we did not ensure the safety of the confidential relations between Government and the Native States: but after the remarks of His Excellency and the Hon'ble Mr. Raleigh on the previous amendment I think it quite unnecessary for me to say anything more."

The motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA moved that in clause 2 of the Bill as amended, in the proposed definition of "civil affairs", in sub-clause (*b*), before the word "relations" the word "civil" be inserted. He said:— "If the definition is so amended it will read thus :—

'(7) "civil affairs" means affairs—

* * * * *

(*b*) affecting the civil relations of the Governor General in Council with any Native State in India, or relating to the public debt or the fiscal arrange-

ments of the Government of India or any other matters of State, where these affairs are of such a confidential nature that the public interest would suffer by their disclosure.'

"The only reason that I need assign for this amendment is that civil affairs ought to mean 'civil relations' and ought not to include military relations. It seems to me that it is an improper use of language to include military matters under the term 'civil affairs'."

The Hon'ble SIR ARUNDEL ARUNDEL said :—"Unfortunately, if this word is included, the military matters would not be included among affairs relating to Native States, which would be protected by the Bill, because the military and naval matters which are protected are those relating to His Majesty's forces, and in addition to the military affairs which would be excluded, political affairs would also be put into the same category. This is the same amendment as the preceding one with a small portion of it whittled away. After what has been said on the two previous motions I think it is unnecessary for me to say more"

The motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble MR. GOKHALE moved that in clause 2 of the Bill as amended, in the proposed definition of "civil affairs", in sub-clause (*b*) the words "or any other matters of State" be omitted. He said :— "Government are no doubt aware that these are the words to which the greatest exception has been taken both by the Press and by public associations in the country, and if this proposal to omit them is accepted, the greater part of the opposition to this measure will, I think, disappear. On the other hand, if the words are retained, they will render the attempted definition of 'civil affairs' practically valueless, by conferring on Government almost as wide and dangerous a power to interfere with the liberty of the Press as under the original Bill. My Lord, a definition is no definition unless it specifies, or at any rate indicates with some degree of definiteness, what it is that is intended to be included within its scope, so that a person of average intelligence may have no difficulty in understanding that scope. In the present case, this test fails altogether on account of the use of such vague and all-embracing words as 'any other matters of State' in this attempted definition. I see that the Hon'ble Sir Arundel Arundel has given notice of an amendment to insert the word 'important' before the words 'matters of State'. 'Any other important matters of State' is, however, as vague and may be made as all-embracing as the expression 'any other matters of State,' and I do not think the Hon'ble Member's amendment will improve matters in any way. It may be argued, as the Hon'ble Member did when presenting the Report of the Select Committee, that the definition of 'civil affairs', even as it stands, need cause no apprehension; because, before any conviction is obtained, Government would have to prove (*1*) that the information published was of such a confidential nature that the public interest had suffered by its disclosure, (*2*) that it had been wilfully disclosed; and (*3*) that the person disclosing it knew that in the interest of the State he ought not to have disclosed it at that time Now, my Lord, these safeguards look very well on paper; but I fear in practice they will not be found very effective. When the Government come forward to prosecute a newspaper on the ground that it had disclosed confidential information relating to matters of State and that such disclosure had harmed public interests, I am afraid a great many Magistrates in India will require no other proof than the opinion of Government to hold that the information published was confidential and that it had prejudicially affected the interests of the State. As regards wilful communication, that too will be held to be established as a matter of course, unless the newspaper proves that the publication was due to inadvertence. The knowledge on the part of the editor that such publication should not have been made at that time in the interests of the State will, no doubt, strictly speaking, be more difficult to prove, but Magistrates of the average type in India, in the peculiar relation in which they stand to the Executive Government, will not be very reluctant to presume such knowledge from

the fact that the information published was regarded by Government as confidential and from other attendant circumstances. Let me take, as an illustration, the publication last year by some of the Indian newspapers of a confidential circular addressed to railway authorities in this country by the Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department in the matter of the wider employment of Europeans and Eurasians. My Lord, in the statement made by Your Lordship in December last on the subject of the Official Secrets Bill, Your Lordship was pleased to state that I had directly attributed the introduction of this Bill to the annoyance caused to Government by the publication of this circular May I respectfully ask leave to correct this misapprehension? I had mentioned this circular only to illustrate my meaning as to the distinction which I thought Government might make between civil matters of smaller and of greater importance My exact words were 'It may be said that, while Government have no objection to the unauthorized publication of official news of minor importance, they certainly want to prevent the publication of papers such as the confidential circulars about the wider employment of Europeans and Eurasians in the public service, which were published by some of the Indian papers last year' And later on, when I spoke of the annoyance caused to the officers of Government, I spoke of 'the annoyance caused by the publication of circulars such as were made public last year' I had thus used the circular only for the purpose of an illustration, and I beg leave to use it for a similar purpose again today. It is probable that as this circular had been issued without Your Lordship's knowledge or the knowledge of the Member in charge of Public Works, as stated by Your Lordship on a previous occasion, Government would not sanction a prosecution in this case, but supposing for the sake of argument that they did, how would the matter stand? Government might urge that the publication of the circular had inflamed the minds of many Hindus, Muhammadans and Parsis against the Government and had thus led to increased disaffection in the country. And if the trying Magistrate came to accept this view, the task of the prosecution would be comparatively simple. The injury to public interests would be held to lie in the alleged increased disaffection, and the circular being confidential, the Magistrate would have no difficulty in holding that the publication was wilful, and the editor would be presumed to have known what the consequences of such a publication would be. It may be that on an appeal to the High Courts or similar authority, the conviction may be set aside. But the worry and expense caused to the editor by such a prosecution might, in themselves, prove a heavy punishment, especially when it is remembered that the prosecution would have behind it all the prestige, power and resources of the Government. Even if no prosecution were actually instituted by the Government under the proposed legislation, the mere fact that the Government was armed with the power to prosecute cannot fail to affect prejudicially the liberty of the Press in this country. My Lord, nowhere throughout the British Empire is the Government so powerful relatively to the governed as in India. Nowhere, on the other hand, is the Press so weak in influence, as it is with us. The vigilance of the Press is the only check that operates from outside, feebly, it is true, but continuously, upon the conduct of the Government which is subject to no popular control. It is here therefore, if anywhere, that the Legislature should show special consideration to the Press, and yet here alone it is proposed to arm Government with a greater power to control the freedom of the Press than in any other part of the Empire. My Lord, we often hear Government complaining of the distrust shown by the people in this country and of the people complaining of the Government not trusting them enough. In such a situation, where again the question is further complicated by a tendency on the part of the Government to attach undue importance to race or class considerations, the wisest and safest and most statesman-like course for it is to conduct its civil administration as far as possible in the light of day. The Press is in one sense, like the Government, a custodian of public interests, and any attempt to hamper its freedom by repressive legislation is bound to affect these interests prejudicially and cannot fail in the end to react upon the position of the Government itself. My Lord, I fear, that the retention of the words 'or any other matters of State' in the definition of 'civil affairs' will unduly curtail the liberty of the Press in India, and I therefore move that these words be omitted from the definition"

The Hon'ble SIR ARUNDEL ARUNDEL said :—" I regret that I cannot accept this amendment. Besides the affairs of Native States and those relating to the public debt and other fiscal arrangements, there are many other matters of State, from personal questions to inquiries, say, into systematic counterfeiting of coin and movements of possible sedition or foreign conspiracy, which every Government may have to consider and which may have to be kept secret either permanently or for a season.

" The amendment would go beyond what is now permitted in Courts of law. By sections 123 and 124 of the Indian Evidence Act no one shall be permitted to give any evidence derived from unpublished official records relating to *any* affairs of State without qualification or limitation, except with the permission of the officer at the head of the department concerned, who shall give or withhold such permission as he thinks fit. And no public officer shall be compelled to disclose communications made to him in official confidence, when he considers that the public interests would suffer by the disclosure. Thus under the Evidence Act individual officials are empowered to decide whether the public interests would suffer by publicity. Under the Bill now before Council the matter is one that must be decided by the Court on evidence put before it. Moreover, the expression 'matters of State' is strictly limited to affairs 'of such a confidential nature that the public interest would suffer by their disclosure'

" If the disclosure had been made it would be for the prosecution to show how the public interests might suffer or had suffered, a suggestion was made that the certificate of a suitable public officer should be made evidence of the injury to the public interests; but this was rejected and the matter has been left to the decision of the Court. The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale will remember how we attempted in Select Committee to frame a comprehensive definition of civil affairs without success, and we have had to fall back on the general definition embodied in the Bill *Trifling* matters are not 'matters of State,' but as there seems to be some fear that Government might so regard them I am ready to move an amendment to introduce the word 'important' to qualify 'affairs of State'.

"With regard to the Public Works Circular of last year, all I can say is that if such a circular could have been issued by Government I am perfectly certain Government would never dream of prosecution in connection with it. The views expressed by the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale and Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya are evidently different. The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale is under great apprehensions that a prosecution would be followed by conviction, and that the only safeguard would be an appeal to the High Court. The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya, on the other hand, let the cat out of the bag just now when he said that the chance of a conviction was very remote indeed."

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA said :—" I desire to support this amendment, which is identical with the next amendment which stands against my name The reason for this amendment is obvious, as the words to which I take exception almost completely destroy the value and utility of the definition proposed. As soon as an endeavour is made to define the term 'civil affairs,' it must be upon the admission that the term is vague and does stand in need of a definition. The definition, however, becomes a delusion, if, in addition to the mention of two or three specific cases, it contains words of a general character which make the definition all embracing, such a definition, I venture to think, is rightly open to the charge of being a definition which defines nothing at all. One of the greatest legislators who ever sat in this Council laid it down, as the first principle of legislation, that we must have uniformity when we can have it, diversity when we must have it, but in all cases certainty It would be difficult to conceive of another definition of civil affairs more uncertain than the one proposed in the Bill. It is impossible to say, with any approach to certainty, what is or is not included in the characteristically vague expression 'any other matters of State.' But whatever vagueness may be admissible in other departments of the law, the law of crimes is undoubtedly the last place where any such vagueness ought to be tolerated, specially when it is desired to create new offences. If we are not in a position to use language more precise, we ought to be content with the specific enumeration already contained in the definition "

The Hon'ble RAI BAHADUR BIPIN KRISHNA BOSE said.—"To have a clear conception of the change in the law, which would result from the retention of the words 'any other matters of State' in the definition of 'civil affairs,' it will be convenient to state very briefly, upon a consideration of the provisions of the Act alone and untrammelled by anything said in Parliament or in this Council, the existing law regarding disclosure of information other than that relating to naval or military affairs. It is an offence (*a*) for any person wilfully and without lawful authority to make public any document or information, which has been obtained by an act which is an offence under the Act, and (*b*) for any person wilfully and in breach of confidence reposed or contrary to his official duty to communicate any document or information to any person to whom it ought not to be communicated

"In both cases the communication or publication must be contrary to the 'interest of the State,' which, I presume, is the same thing as the 'public interest.'

"The abetment of these acts is also an offence under the Indian Penal Code

"The Bill proposes to penalise unauthorised publication of any document or information relating to civil affairs, *in whatever manner the same has been obtained*, and not, as now, when the same has been obtained by an act which the Statute declares to be an offence. This expansion of the sphere within which the law would operate would place the public Press under a disability it does not now labour under. It has, however, been stated that the provisions of the Act, read with the definition of 'civil affairs' as proposed, would give all the protection that the Press can legitimately claim in this respect. Now, the condition that the publication must be shown to have been wilful can scarcely be regarded as a real safeguard in the case of a newspaper, for anything appearing in its pages must be held to have been wilfully published, in the absence of evidence to the contrary. The other two safeguards, when analysed, resolve themselves into the same elementary question, namely, whether the publication has injuriously affected the public interest. It has been rightly stated that this is a matter which it will be the function of the Court to decide on the merits of each individual case. But the initiation of a prosecution and a conviction following a prosecution are two different things For the former, the view which the Government will take will be the sole determining factor, even though that view may not ultimately find acceptance in the Court. Now, the qualifying words constituting the condition referred to above are so general and elastic that the opinion of the Government must always be an unknown quantity, and the newspapers will have to submit to the risk of that opinion differing from their own. Considering the disparity which exists between the facilities which the State with its resources will command in prosecuting and those which the offending newspaper will ordinarily be in a position to secure for the defence, it can hardly be denied that this liability to be made an accused in a Crown prosecution will operate as a powerful deterrent. The question thus resolves itself into this, is it for the public good that the liberty the Press now enjoys should be thus curtailed in order that the Government might enjoy a larger measure of protection for their civil affairs generally than what the existing law gives? My view is embodied in the note we have submitted with the Report of the Select Committee and nothing has transpired since to induce me to alter my opinion.

"Regarding the provisions of the Evidence Act to which reference was made, I may be permitted to point out that they deal with cases where a private party calls an officer of Government as a witness with a view to put in evidence some official document. In such cases, the officer concerned is made the sole and final judge as to whether the document called for should or should not be produced It must be so, for to give the Court the power to decide the question would necessitate the production of the document in dispute with a view to its inspection by the Court so that it might give its decision thereon. But to allow this to be done would be to defeat the very object which the Legislature had in view in enacting the sections referred to, namely, to protect from disclosure official papers which the Government considered should not be made public for the benefit of any private litigant. These considerations cannot apply to cases arising under the Official Secrets Act, where a document would already have been made public, and the sole

question for decision would be whether such publication was or was not injurious to the public interest. The opinion of the officer of Government could not in such a case be conclusive."

The Hon'ble NAWAB SAIYID MUHAMMAD said :—"My Lord, I wish to say a word in support of this amendment. The expression 'any other matters of State' appears to me very vague and must have the effect of conferring a wide power on the Government at the initial stage of setting the law in motion. Whether the law will be moved effectively or otherwise is a question that will arise at a later stage, and it is only then that the saving provision of proof to the satisfaction of the Court will come in. The main question for us to consider is whether such a broad legislative provision with the potentialities it must necessarily carry, is consistent with the full and free public discussion of affairs essential to the well-being alike of the Government and the people Sitting in this Council we cannot disregard the weighty words of reasoned protest that have been coming in from all sides and which have not been confined to any particular section of the community. Since the amendment of the Bill by the Select Committee this note has not perceptibly abated in volume, and this is due to the feeling of insecurity inspired by the ambiguous and comprehensive definition of 'civil affairs.'"

The Hon'ble MR. RALEIGH said :—"If any of my Hon'ble and learned colleagues would like to try his hand at a definition of 'civil affairs', I shall have a certain artistic pleasure in perusing and criticising the result. When we came to frame the definition in the Bill, we found that the number and variety of subjects to be covered must preclude any attempt at an exhaustive enumeration. We therefore proceeded so far by way of enumeration, and then added the general words now under discussion. It has been contended that the general words have no meaning; and the Hon'ble Dr. Mukhopadhyaya says that our enumeration is not sufficient. I think my Hon'ble colleague forgets for the moment the rule called the *ejusdem generis* rule. When you have certain matters specifically mentioned, and then general words following, the general words are construed with reference to what goes before. Put in the word 'important', which the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill proposes to add, and then read the definition without prejudice, you will see that it gives sufficient guidance, to Government in the first place and then to the Courts, as to the class of affairs to which this Bill is intended to apply. The Hon'ble Mr. Bose argues that the opinion of Government as to what is a matter of State, and what is important, may not be the same as the opinion of the independent journalist. That is quite true, but the opinion which prevails in the long run is neither that of Government, nor that of the critic of Government, but the opinion of the Judge by whom the case is tried.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale indeed suggests that the wishes of Government will guide our Magistrates in their construction of the Act, or, in other words, that accused persons will not have a fair trial. I know something, by this time, of our subordinate judicial officers, and on their behalf I deeply resent the language which Mr. Gokhale has thought fit to use. Our Courts, both High Courts and local Courts, have always prized their independence; it is the desire and the duty of Government to respect that feeling. There is, so far as I am aware, no ground for this general charge, thrown out in unqualified terms against a large body of public servants.

"Mr. Gokhale further contends that, even if prosecutions under the Act are few, the mere fact that Government is empowered to prosecute will hamper the freedom of the Press. I will answer this, not with an abstract argument, but by referring to my own experience. Some time ago I was placed in charge of a Department in the Privy Council Office which had constant relations with the confidential Government Press. We never prosecuted under the Official Secrets Act, but we knew it was there, and I think the knowledge was useful in the case of the lower rank of subordinates. They understood that tampering with official documents was not merely a departmental affair, but might turn out to be criminal. But as for the Press, no gentleman connected with it ever has occasion to consider the Official Secrets Act; if you suggested to a London

journalist that he must be sadly hampered by its provisions, he would regard the suggestion as an insult. In like manner I should say with confidence that no honest journalist in India has anything to fear from the provisions of this Bill."

The Hon'ble MR. GOKHALE said :—"I beg leave to say just one word with regard to what has fallen from the Hon'ble Mr. Raleigh. He said that he resented the suggestion made by me that many of the Subordinate Magistrates in this country might construe the provisions of this Act in a manner unduly favourable to the prosecution and that accused persons might not have a fair trial when the prosecution was started by Government. All I can say is that if the Hon'ble Member will occasionally glance at the judgments of High Courts, as reported in the newspapers, and read the observations which the Judges from time to time feel themselves constrained to make on the conduct of subordinate Magistrates, he will find that there is more than justification for the fears that I have expressed."

The Council divided :—

Ayes—7.

The Hon'ble Dr Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya
The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Bipin Krishna Bose
The Hon'ble Dr. Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar
The Hon'ble Mr T. Morison.
The Hon'ble Nawab Saiyad Muhammad
The Hon'ble Mr Gopal Krishna Gokhale
The Hon'ble Rai Sri Ram Bahadur.

Noes—16.

The Hon'ble Mr D M Hamilton
The Hon'ble Mr J. B Bilderbeck
The Hon'ble Mr. A Pedler
The Hon'ble Mr. H. Adamson
The Hon'ble Mr. F. S. P Lely
The Hon'ble Mr. E. Cable.
His Highness the Agha Khan
His Highness the Raja of Sirmur.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. W. Cruickshank.
The Hon'ble Sir Denzil Ibbetson.
The Hon'ble Sir A. T. Arundel.
The Hon'ble Major-General Sir E. R. Elles.
The Hon'ble Sir E. FG. Law.
The Hon'ble Mr. T Raleigh.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

So the motion was negatived.

The Hon'ble SIR ARUNDEL ARUNDEL said :—" I am in a somewhat unfortunate position as we were quite unable to accept the amendment which has just been rejected. I was under the impression in proposing the amendment that stands in my name I might meet the wishes and desires of some of the non-official Members of this Council, but from remarks that have already fallen I am not at all sure that they consider the concession worth accepting However, it is in the direction of giving a further safeguard, and therefore I think it is a step which will strengthen the position of this Bill with regard to the matter under discussion. The motion that I have to make is that in clause 2 of the Bill as amended, in the proposed definition of 'civil affairs', in sub-clause (*b*) before the words 'matters of State' the word 'important' be inserted. If this amendment is accepted, there will be a further guarantee that the provisions of the Act cannot be needlessly put in force and there will be another point to prove to the satisfaction of the Court."

THE Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA said :—" My Lord, I appreciate and welcome the spirit in which this amendment has been moved by the Hon'ble Member in charge. It is intended obviously to soften the rigor of the law and to limit the scope of its operation. I wish I could persuade myself to believe that this object will be realized in practice ; but I am afraid, however laudable the object may be, in spite of this amendment, matters will remain very much where they are. It may serve as an index of the good intentions of the Government, and may satisfy those who delight to indulge in

vague generalities but can hardly appeal to persons who are accustomed to accurate habits of thought."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA moved that in clause 3 of the Bill as amended, in sub-clause (*b*) for sub-head (*ii*) the following be substituted, namely :—

"(*ii*) after the word 'obtain' the words 'or any copy of any such document, sketch, plan or model' shall be inserted"

He said :—"The effect of this amendment, if it is accepted, will be to remove from section 3 (*1*) (*a*) (*ii*) the phrases 'attempts to obtain' and 'attempts to take' which are proposed to be inserted therein Under the Act as it stands at present, mere attempt to obtain any document, sketch, plan, model or knowledge is not made punishable in the case of a person who is inside a fortress, etc, or in an office, but such attempt is made punishable when the person concerned is outside the fortress or camp In this respect our Act follows precisely the English Official Secrets Act, 1889. I have not heard it suggested that the provisions of the English Act in this respect have been found to be defective, nor have I heard any reason assigned why we should, in this matter, depart from the high authority of the English Statute. If the Bill be passed as it now stands we may be led to consequences which I am not sure are really intended, *e.g.*, a man may be inside an office lawfully ; while there, if he makes any attempt, say, by putting a question to a clerk, to obtain any information, the language of the section is comprehensive enough to make him guilty of an offence against the Act. I do not think it is any answer to say, that there is no likelihood of a person being prosecuted under the circumstances I have mentioned. The real point of the objection is that it is a serious defect in a Criminal Statute to make the language so unnecessarily comprehensive as to impose a criminal character upon an act which is harmless in itself Again, if we examine the provisions of the Indian Penal Code, we shall find that mere attempts are made punishable only in the case of some of the very gravest offences, against the State or against human life and property, but in other cases, attempt is made punishable only when in such attempt any act is done towards the commission of such offence. I venture to think that this well-established distinction is not recognised in the section now before us, and I very much prefer to adhere to the provisions of the English Statute, till, at any rate, they are proved by experience to be inadequate or ineffectual."

The Hon'ble SIR ARUNDEL ARUNDEL said :—"I found it quite impossible to understand from the amendment paper precisely what provision the Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya is about to propose, but I fully understand his position now, and with reference to it I would say that with regard to naval and military affairs it is not sufficient to penalize a person who obtains a document, or sketch, or plan, or model, or map, but it is necessary also to provide against attempts. The attempt may be made either by threats or otherwise, and with regard to taking sketches or plans it might be difficult to say when the taking of a sketch or plan was completed, but if we include here attempts to obtain or take them, then the object which is desired by the naval and military officials will be secured That is the reason for which I am unable to accept the amendment."

The motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA moved that in clause 3 of the Bill as amended, in sub-clause (*b*), after sub-head (*ii*), the following new sub-head be inserted, namely :—

"(*iii*) for the word 'anything' the words 'any naval or military affair of His Majesty' shall be substituted".

He said :—"The object of my amendment, in which I am encouraged by what fell from Sir Arundel Arundel with reference to my previous amendment, is

to make absolutely clear what was the original meaning of the section—a meaning which I fear may become obscured under altered circumstances. The Act of 1898 was applicable only to naval and military matters and consequently the phrase 'knowledge of anything' would mean knowledge of any naval and military affairs. As, however, it is now proposed to make other portions of the Act applicable to civil affairs, it may be contended that the phrase 'knowledge of anything' has by implication acquired an extended significance I therefore suggest that as reference is made to civil affairs expressly only in section (3) (1) (c) and 3 (3), we should make it clear that the knowledge, the acquisition of which is penalised by section 3 (1) (a) (ii), is restricted to naval and military affairs. I cannot conceive that it should be found necessary to penalise the knowledge of everything, as would inevitably be the consequence if the phraseology of the Act be adhered to, inasmuch as the phrase 'knowledge of anything' is far more comprehensive than even the knowledge of naval, military and civil affairs. If, however, my amendment in its restricted form is not acceptable, I would without hesitation suggest that the word 'anything' may be replaced by the words 'any naval, military or civil affair of His Majesty'"

The Hon'ble SIR ARUNDEL ARUNDEL said:—"I sympathise with the Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya in his criticism on this passage. I think there is no doubt that as the word stands it is possible that a Court might, if bereft of its senses, regard a knowledge of *anything* as something outside the ken of the definition of 'civil affairs', and I think we ought to take the opportunity now of rectifying a flaw which has only recently come to our notice, but I cannot accept the Hon'ble Member's first suggestion, namely, to insert 'knowledge of any naval or military affair' because that would exclude civil affairs. I am therefore quite prepared to accept the second suggestion of the Hon'ble Member, and to read the passage as 'knowledge of any naval, military or civil affair'. Then it would be understood that the words 'civil affair' would come under the definition of civil affairs in the Bill and would be subject to all the qualifications provided for in that definition.

"Perhaps, if the Hon'ble Member accepts the suggestion, he would propose the second alternative I do not know how it stands as a matter of business, but with Your Excellency's permission we can adjust the matter by putting in those words—'for the word "anything" the words "any naval, military or civil affair" shall be substituted.'"

The Hon'ble DR ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA said that he was prepared to accept this suggestion.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"The Hon'ble Member having accepted the suggestion, I will now move the amendment that stands in his name in the following words, namely, 'that in clause 3 of the Bill as amended, in sub-clause (b), after sub-head (ii), the following new sub-head be inserted, namely, "(iii) for the word "anything" the words "any naval, military or civil affair of His Majesty" shall be substituted.'"

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. GOKHALE moved that in clause 3 of the Bill as amended, in sub-clause (c) the words "and in sub-section (2)" be omitted. He said:—"The effect of this amendment would be to omit the word 'civil' from section 3, sub-section (3), of the Act as now proposed to be amended and confine the provisions of the sub-section to naval and military matters as in the old Act. I quite admit that this would practically render the present Bill useless, but the only course left open to me now after the rejection of my amendment with reference to the words 'any other matters of State' is to move that the word 'civil' be taken out of section 3, sub-section (2). I tried in Select Committee, as my Note of Dissent shows, to go as far with Government as it was possible for me to go. I agreed to extend the new law to the relations of Government with Foreign States, to the confidential relations of Government with Native States, and to confidential fiscal matters. But beyond that I was not prepared to go, and since Government want to define 'civil affairs' in the

manner in which it has been proposed in the Bill, my only course is to propose that the word 'civil' be taken out of the sub-section."

The Hon'ble SIR ARUNDEL ARUNDEL said :—"The amendment of the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale seems to me to be somewhat of an academic character, for he himself admits that if it were accepted it would render the Bill practically useless, and as I said in regard to the last amendment, which was not accepted without modification, as we have already by implication decided on several amendments to-day that civil affairs are to be included in this Bill, I am unable to accept this amendment."

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA said :—" I desire to support this amendment, which is identical with the next amendment that stands in my name. The effect of this amendment if accepted will be to leave section 3, sub-section (*2*), of the Act unaltered by the omission of all reference to civil affairs. It will be remembered that by the provisions of the Bill now before us, it is proposed to extend the operation of three of the provisions of the Act to the publication of information relating to civil affairs. The *first* of the three provisions I have referred to above is to be found embodied in section 3 (*1*) (*a*) (*ii*), which we have just amended by substituting for 'anything' the words 'any naval, military or civil affair of His Majesty.' The *second* of the provisions is to be found embodied in section 3 (*1*) (*c*), which penalises the publication of information relating to civil affairs by a person who does so, in breach of the confidence reposed on him and to the injury of the State, to this provision I take no exception, and I yield to none in my unqualified condemnation of the conduct of the individual who, after being entrusted with an official secret, wilfully, and in breach of such confidence, communicates the same to the detriment of the public interest. But I am not prepared to go further, and I cannot lend my support to any provision of the law which makes the publication of information relating to civil affairs a criminal offence, no matter under what circumstances such information may have been obtained. It seems to me, that there are at least *two* reasons why such an extension of the law ought not to be allowed. In the *first* place, the State is sufficiently protected by the penalty which we have imposed upon the person, who, when entrusted by the Government with an official secret, has committed an act of breach of faith and communicated the information to the detriment of the public interest In the *second* place, the extension of the law as proposed in the Bill would be effectually destructive of free public criticism of Government measures I have heard it said that the provisions of the Bill have now been hedged in with so many limitations, that it would be next to impossible to secure a conviction under the new Act, and that consequently the contemplated changes in the law may be acquiesced in as perfectly harmless I entirely dissent from this view of the situation. A conviction under the Act may or may not be easy to secure, but the prospect of prosecution will nevertheless be in the mind of every journalist. A journalist may obtain most innocently important information relating to civil affairs, before he can publish it, he must satisfy himself that it will not be treated as an official secret under this Act ; in other words, that it will not be regarded as of such a confidential nature that the public interest would suffer by its disclosure. So far as I know, he has no means of ascertaining this with any degree of certainty, and he must either face the risk of a prosecution—be the prosecution ultimately successful or unsuccessful—or, what is more within the range of probabilities, he will think it safer to leave the subject alone. My Lord, I have not the slightest doubt in my mind what the ultimate effect of this legislation will be, it will place the right of free public discussion upon a narrower and more restricted basis, however laudable or innocent the object of the promoters of this legislation may be, its results would be disastrous to the people and the Government alike."

The motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA moved that in clause 3 of the Bill as amended, for sub-clause (*c*) the following be substituted, namely —

"(*c*) in sub-head (*c*) of the same sub-section, for the words 'naval or military' the words 'naval, military or civil' shall be substituted, and in sub-section

(2), after the word 'taken' the words 'or to the civil affairs of His Majesty if such information has been, by him, wrongfully obtained or taken,' be inserted."

He said :—"The effect of this amendment, if accepted, will be to leave the publication of naval and military secrets punishable irrespective of the manner in which such secrets may have been obtained and to make the publication of civil secrets punishable only when such secrets have been obtained by unlawful means. I do not desire to repeat the arguments which I have already advanced in support of the previous motion, and I venture to think that, if the publication of civil affairs is at all to be included within the operation of this Bill, it ought to be done with the restriction I have suggested. This is the minimum concession which may rightly be asked in the interests of the Press and the right of free public discussion"

The Hon'ble SIR ARUNDEL ARUNDEL said :—"The object of this amendment is to provide that a person who wilfully communicates information which he knows he ought not in the interest of the State to communicate at that time, shall not commit an offence unless he obtained the information wrongfully.

"I may say at once that this amendment cannot be accepted. It is the difficulty or rather the impossibility of proving wrongful intention or the wrongful acquisition of information that has made the English Act useless.

"What difference can it make to the public interests—in behalf of which this Bill is framed—whether confidential information has been rightly or wrongly obtained, if the person who possesses it wilfully and knowingly misuses it, and makes it public when he knows he ought not to do so? The amendment would exempt from penalty an official who wilfully misused knowledge which he had acquired in the course of his duties, and this would be altogether wrong. As this Bill now stands, all servants of Government from Members of Council to clerks in the offices fall under the terms of this clause, and I cannot accept an amendment which would exempt them."

The Hon'ble NAWAB SAIYID MUHAMMAD said :—"My Lord, in support of this amendment I have only to say that its reasonableness and moderation should commend it to the acceptance of the Council. In the case of all offences intention is justly regarded as the first thing necessary to constitute an offence. In the case of naval and military affairs there will be always a presumption of evil intention, but the same cannot be said of civil affairs. My Lord, men of affairs and publicists have always, under a Government which has ever invited and never feared criticism, commented on all the civil affairs of the Government without any reservation, and it appears unjust that, when information relating to such affairs has been legitimately obtained, it should be treated as an offence. A distinction should here be made between naval and military affairs on one hand and civil affairs on the other. The communication of information concerning the former, in whatever manner obtained, may be treated as an offence, but it is obviously inequitable to mete out the same treatment to the communication of information regarding civil affairs unless the same has been wrongfully obtained."

The motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble RAI SRI RAM BAHADUR said :—"My Lord, I move that in clause 3 of the Bill, sub-clause (*d*) be omitted. This sub-clause runs as follows :—

'(*d*) after sub-section (*1*), the following shall be inserted as sub-section (*2*), and the present sub-sections (*2*) and (*3*) shall be renumbered sub-sections (*3*) and (*4*) :—

"(*2*) Where a person commits any act specified in clauses (*i*), (*ii*) and (*iii*) of sub-section (*1*), sub-head (*a*), without lawful authority or permission (the proof of which authority or permission shall be upon him), the Court may presume that he has committed such act for the purpose of wrongfully obtaining information." '

"Clause (*1*) (*a*) provides that when a person for the purpose of wrongfully obtaining information—

(*i*) enters or is found in any place, such as a fortress, factory, camp, etc.,
(*ii*) or being in any such place or a public office obtains or attempts to obtain any document or plan, etc., without any lawful authority,
(*iii*) or from outside takes or attempts to take any plan or sketch of any place of military importance without any lawful authority,

he shall render himself liable to punishment under the Act.

"The word 'attempts' in sub-clause (*ii*) and the expression 'in any office belonging to His Majesty' are for the first time being introduced in the Act of 1889 by this Bill. But the most important addition is sub-clause (*2*), which governs all the acts mentioned in sub-clauses (*i*), (*ii*) and (*iii*). This most important innovation runs as follows —

'(*2*) Where a person commits any act specified in clauses (*i*), (*ii*) and (*iii*) of sub-section (*1*), sub-head (*a*), without lawful authority or permission (the proof of which authority or permission shall be upon him), the Court may presume that he has committed such act for the purpose of wrongfully obtaining information.'

"My Lord, one of the most important legal presumptions according to the English jurisprudence is that of the innocence of the accused This presumption, which in legal phraseology 'gives the benefit of the doubt to the accused,' is considered so cogent by law that it cannot be rebutted by any evidence short of what is sufficient to establish the fact of criminality of the accused with moral certainty It is an acknowledged principle of English law that to bring home a charge, the prosecution must establish the elements which constitute the offence. .

"Now, according to the first portion of clause 3 (*1*) (*a*), it is not the mere entry which constitutes the offence, but the entry must be with the object of wrongfully obtaining information. In order to establish the guilt of the accused the duty of the prosecution should be to prove that the entry was for the purpose of wrongfully obtaining information. But sub-clause (*2*) is capable of being interpreted in such a way that it would relieve the prosecution of their duty to prove the most important element in the offence charged If an accused person is found under certain circumstances in one of the places mentioned in sub-clauses (*i*) to (*iii*), all that the prosecution will be required to do is to ask the Court to presume that he has committed the offence charged against him.

"I admit that the new sub-clause does, on the first sight, appear to be an enabling clause only and does not lay down a rigid rule of conclusive presumption; but still its provisions may be misused against an accused person. In such cases the accused would be required to prove his innocence to rebut the presumption which the Court may form against him, without the prosecution first proving that the accused made the entry with the object of wrongfully obtaining information or has obtained such information. To prove innocence, however simple it may appear at the first blush, is not an easy matter.

"The retention of this sub-clause is open to the very serious objection that its real purpose will be misunderstood and its provisions will be considered as of an advisory character by the Magistrates of the ordinary Indian Courts. Notwithstanding what has fallen from the Hon'ble Mr. Raleigh in the course of one of the remarks made by him just now with regard to the administration of criminal justice in the mufassal, the bitter experience of every body who has some experience of the mufassal Magistracy compels him to entertain a different notion of the administration of such justice.

"As remarked by the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale, the comments occasionally made by the High Courts in their judgments, on the proceedings of the mufassal Magistracy, fully justify the apprehensions with regard to the misapplication of the provisions of this sub-clause to cases to be tried under this Act.

"My Lord, this sub-clause introduces new provisions with regard to the law of presumption, which are not to be found in the existing Act nor in the Law of Evidence in force in India, and therefore on this ground alone it should be eliminated from the Bill. In case it be said that it does not introduce any innovation but it simply reiterates the principles of the existing Law of Evidence,

then also its insertion is open to the equally serious objection that it is a surplusage.

"On these grounds I beg to move that this sub-clause should be omitted and the Courts trying offences under this Act should be left to be guided by the rules of the ordinary Law of Evidence."

The Hon'ble SIR ARUNDEL ARUNDEL said:—"I regret that I cannot accept this amendment.

"In the first place, clause 3 (*1*) (*a*) (*i*) now relates solely to military and naval places, and no objection has hitherto been raised so far as I know to the protection which the Bill is intended to afford to such places

"In the second place, it is, as every one knows, almost impossible to prove directly that the intention of any person is or was to do a wrongful act. The intention can only be *inferred* from the person's acts. The Bill now leaves it to the Court to draw the inference of wrongful intention, and this is what is meant when it is said that in certain circumstances the Court may *presume* that a person has committed an act for the purpose of wrongfully obtaining information. But in the case before us the Court cannot draw this inference or make this presumption unless the person has committed the act without lawful authority or permission. And as the person must either possess such authority or permission by virtue of his office or by the express or implied sanction of the officer entitled to give it, it is only reasonable to require the person to show that he possessed such authority or permission. This merely follows section 106 of the Indian Evidence Act, which lays down that when any fact is specially within the knowledge of any person, the burden of proving that fact is upon him. In the absence of such proof the presumption is adverse. Various illustrations can be adduced Under section 105 of the Evidence Act the burden of proving unsound mind or grave and sudden provocation in cases of murder and grievous hurt lies upon the accused.

"By section 114 a Court may presume that a man who is in possession of stolen goods soon after the theft is either the thief or has received the goods knowing them to be stolen, unless he can satisfactorily account for his possession.

"Under Act I of 1889, section 4, clause (3), if, in a trial for the offence of making copper or bronze pieces to be used as money, the question arises as to whether any piece of metal was *intended* to be used as money, the burden of proving that it was *not* intended to be so used shall lie on the accused person. Here the accused is called on to prove a negative.

"Turning to the English Statute Law I find in the Public Stores Act, 1875 (38 & 39 Vict, c 25), several instances of the burden of proof of lawful authority being thrown on an accused person

"Section 4 lays down that if any person without lawful authority (the burden of proving which authority shall lie upon him) applies any specified Government marks on any stores, he shall be liable to conviction.

"Under section 7 of the same Act a person charged with possessing or conveying Government stores reasonably suspected of having been stolen must satisfy the Court as to how he came by them.

"Under section 9 marine store dealers and pawnbrokers must satisfy the Court as to how they came into possession of stores which the Magistrate sees reasonable grounds for believing are or were His Majesty's property, and without reference to whether they were stolen or not. Under section 8 any person who without written permission from some authority (proof of which permission shall be on the person accused) gathers or searches for stores in certain places is liable to conviction.

"I think that Council will agree that these illustrations show that the hard words that have been levelled at the provision of the Bill now under discussion are out of place, and that there is nothing in it antagonistic to the spirit of our laws. I may repeat here that the English Act has been found useless because of the defect we now desire to remove"

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA said:—"I desire to support this amendment, which is identical with the one which stands next on the paper

against my name, but before I do so, I should like to clear up one or two matters on which there seems to be some misapprehension. In the first place the Hon'ble Member in charge, I venture to point out, is clearly in error when he says that the clause which we seek to omit applies only to naval and military affairs; it refers expressly to section 3 (*1*) (*ii*), which as now amended applies not only to naval and military matters, but also to civil affairs Indeed, when I asked the Hon'ble Member in charge to accept a restricted interpretation of the word 'anything', I had in view the presumption clause we are now dealing with. In the second place, the real objection is, not to the burden of the proof of lawful authority being placed upon the supposed offender, but to the presumption which it is suggested the Court may draw from one particular fact, namely, if a man has not lawful authority, his intention is criminal.

"The object of the amendment is to secure the omission of the proposed new sub-clause, which lays down that if a person does certain acts without lawful authority or permission (the burden of proof of which authority or permission is placed upon him) the Court may presume that he has committed such act for the purpose of wrongfully obtaining information I deeply regret to find that a provision so absolutely inconsistent with the first principles of criminal jurisprudence should find a place in this Bill. It will be remembered that in the Bill as originally drafted it was proposed that the qualifying words in the beginning of section 3 (*1*) (*a*), which made an intention to obtain information wrongfully the essence of a criminal act, should be omitted. The Select Committee have restored these words, but they have inserted a presumption clause which will practically nullify the effect of the words which are restored. This qualifying clause is taken from the English Statute and has a history of its own Under the English Statute it must be established, before a person can be convicted under section 1, sub-section (*1*), that his purpose was to obtain information wrongfully, and these qualifying words were inserted in the House of Lords at the instance of Lord Herschel. We have apparently here grown wiser, for we first endeavour to get rid of these words, and next, when we find that the proposed omission is not defensible, we re-insert them clogged with a presumption clause. No one suggests for a moment that, when a Court has to determine the guilt or otherwise of an accused person, the Court is not entitled to draw an inference from *all* the circumstances disclosed in the evidence, but I maintain that it is contrary to all principles of criminal jurisprudence to provide in the Statute Book that from a particular circumstance the Court may presume the guilt of the accused. It is the law of this country, as it is the law of England, that an accused person cannot be convicted on mere presumption, but must be proved to be guilty by legal evidence which is peculiarly strong and clear beyond a reasonable doubt. The burden of proof is upon the prosecutor, all the presumptions of law, independent of evidence, are in favour of innocence, and every person is presumed to be innocent until he is proved guilty, if upon such proof there is reasonable doubt, the accused is entitled to the benefit of it by an acquittal Presumptions, even though rebuttable, ought to be very cautiously introduced, and I cannot think of a more unfortunate instance in which the introduction of a new presumption has been attempted.

"The only reason which may be suggested in defence of the presumption clause is that it will relieve the prosecution of the burden, which rightly lies upon it, of proving to the hilt the guilt of the accused, whether a consideration like this should have any weight, I leave it to others to judge."

The Hon'ble RAI BAHADUR BIPIN KRISHNA BOSE said —"The second and third of the three acts referred to in the sub-clause which it is proposed to omit contemplate cases where a man may be said to have been caught red-handed It can scarcely be argued with any show of reason that in such cases the Court may not draw the presumption of guilty intention. As regards the first act, I am unable to accept the view that the sub-clause engrafts any new rule or principle on the law of evidence. A man's intention is generally a matter of inference, which a reasonable mind naturally and logically draws from his acts and conduct. If the surrounding circumstances are such as to make it morally certain that an act was committed with a particular intention, the inference that it was so committed is as safe in the domain of criminal jurisprudence as in any

other sphere of human conduct. Thus we find the Evidence Act authorising the Court to presume the existence of any fact which it thinks likely to have happened, regard being had to the common course of human affairs. If, for example, a person attached to the military staff of a Foreign Government interested in obtaining military secrets of this Empire is found inside a fortress, to which access cannot be had without permission, and he is unable to show that he had such permission, and if further materials for making sketches are found in his possession, the Court would be acting in accordance with the law if it were to presume against him a guilty intention and, unless the presumption is displaced, to convict him on the strength of it. In this matter I disagree with the view of the law which has been propounded by the Hon'ble Dr. Mukherjee. To take an opposite case an ignorant rustic not interested in military matters and not possessed of necessary skill to be able to obtain information relating thereto, is found in a similar predicament. The Court would not be acting rightly if it were to presume against him guilty intention from the mere fact of his presence without authority inside the fortress. Such is the present law and I fail to see how by merely saying that the Court *may* —not *shall*—presume the existence of the necessary wrongful intention, the sub-clause does anything to add to or alter that law It merely re-states it and in doing so draws the Court's attention to it, perhaps in the majority of cases, somewhat unnecessarily. Holding this view, the Hon'ble Mr Gokhale, the Hon'ble Nawab Saiyad Muhammad Saheb and myself saw no reason to object to it in the Select Committee, especially as on its adoption depended the elimination of the original provision, which made mere entry or presence, unless shown to be with lawful authority, an offence under the Act. I am unable therefore to support the amendment."

The Hon'ble MAJOR-GENERAL SIR EDMOND ELLES said :—" I only wish to say a few words in regard to the effect of this amendment on military and naval affairs If the amendment of the Hon'ble Member were carried, the effect would be that the Bill would be rendered practically useless for our purpose. It is a great satisfaction to find that the Hon'ble Mr. Bose has taken the view of the law that he has. He has referred to the case of an officer of a Foreign Power being found inside a fort. Such a case actually occurred in one of our largest fortresses not long ago. The officer was found under suspicious circumstances in the fort. Of course he said that he had come to obtain a view of the surrounding country and scenery, and had no other intentions. It is not only possible for an officer to take a sketch under such circumstances, but any trained Engineer or naval officer could carry away in his head information of the greatest value. I would therefore most strongly protest against the amendment which my Hon'ble Colleague has put forward as being entirely inimical to the objects of the Bill."

The Hon'ble MR RALEIGH said —" I meant to make a reply on the point of law, but my Hon'ble Colleague Mr. Bose has made that unnecessary. As soon as the question is stated in a concrete and common-sense way (as it was stated by Mr. Bose and by the Hon'ble Sir Edmond Elles) it becomes apparent that the argument developed in countless articles and speeches on this Bill has nothing in it. Nobody ever denied that the rule as to presumption of innocence is a cardinal principle of criminal justice. But the presumption may be, and frequently is, displaced. When a man by his own act has brought himself under reasonable suspicion, the law turns against him, so to speak, and he is required to prove a negative. My Hon'ble Colleague Sir Arundel Arundel has mentioned the case of the person found in possession of stolen property, who is required to prove that he is neither thief nor receiver of stolen goods. Is there anything unfair or oppressive in applying a similar rule to the person found in possession of wrongfully obtained information ?"

The motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA moved that in clause 3 of the Bill as amended, the word "and" between sub-clauses (*c*) and (*d*) be omitted, and the following be added as a new sub-clause, namely :—

"and

"(*e*) for the words 'in the interest of the State' wherever they occur, the words 'in the public interest' shall be substituted."

He said :—"This amendment is based on the ground that a uniform language ought to be used throughout the same enactment. I find that the Select Committee, in the definition which they have framed of the term 'civil affairs,' have used the expression 'public interest.' I accept that phraseology and I suggest that the same expression be used throughout the Act. I cannot conceive that what is contrary to the interests of the State can ever be beneficial to the public interest. The interest of the State and the interest of the public are, or at any rate ought to be, identical, and I venture to think that uniformity of language in this instance at least may prevent many a refined argument and ingenious distinction."

The Hon'ble SIR ARUNDEL ARUNDEL said :—"I have no objection to the amendment which has been proposed: in fact, I think that the only Member likely to object to it would be the Hon'ble Mr. Morison, who has urged that the interests of the State are by no means always the public interests. However, in our view the two are identical, and I am quite prepared to accept the amendment which has been put forward."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. GOKHALE said :—"The next amendment which stands in my name is really made up of two amendments, and I had thought I had given separate notices of the two amendments. As, however, they have been printed together, I move them together. I beg to move that after clause 3 of the Bill as amended, the following be added, namely :—

'and

(e) to sub-section (3) as so re-numbered, the following exceptions shall be added, namely :—

"*Exception I.*—Where the information relates to affairs affecting the relations of the Governor General in Council with any Native State in India and the communication has been made by a newspaper, the provisions of the sub-section shall not apply, unless the information has been wrongfully obtained

"*Exception II.*—Where the information communicated has been obtained from a newspaper published outside British India, the provisions of this sub-section shall not apply."'

"The first part of the amendment refers to confidential information about Native States being published by newspapers, to which Government might take exception. I will only point out this in this connection, that whereas in regard to matters affecting the British Government in its own territory, there are only two parties, namely, the Government and the newspaper which publishes the information, in regard to matters relating to Native States there are three parties; there is the British Government, there is the Native State, and there is the newspaper concerned. In the case of affairs relating to the British Government alone, if a newspaper obtained its information from a recognised officer of the British Government in an authorized manner, there will obviously be no prosecution. In regard to Native States the information might be obtained authorizedly either from a recognised officer of the British Government or from a recognised officer belonging to the Native State: and I submit that it is only fair that where the information has been thus obtained, *i.e.*, not by wrongful means, there should be no prosecution. There are occasions on which a Native Prince finds himself entirely at the mercy of a Political Officer. This is rather a strong expression to use, but I come from a Native State, and I know how sometimes, when there is a strong and unsympathetic Political Officer, the Prince is virtually helpless in spite of whatever representations that he may make. On such occasions, if a powerful newspaper—especially an Anglo-Indian newspaper—takes up the case of the Native State and represents its side in its columns, the result often is that the attention of Government is attracted as it is not attracted by the representations of the Chief, and speedy redress is secured by the Chief, which otherwise there would be small chance of his securing. I think, therefore, that where information regarding a Native State, such as is contemplated in the definition of 'civil affairs', has not been wrongfully obtained by a newspaper, the publication should not be an offence. I would further say this—it may be

thought that the Native State had no business to communicate such information to the newspaper, that the matter being confidential and being between the Government of India and the Native State, the Native State divulged what it had no business or right to divulge If so, the Government might deal with the Native State separately, but the newspaper, acting in the interests of the Native State or in the interests of justice, which is even higher, should not be punished simply because the Government of India does not like the disclosures made."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said that the first portion of this amendment (Exception I) should be disposed of before passing on to Exception II.

The Hon'ble SIR ARUNDEL ARUNDEL (speaking on Exception I) said:—"I cannot accept the amendment which is proposed, but with regard to what the Hon'ble Mr Gokhale has said I would remark that I do not think his illustration a very fortunate one As a matter of fact it is not the mere fact that the information has been rightfully obtained that makes the distinction, but the fact that it was to the benefit of the Native State, and therefore I should say to the public interest, that the matter should be revealed in the newspapers, and that being the case, it is perfectly certain that no prosecution could ever ensue. What I should like to say on the main point is that it would be impossible for the Government to ascertain how the editor of a newspaper obtained his information All that Government knows is that information has been published, but whether it was rightfully or wrongfully obtained is known to the editor alone. Surely every honourable editor would accept the obligation that he must not wilfully communicate the information to any person to whom he knows he ought not in the interest of the State to communicate it at that time.

"I think it would be an unwise precedent to introduce class legislation in the way proposed and to make a distinction between the editor of a newspaper and anyone else. And why should a newspaper editor be exempt from the liability which besets all servants of Government? I cannot accept the amendment proposed"

The motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble MR GOKHALE then said —"My next amendment is to the following effect, that after clause 3 of the Bill as amended the following be added, namely —

"and

(e) to sub-section (3) as so renumbered, the following exception shall be added, namely —

"*Exception II*—Where the information communicated has been obtained from a newspaper published outside British India, the provisions of this sub-section shall not apply"

He said:—"With the amendment that has been made in section 3, sub-section (2), of the Act, namely, the inclusion of civil affairs within its scope, it now becomes a matter of considerable importance that at any rate information which is wired from England to newspapers in this country is not held to be within the province of that section. It may happen that upon an important matter something might appear in an English newspaper, the *Standard*, or the *Times*, or some such paper, and either a telegraphic summary of that might be sent out to India to some of the leading Anglo-Indian papers, or when the mail comes it might be copied by the newspapers in India. The leakage may have taken place, not in Calcutta, but in the Secretary of State's office in London. If such information has been published in England, and has been copied by any paper here, or a telegraphic summary has appeared in any paper here, under the law as it is now proposed to be amended this becomes an offence. Now, my Lord, the essence of an offence under this Act is *publication* and not publication *here in India*. If, therefore, the information has already been published anywhere else, then there really should be no objection to a newspaper in India re-publishing it; and

to penalize such re-publication is to restrict the freedom of the Press most unjustifiably, as there is no question of secrecy now involved. I therefore submit, my Lord, that this exception should be added to the proposed clause

"One word of explanation is necessary. It may be said that under the words 'outside British India' some newspaper in a Native State or foreign territory in India, might publish something which the Government of India wants to keep from the public, and then some newspaper in British India might copy therefrom. Well, I am not keen about extending the benefit of this exception to newspapers in Native States, if Government object to that, and for the words 'British India' in my proposed amendment I am prepared to substitute the word 'India'.

The Hon'ble SIR ARUNDEL ARUNDEL said :—" I am not prepared to accept this amendment even with the exception that the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale has made. If he really thinks that any information which has been published in the *Standard* or any other paper in England would when reproduced in an Indian newspaper expose the editor to prosecution, he must have a very lively imagination.

" The amendment is open to the very obvious objection that the law might be defeated by publishing the official secret outside British India with the view of publishing it within British India immediately afterwards. Newspapers in Goa or in any Native State or in Pondicherry could be utilized for this purpose, and the editor might not even be aware that the publication of the information within British India would be an offence under the law, and that his newspaper was being utilized for improper ends."

The motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA moved that after clause 3 of the Bill as amended the following new clause be inserted, namely :—

" 4. In section 4, sub-section (*1*), of the said Act, the words 'in the interest of the State or otherwise' shall be omitted,"

and that the present clauses 4 and 5 be re-numbered clauses 5 and 6. He said :—" This amendment is based upon the same principle as No. 29, which has already been accepted by Council."

The Hon'ble SIR ARUNDEL ARUNDEL said :— " This is a consequential amendment and I accept it."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA moved that in clause 4 of the Bill as amended, in the proposed section 6, from sub-section (*2*) the words " to the nearest police-station or ", and from sub-section (*3*) the words " to a police-station or " and " police station or ", be omitted.

He said :—" Sub-section (*1*) of section 6 provides that when a person has been arrested, he is to be taken either to the officer in command of the nearest military station or to a Magistrate of the first class. Sub-section (*2*) goes on to provide, that if the first contingency happens, *viz.*, if the offender is taken to the proper military officer, such military officer may either discharge the offender or send him either to the nearest police-station or to the Magistrate of the first class. I confess I do not like the idea of the person arrested being taken to the police-station. It is enough to say that no advantage is likely to accrue to the accused, at any rate by his being taken to the police-authorities, who cannot release him on bail, a Magistrate of the first class being the only person who can release the accused on bail; it would thus seem that such Magistrate is the proper person to whom he should be taken."

The Hon'ble SIR ARUNDEL ARUNDEL said :—" I think, my Lord, that the Hon'ble Member misunderstands the position of affairs here. When a person is taken red-handed in a fort for some offence under the law, he is taken before the officer for the time being in command at the nearest military station, or before

a Magistrate of the first class. If he is taken before the officer in command of the fort and that officer does not discharge him, the obvious thing for him to do is to send him to a police-station and then send him before a Magistrate. Otherwise it would be necessary for the officer commanding the fort to detail a military escort and send the arrested person perhaps for many miles to the nearest first class Magistrate, and therefore it is that this provision of the Bill has been framed. I may say that whatever criticisms have been directed against this Bill hitherto have related to civil affairs and the naval and military provisions have been accepted as necessary for public and imperial safety. I think therefore it is unfortunate that the Hon'ble Member has interfered with these questions. The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale, who is not supposed to be needlessly reticent in the expression of his opinion on matters of public importance and the other non-official members on the Select Committee, have unanimously accepted the provisions for naval and military concerns, and I hope this Council will endorse our conclusions."

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA said that after the observations of the Hon'ble Member he would not press the amendment.

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA moved that in clause 4 of the Bill as amended, in the proposed section 7, for sub-section (*1*) the following be substituted, namely:—

"(1) Every person charged with an offence against this Act shall be tried by a jury before a High Court or a Court of Session."

He said:—"The principal reason which leads me to advocate the trial of offences against this Act by a jury before a Court of Sessions or a High Court is to be found within the Bill itself as amended by the Select Committee. The Bill provides [illegible] be of such a confidential nature that the public [illegible] interest would suffer by their disclosure, and the original Act itself, in more than one place, provides that the disclosure, in order that it may constitute a criminal act, must be a disclosure to a person to whom any disclosure is contrarry to the interest of the State or of the public interest. The determination of questions like these is peculiarly within the province of the jury. Persons holding high offices under the Crown may be put into the witness box to testify on behalf of the prosecution that a particular disclosure has been contrary to the public interest. Whether such high officials in the hands of a skilful Counsel may not be made to disclose in the course of cross-examination many more official secrets, I will not pause to discuss; but I venture to point out that in State prosecutions, and specially in cases like the present, in which the test of criminality is whether or not the public interest has been affected, a trial by jury is more likely than any other mode of trial to secure justice to the accused."

The Hon'ble Sir ARUNDEL ARUNDEL said:—"The Hon'ble Member here proposes a startling advance on anything suggested by the non-official members of the Select Committee or even so far as I know by any of the newspapers in the country He proposes an entirely new departure in the matter of trials by jury, for at present there is no offence which must be tried by a jury in every part of British India.

"Under the existing Act any Court has power to take cognizance of an offence under the ordinary rules, but in order to make sure that only a Magistrate of experience should deal with such cases, the Select Committee limited magisterial cognizance to Magistrates of the first class, that is to say, to Magistrates possessing full powers. Offences under sections 3 (*1*) and 4 (*2*) (*b*) of the Act are punishable with a maximum of only one year's imprisonment or with fine or with both, and it would be altogether unsuitable to send such cases for trial to a High Court or a Court of Session. There would also be inordinate delay owing to the fact that the sanction of Government to the trial must always be obtained, and that will involve initial delay, and an exaggerated importance would be attached to prosecutions under the Act."

The motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA moved that in clause 4 of the Bill as amended, in the proposed section 7, for sub-section (2) the following be substituted, namely:—

"(2) A prosecution for an offence against this Act shall not be instituted except by or with the consent of the Governor General in Council."

He said:—"The object of this amendment is twofold; *first*, to secure the restoration of the provision of the law that a prosecution for an offence against the Act shall not be *instituted* except with the consent of the proper authority previously obtained; *secondly*, that the consenting authority should be no other than the Government of India. So far as the first object is concerned, I have no hesitation in expressing my opinion that the change introduced by the Bill is peculiarly unfortunate. Under the law as it stands, before a prosecution can be instituted, the sanction of the Government must be obtained, under the law as it is proposed to be altered, authority is given to Courts to take what is called preliminary action pending the orders of the Government as to whether the alleged offender is to be put on his trial. Under these provisions, it is quite conceivable that a supposed offender may be arrested and, if unable to find heavy bail demanded from him, may rot in jail till such time as the Government may find it convenient to determine whether he is to be put on his trial. If, my Lord after this worry and ignominy, Government determines that there is no case for a prosecution and that the man is not to be put on his trial, I should like to know what reparation the Government proposes for the injury wantonly caused. If we look to the provisions of the Indian Penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code, we shall find that before a prosecution can be instituted in respect of offences of the gravest character against the State, the previous sanction of the Government has to be obtained. It we turn to the English Official Secrets Act, we find that a prosecution under that Statute cannot be instituted except with the consent of the Attorney-General. It is clear, therefore, that the change which is sought to be introduced is opposed to the principle which underlies the English Statute and is also recognised in the Criminal Codes of this country. It will no doubt be convenient to the prosecution, but it cannot be maintained that any plausible case has been made out for the adoption of this wholly unjustifiable provision.

"So far as the second object of this amendment is concerned, I am anxious that the Government of India should be the only authority at whose instance a prosecution can be instituted. This restriction would undoubtedly diminish the chances of hasty and uncalled-for prosecutions under the Act. Moreover, if the criterion in every case be whether or not the interest of the State has suffered by the disclosure of a particular information, the Government of India—which is the highest authority in the State—rather than any of the Local Governments would be best in a position to determine whether there is any justification for institution of proceedings under the Act."

The Hon'ble SIR ARUNDEL ARUNDEL said:—"With regard to the first point of the Hon'ble Member's amendment, I would say that he is again encroaching upon the question of naval and military affairs which we always endeavour to keep distinct from civil affairs. With regard to offences under civil affairs, the whole of the Hon'ble Member's criticisms fall to the ground because they are non-cognisable, and so no action can be taken without the formal application to a Magistrate for a summons.

"With regard to naval and military affairs, it would never do to have this alteration if the legal criticisms are correct.

"The existing Act (section 5) runs: 'a *prosecution* under this Act shall not be *instituted* except,' etc.

The Bill runs '*no Magistrate or Court shall proceed to the trial* of any person,' etc. This was in order to prevent any difficulty arising in connection with the jurisdiction of the Magistrate, before whom an accused person is brought, to deal with the case, *i.e*, to remand the man to jail or as now to admit him to bail.

"Lawyers are not quite certain at what point a *prosecution commences*. It might be contended that it began with the arrest of the accused. If this be the case, the amendment now proposed would nullify the Bill as regards immediate

action in cases of military and naval offences. For these reasons I must oppose the amendment in regard to both items."

The Hon'ble RAI SRI RAM BAHADUR said —"My Lord, as the amendment to be moved by me and standing next in the Agenda paper is substantially the same as the one proposed by the Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh, with Your Excellency's permission, I beg to say a few words on this motion. The term 'Local Government' as defined in the General Clauses Act (Act X of 1897) has a very wide meaning and in certain cases includes Political Officers also. It is not advisable to leave the starting of prosecutions under the very elastic terms of this Bill to such officers. Disclosure of official secrets relating to matters of local significance—though the matters may not be of a character the disclosure of which would be detrimental to the interests of the State—may be regarded by such officers as fit cases for prosecutions under the Act. There is the possibility of the officers of this class taking a biassed view in such cases. In order to guard against possibilities like these, it is advisable that the granting of sanction to initiate prosecutions under this law should rest in the supreme authority in the State and not in any local authority."

The motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA moved that in clause 4 of the Bill as amended, in the proposed section 7, sub-section (2), the words "Magistrate or" be omitted.

He said —"The reason for this amendment is obvious, the word 'Court' includes a Magistrate, and, consequently, the words 'Magistrate or' are wholly superfluous."

The Hon'ble SIR ARUNDEL ARUNDEL and the Hon'ble MR. RALEIGH advised the acceptance of this amendment.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR ARUNDEL ARUNDEL moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed. He said:—"In moving that this Bill as amended be now passed I would briefly summarize the changes that have been made in it since its first introduction with a view to removing valid objections that have been urged against it.

"A definition of 'civil affairs' has been added limiting them to—

(*a*) affairs affecting the relation of His Majesty's Government or of the Governor General in Council with any Foreign State, or

(*b*) affecting the relation of the Governor General in Council with any Native State in India or relating to the public debt or the fiscal arrangements of the Government of India, or any other important matters of State, where these affairs are of such a confidential nature that the public interests would suffer by their disclosure.

"The word 'office' has been removed from section 3 (*1*) (*a*) (*i*) of the Act and relegated to clause (*ii*), so that the entering of an office cannot be construed as an offence.

"The words 'for the purpose of wrongfully obtaining information' have been restored in the same section, but to meet the difficulty—if not impossibility—of proving wrongful intention, the Bill now provides that where a person committed an act specified in sub-head (*a*) of sub-section (*1*) without lawful authority or permission—the proof of which authority or permission shall be upon him—the Court may presume that he has committed such act for the purpose of wrongfully obtaining information.

"All offences with regard to civil affairs have now been made non-cognizable and bailable.

"With regard to military and naval offences the right of arrest has been limited to public servants, and the offences have been made bailable. Jurisdiction under the Act has been limited to Courts of Session and Magistrates of the first class, who also possess authority to discharge an accused person if there is no *primâ facie* case against him. This power of discharge is also possessed by a commanding, naval or military officer with respect to a person brought before him. The final safeguard is that no Magistrate or Court can proceed

to the trial of any person for an offence under the Act, whether naval, military or civil, except with the consent of the Local Government or the Governor General in Council.

"With regard to newspapers in particular I think all reasonable protection is given by providing that a person must not wilfully communicate information relating to the naval, military or civil affairs of Government to any person to whom he knows it ought not in the interest of the State to be communicated *at that time.* Editors of newspapers claim to fulfil a public duty and function in disseminating information, and therefore should not be reluctant to bear the limited responsibility as to public affairs which is thus placed upon them, and which can be a burden to no right-minded person. Public officials are equally responsible under the Bill before us and rightly so. I cannot but think that much of the newspaper opposition to this Bill as amended by the Select Committee—and outside this Council there has not been much else—is, I will not say, factitious, but based on misconception, and I can only regret that our critics cannot regard the need for secrecy, permanent or temporary, in many civil affairs from the same point of view as Government. The Bill as now amended gives the fullest protection to every innocent person, and it would only be after careful consideration and with much reluctance that Government would consent to the prosecution of a person who appeared *primâ facie* guilty of some serious breach of the provisions of the law."

The Hon'ble DR ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA said:—"My Lord, though there has been a somewhat prolonged debate over the provisions of this Bill, I find myself unable to give a silent vote upon the motion now before us. The circumstances connected with the passage of this Bill through the Council have been of an exceptional character, equalled only by the exceptional character of the provisions which are embodied in the Bill. The Bill was introduced into the Council on the 28th August, 1903, and immediately after the Statement of Objects and Reasons for the new legislation was made public. My Lord, I feel it my duty to say that, though some of the objects of the Bill were made tolerably plain, the reasons were singularly few and obscure. Indeed, a superficial reader, either of the Statement of Objects and Reasons or of the speech of the Hon'ble Member in charge, might easily be left under the impression that the proposed legislation was of the most harmless and inoffensive character This, my Lord, is fair neither to the public nor to the Government. As Your Excellency was pleased to explain in Council on the 18th December, there has been no hurry about this legislation and the matter has been under consideration for very nearly ten years. It is natural to assume that the Government must have, at its disposal, materials which in the opinion of the Government, justify new legislation of such exceptional character. In fairness to the public, the Government ought to have placed these materials before them, specially when their interest is to be so seriously affected. My Lord, I confess that I labour under a weakness in that I prefer facts to assertions even when these assertions come from the highest official authorities. To my mind, it would have been more satisfactory if, instead of vague allusions to defects alleged to have been disclosed by experience, concrete illustrations had been given of the instances in which the existing law had failed or had been found to be defective or inoperative. I maintain, therefore, that no foundation has been laid on the solid basis of facts for this new piece of legislation, and I am almost tempted to draw the inference that if the facts and all the facts had been published, they would not have justified such of the provisions of the Bill as are open to the gravest objection.

"But if, my Lord, an extraordinary reticence was observed in the initial stage as to the reasons for this legislation, the circumstances under which the Bill was referred to the Select Committee were still more singular. The second reading of the Bill is the recognised occasion on which the principles of the measure have to be discussed. Two of our Hon'ble Colleagues—the Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Muhammad Saheb Bahadur and the Hon'ble Mr Gokhale—vigorously challenged the whole policy of the Bill, and their challenge was met practically by a refusal on the part of the Government to enter into any discussion of the principles of the measure. I will not pause to discuss the wisdom of such a course, but I will

add this much, that reticence like this is not calculated to inspire public confidence or to induce the public to believe that the Government was still prepared to listen to its reasonable representations. Meanwhile, the proposed measure had been examined and criticised by the public, and it would be idle to deny that it had met with the unqualified and unanimous disapproval of the entire non-official community But the public feeling which had been aroused in connection with the Bill, and to which emphatic expressions had been given in many quarters, was considerably appeased by the assurance given by Your Excellency that the Government was prepared, if convinced of the unsuitability of the language, to alter it, if proved to be guilty of obscurity, to correct it, and if shown to have gone too far, to modify their plans. My Lord, it is useless to conceal the fact that the disappointment of the public has been as keen as the expectations which Your Excellency's assurance had raised. We have it, my Lord, on the authority of the Select Committee, that substantial alterations have not been made in the Bill, for they do not hesitate to state that the Bill has not been so altered as to require re-publication. But I frankly concede that although many substantial improvements have been introduced by the Select Committee, yet the portion of the Bill relating to civil affairs is still open, in spite of the proposed definition, to very grave objections. I venture to think that it is an entirely false issue to raise, to assert that with all the qualifications introduced into the Bill, conviction will be well nigh impossible except in cases of the most flagrant description The real question is, is the language of the proposed enactment, in spite of an apparently elaborate definition, so uncertain, is its scope so unnecessarily wide, that it may catch in the net of criminal legislation persons who ought not to be prosecuted and thus effectively hamper the right of free public discussion? I have no hesitation in stating, that whatever the intentions of the Government may be, the provisions of the Bill will operate as a serious menace to journalism in this country. I cannot help thinking that this endeavour to invest with a secret character, information relating to civil affairs, indicates a sense of weakness in the governing body and also perhaps an unconscious tendency to avoid legitimate unfriendly criticisms. If there is any country in which the right of free public discussion is essential to good government, it is India, and there cannot be any reasonable room for doubt that the alarm which has been raised by eminent journalists of unquestionable repute, both European and Indian, is thoroughly well-founded.

"My Lord, I will only add that this measure has not merely met with the disapproval of the non-official public, but has been regarded as objectionable even in the highest official quarters. I will only read out the opinion of His Majesty's Judges of the Calcutta High Court which is significant in its brevity:—

'The Judges find it difficult to criticise the machinery by which it is proposed to attain the objects of the Bill without dealing with the questions of policy with which the Bill is concerned; and upon those questions they do not feel it to be within their province to touch. They, therefore, do not desire to offer any observations in detail upon the provisions of the Bill. They, however, at the same time, consider that certain of the provisions of the Bill are open to very grave objection.'

"One would have thought, my Lord, that expression of opinion like this would make the Government pause and reconsider the situation. We live, however, apparently in strange times when Government seems determined to push on this piece of repressive legislation which will be a standing menace to the liberty of the Press and to the fearless and honest criticism of State policy and which, however welcome it might have been in the middle ages in some semi-civilized country, would be a serious blot upon the Statute Book in any part of the Empire of Britain in the beginning of the twentieth century, and our regret, my Lord, is all the keener, that this has happened during the administration of Your Excellency who has ever followed the best traditions of English statesmanship in inviting public criticism even when such criticism was known to be unfriendly to the policy of the Government. I therefore deem it my duty to record my most emphatic protest against this Bill, though I might have supported it if it had been limited in its operation only to naval and military matters."

The Hon'ble NAWAB SAIYID MUHAMMAD said:—"My Lord, I have to make only a few observations before the motion is put to the vote. It is neces-

sary to recollect that, so far as naval and military affairs are concerned, there has been no disposition on the part of any of my Hon'ble Colleagues of the Select Committee to take exception to any provision that Government may consider necessary for the protection of State secrets connected with those affairs. There has also been a unanimity of opinion as regards 'civil affairs' in so far as they affect the relations of His Majesty's Government or of the Governor General in Council with any Foreign State. The only difference of opinion—and I must say it is an important one—is in regard to an indefinite and comprehensive provision in sub-clause (*b*) of the definition of 'civil affairs', and the publication by newspapers, under certain conditions, of information connected with Native States in India. And I regret that this difference still remains

"After carefully listening to all the arguments in favour of the words 'or any other important matters of State' I am unable to persuade myself that a case has been made out for their retention in the definition of 'civil affairs.' The opposition to this measure is not due to any apprehension that newspaper editors and others who happen to write or speak about public questions will have to reckon with the law directly the Bill is passed, but the fact remains that, at any time and more especially at a time of panic or irritation, the provisions of this measure may be enforced with the rigour which the letter of the law would permit. I submit that the Government should be well satisfied if State secrets connected with naval and military and even international or political affairs are safeguarded leaving their own civil affairs free for discussion and criticism, which have always, in the long run, benefited the Government as well as the public. Instead of thus curtailing the liberty and limiting the usefulness of the Press, the Government should, in my humble opinion, apply their remedies directly to the root of the evil by exercising greater control over their subordinates and by strict departmental discipline. As none of the important amendments has been accepted by the Council and as the Government have not been pleased to reconsider the position taken up, I regret I shall have to vote against the motion now before the Council."

The Hon'ble MR. GOKHALE said:—"My Lord, the motion now before the Council is only a formal one. But as it marks the conclusion of our discussion of this important measure, I would like to say a few words. My Lord, I greatly regret that Government should not have seen their way to accepting even a single one of the more important amendments of which notice had been given. This is the first time within my experience that a legislative measure has been opposed by all classes and all sections of the public in this country with such absolute unanimity. Of course with our Legislative Councils as they are constituted at present, the Government has the power to pass any law it pleases. But never before, I think, did the Government dissociate itself so completely from all public opinion—including Anglo-Indian public opinion—as it has done on the present occasion. I recognize that the responsibility for the good administration of the country rests primarily on the shoulders of the Government. But it is difficult to allow that this responsibility can be satisfactorily discharged, unless the Government was supported in its legislative and executive measures by some sort of public opinion. My Lord, Your Lordship has often declared that it was your constant aspiration to carry the public with you as far as possible in all important acts of your administration. I do not think it can be said that that aspiration has been in the smallest degree realized in the present case. The whole position is really most extraordinary and very painfully significant. Here we had a law, already in force, identical in character and identical in wording with the law obtaining in the other parts of the British Empire. The British Government in England, with its vast naval and military concerns and its foreign relations extending over the surface of the whole globe, has not found its law insufficient for its purpose. How then has the Government of India, with its more limited concerns, found it necessary to make the law more drastic in India? The explanation, I think, is simple. It is that while in England the Government dare not touch the liberty of the Press, no matter how annoying its disclosures may be, and has to reconcile itself to them as only so much journalistic enterprise, in India the unlimited power which the Government possesses inclines it constantly to repressive legislation. This single measure suffices to illustrate the enormous

difference between the spirit in which the administration is carried on in India and that in which it is carried on in England. My Lord, as the Bill is still open to serious objection, I must vote against this motion to pass it."

His Highness THE AGHA KHAN said —"When I entered this room I had not intended to do more than give a silent vote, but having been one of the members who had the honour of serving on the Select Committee I feel after the speeches we have heard that I ought to make a few remarks explaining why I approve of this measure, and why I gladly support it. The Bill as it now stands in my humble opinion does not threaten any one but a conscious offender. It only gives the Government the power to bring before the proper judicial authorities such persons as deliberately publish important information the publication of which is opposed to public interests and likely to injure the civil and military interests of the State.

"My Lord, I don't see how any one can feel any sympathy for such an offender. Of course, if the publisher is innocent and wrongfully prosecuted, the Law Courts will not punish him. The statement that Magistrates are not independent is to attack the very foundations of our judicial system. If such assertions are correct, the whole system of justice is radically wrong and requires immediate reform.

"My Lord, if the judicial authorities are competent to try the various criminal cases which come before them, surely they are competent to try cases arising from this Bill.

"For these reasons and after careful study of the measure, I am convinced that no innocent person will ever suffer by the passage of this Bill, while when the Bill is passed it may help to bring before justice some conscious offender, and I, therefore, support it.

"I have tried very hard to find some radical defect in the Bill, but don't find it defective, and the speeches of the Members opposed to the Bill leave me unconvinced as to the reasonableness of the opposition to this useful measure.

"Nothing in the Bill is more necessary in my humble opinion than the clause that guards important transactions between the Imperial Government and Feudatory States from being made public, and thus injuring the best interest of the Imperial as well as of Feudatory Governments.

"For these reasons I gladly support the Bill."

The Hon'ble RAI SRI RAM BAHADUR said:—"My Lord, I regret that the Bill as it stands now is not free from serious objections, and hence I am unable to give my vote in support of the motion to pass it. All the important amendments moved by the non-official Members have been rejected by this Council.

"My Lord, since the Vernacular Press Act of 1878, which was passed by the Government of Lord Lytton, and repealed under the regimé of his successor in 1882, no public measure affecting the liberty of the Press has created such a feeling of unrest throughout the length and breadth of the country and evoked so much hostile criticism from the public, as this Bill has done. The scope of the Act of 1878 was confined to the Vernacular Press only, but this Bill, if passed, will apply not only to newspapers conducted in the Oriental languages but also to those published in English. Thus both the Indian and Anglo-Indian Press will come within the scope of this legislation.

"My Lord, it is the existence of some grave emergency alone which can justify the introduction, and much less the passing, of a legislative measure like this. But no case of such necessity has been made out either by the speech of the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill, delivered at Simla, or any other official utterance made since then. The Statement of Objects and Reasons also does not throw much light on the subject. No concrete instances have been cited in which the existing law has failed to secure the desired object.

"The Bill, if passed, would unnecessarily interfere with the liberty of the subject and the freedom of the Press. The public expected that before such a measure is passed it ought to have been justified by the production of evidence that privileges hitherto enjoyed by the public Press have been abused and that it has been guilty of publishing official secrets relating to civil affairs which have prejudiced the Government or the public interest.

"The Indian Official Secrets Act, as already stated by me this forenoon, is only a reproduction of the Parliamentary Statute of 1889. The British Parliament has not found it necessary to even consider the desirability of making any such changes as now proposed by the Indian Legislature. The English Act is in force in the whole of the British Empire. Had that Act not proved effective in any respect, and had any real necessity been found to exist, Parliament would have felt itself bound to modify it.

"My Lord, the new provisions which are proposed now to be embodied and the alterations to be made in the Act of 1889 will materially affect the liberty of the Press in this country, both English and Indian, and will thus introduce a change on a very important subject which it is submitted was not contemplated at the passing of the English Statute, the prototype of the Indian Act.

"A reference to the Parliamentary debate and the proceedings of the Standing Committee on Law, when the English Act was passed, shows that it was the intention of the British Legislature that newspapers should not come within the operation of the Act. When the Bill came before that Committee, Lord Thring suggested that some punishment ought to attach to newspapers publishing such information. The remarks made by the Chairman of the Committee and Viscount Cross show that it was not intended that newspapers publishing such information should come under the Act.

"Another serious objection against the amended Bill is that it ignores altogether the way in which the information may have been obtained. It would make persons publishing any information, the publication of which may appear to Government undesirable, liable to prosecution, whether they had obtained that information innocently or not. The newspapers published in British India will be placed in a specially precarious condition in publishing information relating to Native States. The editor of a newspaper might receive the information from the Native Chief himself that the Government intends to pass certain orders or take some measures regarding him or his State. The editor, believing that the orders, if carried out, or the measures, if taken, would cause grave injustice, and with the view of preventing such injustice, may criticise them in his newespaper. But under the provisions of the Bill no amount of good intention would be of any avail to him if the Government considered that the publication of the matter affected its relation with the Native State.

"The expression 'public interest' is capable of being interpreted with the greatest elasticity. To one set of persons public interest may appear identical with the interest of the people, whilst according to the official view generally, public interest would mean interest of the Government for the time being.

"Further it is impossible to lay down any criterion as to what should or should not be considered 'affairs of such a confidential nature' that 'the public interest' would suffer by their disclosure. Even the insertion of the word 'important' before the expression 'matters of State' in the definition of 'civil affairs' in sub-clause (*b*), just now made on the motion of the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill, would not remove this difficulty The word 'important' is capable of being interpreted with as much elasticity as the expressions noticed above. The evidence of an officer of the department of Government who may start the prosecution, coupled with the fact that such prosecution was undertaken with the sanction of Government, will be sufficient to influence the judgment of the presiding officer of an average Indian Court in the mufassal.

"The Indian editors of newspapers will be placed in a more disadvantageous position than their Anglo-Indian *confreres*, as the trial of the latter will be by jury, a privilege which will not be enjoyed by the former.

"My Lord, the Bill, as amended, if passed into law, will tend to curtail to an unnecessary extent the freedom of the Press and will be harmful to the interests of the public. Instead of placing a piece of legislation of such objectionable character on the Indian Statute Book and thus adopting the policy of penalizing the publication of information relating to matters of public interest, the more proper and efficacious course to be followed by Government would

be to exercise a greater and more effective control over its subordinates, as has been observed by some of the speakers who have preceded me.

"My Lord, had the scope of the Bill been confined to matters relating to military and naval affairs only, it would not have been open to the serious objections urged against it. The speakers who have just addressed the Council against this motion have very eloquently and cogently given the reasons why this Bill should not be passed into law. I fully endorse the views expressed by them and vote against the passing of the Bill."

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said:—"I just wish to make one or two remarks on the Bill, because I do not think that it would be quite right for me to give a silent vote in support of it. In the first place, I should like to say very clearly and definitely that I have a strong conception of the existence of the evil which this Bill is intended to meet. I have sympathy with the Hon'ble Mr. Morison, who comes from the United Provinces, in not realising as clearly the necessity for the Bill as men who are accustomed to work here I suppose that the work in the United Provinces is very much akin to what I had to do in the Central Provinces, where the Press is not very numerous, not very strong perhaps, and not very inquisitive. But since I have come to Bengal I have felt that there has been a great evil in respect of the relations between Government offices and the Press. I do not wish to enter into any detail, but I desire to state this, that I have found papers given perfectly freely to the Press which were marked confidential, I have found notes relating solely to the conduct of cases in the offices commented on in the newspapers; I have found demi-official letters which I have myself written finding their way to the Press, so that I have actually adopted the rule when I write a demi-official letter of keeping the copy in my own office box, instead of placing it in the office file. That of course makes me do precisely what a business man would do, as we have heard, in respect of correspondence affecting his business, but I need not say what an immense, what an intolerable, increase of work and responsibility and burden it means when I am unable to use my office for this legitimate purpose. Now I think, my Lord, in the first place, that this is due, or largely due, to the fact that there is no conscience whatsoever with regard to communication of confidential information; and I think that this is due partly to the fact that, whatever may have been intended, it was believed that it was no offence to communicate civil secrets. And, if there is one thing which this Bill will achieve which will be of advantage, it will be that it will enable people to understand that it is an offence to communicate important confidential affairs without the authority of the officer who is competent to give such authority.

"Then I wish to say distinctly that I entirely agree, to a certain extent, within certain limits, with the view that many officers do not exercise sufficient control over their offices I propose certainly to endeavour to introduce some reform in this way, but the idea that we should meet this by turning our public offices into private offices, and by putting constables and policemen to turn off everyone who was not able to disprove himself an idler, indicates, I am afraid, a very great want of appreciation both of the manner in which such work would be done by the police, and also of the view which would be entertained by the public generally of any such proposal. And I would also say that we cannot under the circumstances of public offices, and the necessity there is for putting everything on record, as has already been pointed out—we cannot meet the difficulty merely by controlling our offices: we must emphasise our right to prevent the theft of official secrets; and we must be able to interfere when gross and flagrant offences occur. I wish to say that this is the point on which I take my stand. It has been admitted on all sides by this Council that the Government have a right to keep their own secrets. That is a thing which we all admit, but it is not a thing which we enforce. But it is theft to take them away, and this is done habitually. It is done by inducements being offered to men to give information: it is done by the readiness with which illicit information is received; and it is sometimes done altogether against the public interest. And here I think that we have a fallacy which has come more than once into the discussion. The public interest is one thing, and the interest of a section of the community is another; and I feel very strongly upon

this point, that these revelations which have been made of our official acts and of our discussions of great public questions, while they were still going forward, have sometimes been contrary to the public interest although they may have been in the interest of a section of the community which was prepared to pay for them.

"The last thing which I should like to say is this, that I am astonished to find my Hon'ble friend Dr. Mukhopadhyaya speaking of this Bill as a serious menace to journalism in India. The menace, as he himself defines it, is this, that the editor must decide whether the information which he is about to publish is of such a confidential nature that the public interest will suffer by its publication. That is to say, what is going to take place is this, that an editor will be called upon to think before he publishes something whether it will injure the public interests to publish it. I think that that will be a very great advance in journalism in certain parts of India, and I think that it is an advance that ought to be secured, and the Bill secures it without running any risk whatsoever.

"I took exception some time ago to certain provisions of the Bill. These have been amended, and I am surprised to think that Hon'ble Members should come up and say that the Bill is exactly as it stood before, and that nothing has been yielded to criticism, when we have, in respect of civil affairs, the great change which has been already effected in the Bill. Still, while the Bill is being read we hear Hon'ble Members speaking of the Bill as providing for the suppression of publication in regard to 'other matters of State.' They do not go on to point out that there is a safeguard in that very clause, where these affairs are defined to be 'of such a confidential nature that the public interest would suffer by their disclosure.' I believe it is of the essence of the case that this proviso should have been introduced it is also of the essence of the case to notice that under section 5 offences in regard to civil matters are not cognisable: it is also of the essence of the case to notice that under section 7 the consent of the Local Government is required for a prosecution. What I especially desire to say, my Lord, is this, that we cannot meet this evil which exists without creating certain conscience in regard to these matters; and it is most desirable to make it an offence to publish information which it is contrary to the public interest to publish. On the other hand, this Bill, while publishing this declaration, and making this an offence, is so carefully safeguarded that there can be no honest or legitimate interest that can in any way suffer loss."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"I should like to make certain observations in summing up this debate. I have observed a marked and agreeable contrast between the tone of the speeches that have been delivered today and that have been characterised by very general moderation, and the criticisms of this Bill that were popularly made when it was first introduced, and that have even survived in some quarters up to the eleventh hour. I attribute this contrast to two reasons. In the first place, the modifications that we have introduced into the Bill have, I believe, removed the greater part at any rate of the objections that were entertained to it; and nowhere, I am sure, is the difference between the Bill as it was originally framed, and the Bill as it is now, better appreciated than by the acute intelligence of the Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh, though in his concluding speech he affected to shut his eyes to the fact. Secondly, it is my experience that it is much more difficult to make exaggerated statements at this table than it is to write them in the Press. For here an answer is possible, and both sides of the case are heard. This is the first occasion upon which the Government have had an opportunity of stating their case upon the details as well as the principles of this Bill, and I think that as a result of this discussion it stands out in a different and clearer perspective.

"Nevertheless, we have had in the debate that has just closed an echo of some at any rate of the apprehensions and alarms that found such wide expression in the earlier phases of the case. To these I desire, before we take the final vote upon the Bill, to offer some reply. Though I think, and have already argued, that the Bill is a necessary, and is certain to be a useful, measure in practice, I am not one of those who regard it as an extremely important or a heroic piece of legislation. It most certainly does not mark, on the part of the

Government of India, any sudden change of policy, or desire to enter upon a course either of official secrecy or of anxiety to punish or proscribe those who may not agree with them. As I remarked when I spoke on an earlier stage of the Bill, it is a measure that has long been on the stocks, with a view to remove the anomaly of the present situation under which, as I shall presently show, the existing Act was intended to do something which most authorities are agreed that it does not do and it was an accident that the actual amending Act was proposed this year rather than at any time during the past six or seven years. Ever since the Act of 1889 was passed it has been inoperative, both here and in England, owing to the extreme ambiguity and carelessness of the language that was employed. It was long ago decided to revise the Act in India, whenever the occasion presented itself, and I think it would be found that the same question has been discussed in England, though the conditions of Parliamentary life render it difficult to carry through the House of Commons any measure that is not imperatively called for by the political exigencies of the hour. The Government of India desired to amend the Act for two reasons; firstly, because in practice they had found it to be absolutely useless in the naval and military cases which it was supposed to cover, and, secondly, because they had been informed by their legal advisers that it could not be put into operation in any civil cases, should this require to be done, owing to the extremely imperfect way in which it had been framed. Now it does not appear to me to be good statesmanship to leave a measure which, owing to such causes as these, has become a dead letter, on the Statute Book, any more than it is good horticulture to leave a dead bough o na tree. The Act required amendment some time or other, and the opportunity was taken to amend it. I readily admit that we did not at first proceed very skilfully about it. When a Bill is badly drawn in the first place, it is very difficult to amend it by a well-drawn Bill, and I think that our first attempt was open to well-merited criticism. I am far from claiming that this is a perfect Bill now. But, at at any rate, it expresses what the original Act meant very much better than the original Act expressed it, while by virtue of its greater precision of language it should be less and not more obnoxious to those who resent any interference by the State at all.

"It will be obvious from what I have said that the Government mainly rest their case on the proposition that the Act of 1889 was intended to cover civil secrets, though it failed to do so; and that we are merely, therefore, carrying out the original intention, though we are doing it in a manner that affords, as I have said, greater protection to the individual than was ever contemplated in 1889. That this view of the original object is the correct one, is, I think, incontestable. I was in the House of Commons in 1889 when the Bill was passed in England. In so far as it was explained at all, stress was laid, as the Hon'ble Sri Ram Bahadur has pointed out, upon the naval and military origin of the Bill. But nobody paid much attention to it; and it passed through almost without comment. In the House of Lords, however, the Lord Chancellor clearly stated that the objects of the measure were two-fold, namely, first, to punish the disclosure of naval and military secrets, and, secondly, the disclosure in certain circumstances of official secrets. The Lord Chancellor only described one set of circumstances, but it is quite clear from his remarks that he did not regard the Bill, as claimed by the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale, as exclusively confined to naval and military affairs When the Bill was enacted in India in the same year, the Indian authorities were much more explicit: though I observe that the critics of the Bill today have observed a judicious silence as to what was said on that occasion. Sir Andrew Scoble, who has been quoted, spoke in the most clear and unmistakable way. He said that the offences which the Bill was intended to reach were the wrongful obtaining of information in regard to any matter of State importance, and the wrongful communication of such information. How in the face of this is it possible for any one to argue that the Indian Act of 1889 was not expressly intended to protect civil secrets? Lord Lansdowne was scarcely less explicit, for he based his defence of the measure exclusively upon the publication in a native newspaper of a garbled version of a confidential note by a high officer of Government, not about naval or military matters, but about the policy of the Government of India towards Kashmir, and he said that this was an illustration of the

kind of malpractices against which the Bill was directed, and that it should be generally known that the new law was intended to be put in force in such cases in future. If this were not clear enough by itself, I might refer to the title of the Act, which was not Naval and Military Secrets Act, but Official Secrets Act, and to the preamble, which recited the expediency of preventing the disclosure, not of naval and military secrets, but of official documents and information. The same inference is to be deduced from the language of the Act about offices and official places. Indeed, it is really inconceivable that anyone should hold an opposite opinion.

"Now, having, as I think, conclusively established that the Act of 1889 was directed quite as much against the disclosure of civil secrets as of naval or military secrets, I want to put the question —Is there a single Hon'ble Member at this table, or a single fair-minded person in this country, who would take up the position that the State is entitled to protection for its naval and military secrets, but not for its civil secrets, and that any of its citizens is to be at liberty to disclose these with absolute impunity, except in so far as they may fall incidentally under the ordinary criminal law? With all respect I say that I cannot conceive of such a position being taken up by any sensible man. It would mean that any secret treaty or negotiation might be divulged, any change in taxation let out in advance, any steps to check or defeat some insidious conspiracy revealed—for fear of invading the so-called independence of the individual, which very often means no more than the impunity to do wrong without being punished for it. We hear a good deal now-a-days about the rights of the individual, and everybody is naturally interested in defending them. But there is such a thing also as the rights of the State, and it seems to me to be part of the elementary conception of a State, *i.e.*, an organised body appointed to administer the affairs of a community, that it should be at liberty to protect its own confidential secrets. Well, then, I ask next, is there anything in the circumstances of India that should render this country exempt from the application of this simple and elementary rule? Is it not notorious that this is a country where it is very difficult to keep matters confidential, and where there are frequent and sometimes most reprehensible disclosures? Till the Bill was introduced I never heard of anybody who doubted this, and only the other day I read this passage in a Bombay newspaper, the *Bombay Gazette*, which is by no means a friendly critic of the Government of India or of the present Bill, but which speaks with an experience of the country much greater than any temporary resident here, like myself, can possibly claim —

'To say that the measure now on the legislative anvil is likely to be the terrible instrument that some critics pretend to fear, is ridiculous. That there is urgent necessity for some such measure—not essentially the same in detail as the present one—is undeniable. Information which it is in the interest of everyone of us should be temporarily kept strictly secret, leaks out, and infinite mischief is done thereby. Instances occur with great frequency. The utmost care is taken to prevent information of this class becoming known to the undue advantage of unprincipled persons, but in vain. The contents of documents are known in the bazar before they reach the person to whom they are addressed. Even "coded" telegrams are unsafe, and we doubt if there is a single journal in India which cannot quote instances in which complaints of such occurrences have reached it. As a case in point, we may mention that of the annual Financial Statement, which is again almost due. Year after year a certain number of copies are printed in the Government Press, placed under cover and sealed, forwarded to the Accountant-General in Bombay with instructions that they must not be delivered until twelve noon on the day the Statement is presented to the Council. These instructions are most religiously followed; yet the whole contents of those documents can be ascertained in the bazar the previous day, and the information to be found under the heading "Ways and Means" is publicly discussed and operated upon. Opium figures find their way into the bazar with even greater celerity, and it is a matter of common notoriety that items of greatest importance outstrip the recognised sources of communication. We are unwilling to believe that subordinate officials in Bombay are responsible. We imagine that, if the Official Secrets Bill, with all its present imperfections, were in force, it would not injure the subordinate nearly so much as we are asked to believe. The man to get at is he who, having official secrets in his possession, fills his pockets by speculation on the strength of them.'

"The argument contained in the above extract has further received the most emphatic and authoritative corroboration at the hands of my Hon'ble

Colleague Sir Edward Law and also from the Lieutenant-Governor, speaking from his own experience. I hope, therefore, now to have established three propositions. firstly, that in amending the Act of 1889, we are merely putting back into it what was always intended to be there; secondly, that the protection of civil secrets is among the primary rights of a civilised State, and, thirdly, that in India there is not less but admittedly greater need for the exercise of this right than in many other countries.

"There only remains for me to examine whether under the terms of our Bill the re-assertion of this right has been made in a manner that is likely to be fraught with any real danger to the individual. We heard a good deal in the debate this morning about the presumption of the English law that a man is innocent until he is proved to be guilty. Is there anything in this Bill that will put the innocent man in peril?

"I have said nothing so far about the concessions that we have made to public criticism in the modifications that we have introduced in this Bill: nor have I time to allude to them now. In the opinion of many of the foremost of our original critics they have taken the whole sting out of the measure. But there is one concession that I must point to with reference to the question that I have just asked. Our endeavour to define civil affairs, which were not defined at all in 1889, has been undertaken exclusively with the object of removing popular apprehension, and of restricting our own rights. But you may then reply that we have not been particularly successful. Well, from the point of view from which this remark is made, nothing I am afraid that we could do would be successful. We might go on specifying and specifying the sort of thing that is a civil affair. But however far we went, there would always be an unspecified residuum, and if this were exempted from the operation of the Act, then we should probably find the most flagrant and culpable offence of all perpetrated in the very unnamed category which we had been foolish enough to omit That is the reason why we have left in those words 'or other matters of State,' though we have still further limited our power of intervention by requiring that they shall in all cases be important matters of State. If the words had been left out altogether, the chances are that the Bill would have once more proved to be a dead letter, for when we wanted, if we ever did want, to apply it, we should probably have found that we had just failed to provide for the one case in which protection was essential I have seen it asked, if so wide a definition is to be left in the Bill, of what use it is to specify the relations of Government with Foreign States or Native States, or fiscal arrangements, in particular? The answer is that the more you specify, the more you restrict, that the cases named are illustrative as well as specific, and that they afford a clue to the Courts and to the public of the nature of offences which it is intended to penalise under the Bill. When these cases are specifically mentioned in the first place, and when all other matters of State which they do not cover are further restricted to important cases, and when in the case of all them it has to be established to the satisfaction of the Court that they are of such a confidential nature that the public interest would suffer by their disclosure, so far from thinking that these provisions are ever likely to be used for harassment, I should be inclined to say that the Government has so tied itself up as to render action well nigh impossible, except in circumstances of such extreme heinousness that we hope that they will never occur, while, if they did occur, no two opinions could be held about them.

"It seems to me that in matters of this description there is a very common tendency to assume the most far-fetched hypotheses, and to argue as if everybody were likely simultaneously to act in a manner in which as a matter of fact people do not act. For instance, from some of the criticisms that have been made upon the Bill in the public Press it might be inferred that the people of India exist under a Government which allows no freedom of thought or utterance, and which is a scarcely disguised engine of oppression. Similarly, one might assume that the Press and the public are every day already, or are capable of being, guilty of acts qualified to keep them perpetually under the ban of the law. And yet we all of us know that both of these hypotheses are purely fanciful; that we have the freest Government in the world, and that though bad cases sometimes occur, and in India, as I have said, much more frequently than in England, yet the sense of public honour and civic duty is more highly

developed under British institutions than in any other country. British Governments do not readily assume the role of prosecutor, much less of persecutor, and even if they did, they would very speedily repent of the enterprise. May we not assume in looking at the future operation of this Bill that the factors we are dealing with are Governments possessing some sense of responsibility, Courts retaining some share of independence, and I would add a public which, whatever it may say when excited, has a very considerable confidence in both? If this assumption be a fair one, I think it impossible that any real injustice should be perpetrated under this Bill, and if it were, then I would add that from that moment the Act would be doomed.

"My own view, therefore, of the Bill is a relatively very modest one. I regard it as a measure of justifiable precaution, investing the State with a power for the protection of important interests which every State ought to possess, and which but for an ambiguity in the existing law we should possess already. Further, I think that the real value of the Bill will be negative rather than positive, that is, it will act as a deterrent rather than as a penal weapon. People will be more careful than they have hitherto been about disclosures, which every man at the bottom of his heart knows to be dishonourable and injurious to the public interests. Lord Lansdowne's Bill has been in operation for nearly fifteen years, and there has never been a prosecution under it. This has been because, even if the prosecution had been attempted, it would have been inoperative owing to the imperfect nature of the Act. If the present Bill be passed under scrutiny fifteen years hence, so far from the intervening record being one of arrests and trials, I should not be surprised if it were equally blank. But this would be for the much more creditable and satisfactory reason that infringement of the law had been prevented by the power to punish it, and that important official secrets had not been divulged, because divulgation had been made unpleasant and even perilous. If my anticipations are in the least correct, then I think that the Council may pass this measure into law with a perfectly clear conscience, and with the conviction that they are adding not an instrument of terror, but only a weapon of the most elementary self-protection, to the armoury of the State."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 11th March, 1904.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

CALCUTTA:
The 11th March 1904.



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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

APPROPRIATION REPORT

ON

THE ACCOUNT

OF

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FOR

1902-1903.

BY

O. T. BARROW,

OFFG. COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL.

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APPROPRIATION REPORT

ON

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THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FOR

1902-1903.

GENERAL REVIEW.

Throughout the report the rupee figures are in thousands of rupees and the sterling figures in hundreds of £, thus 10,64 reads as ten lakhs and sixty four thousands of Rupees, and £71,2 reads as seventy-one thousand and two hundreds of pounds sterling. The rupee figures are converted into sterling amounts at R15=£1.

The Budget Estimate of 1902-3 closed with the small surplus of £837,7. The favourable conditions with which the year commenced, might be considered as justifying the expectation of a higher surplus but, subject as the Indian finances are to climatic and other influences, a continuance of those conditions could not be positively relied upon, and the Estimates were accordingly framed with caution. Large remissions of Land Revenue and the repeal and reduction of certain taxes were at the same time provided for, and liberal grants were placed at the disposal of Provincial Governments, partly as compensation for the losses caused by the remissions referred to and partly to enable them to carry out improvements in Sanitation, Education, and Public Works, and to incur increased expenditure on other Administrative objects. These measures were calculated to entail a reduction of £1,511,2 in Imperial Revenues, and in addition thereto new expenditure for improving the efficiency of the army and raising the pay of the British troops was also provided for to the extent of £1,000,0 and £226,0, respectively.

2. The actual results turned out to be more satisfactory than anticipated, and the year closed with a surplus of £3,069,5. There were improvements under every head of revenue with large reductions of expenditure under almost every head of charge. Land Revenue showed an increase of £646,8, while there was a decrease of £156,0 in the charges under that head. Opium yielded an increase of £263,4 in the revenue, while there was a decrease of £124,8 in the expenditure. Excise Revenue showed an improvement of £306,4, while Customs, after deducting refunds, showed an excess of £312,5. The Army contributed £235,8 to the increase of revenue and £318,3 to the decrease in expenditure, while the Civil Departments showed the important decrease of £439,6 in the charges.

3. The result of these and other improvements was the surplus of £3,069,5, mentioned above, showing an increase of £2,231,8 over the Budget. The surplus would have been higher, but for additional grants of £266,7 in aid of Provincial revenues, which transferred a portion of the improvement from the Imperial to the Provincial Section of the accounts. One of the principal contributors to the general improvement was Berar, which was leased out in perpetuity to the British Government from 1st October 1902, and for the net revenue from which no provision existed in the Budget. The amount contributed by that province to the general surplus was £226,9.

4. No important change in classification was made during the year in regard to revenue and expenditure.

5. The following summary gives the Budget and Account figures of 1902-3, which ar reviewed in this report. The details will be found in the statements on pages 171 to 186:—

Receipts Budget.	Receipts Accounts.		Revenue and Expenditure.	Outgoings Budget.	Outgoings Accounts.
£	£			£	£
45,500,4	47,380,9	A	Principal Heads of Revenue	7,996,0	7,635,1
764,2	867,7	B	Interest	1,915,1	1,832,7
1,377,1	1,429,9	C	Post Office	1,354,0	1,346,8
831,4	877,0	C	Telegraph	945,2	909,7
66,2	411,2	C	Mint	111,3	424,0
1,264,7	1,322,4	D	Civil Departments	12,128,8	11,689,2
573,2	631,0	E	Miscellaneous	4,228,3	4,494,0
...	...	F	Famine	991,3	982,6
19,949,4	20,133,9	H	Railways	19,654,5	19,905,0
2,696,7	2,769,0	J	Irrigation	2,622,4	2,575,2
457,9	486,9	K	Other Public Works	5,289,2	5,297,1
889,2	1,125,0	L	Army Services	17,664,7	17,346,4
...	...	M	Provincial Surplus + or Deficit —	—1,368,1	—72,4
...	...		Imperial Surplus + or Deficit —	+837,7	+3,069,5
74,370,4	77,434,9		TOTAL	74,370,4	77,434,9

Receipts. Budget.	Receipts. Accounts.		Other Transactions.	Outgoings. Budget.	Outgoings. Accounts.
837,7	3,069,5		Imperial Surplus or Deficit as above	...	...
3,813,3	2,630,0	N	Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue	8,151,6	7,383,0
1,041,2	1,039,6	O	Permanent Debt	...	...
...	...	O	Temporary Debt	...	500,0
543,1	649,4	P	Unfunded Debt	...	...
...	1,117,2	Q	Deposits and Advances	979,1	...
...	17,6	R	Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	317,9	...
...	87,6	RR	Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments	22,7	...
562,4	...	T	Remittances	...	1,227,1
16 500,0	18,237,0	U	Secretary of State's Bills	16,837,4	18,461,0
17,894,1	18,573,4	V	Cash Balance, April 1st	...	...
...	...		Ditto, March 31st	14,883,1	17,850,2
41,191,8	45,421,3		GRAND TOTAL	41,191,8	45,421,3

Comparison with the year 1901-2.

6. The comparison in respect of revenues with the year 1901-2 is as follows:—

Revenues.	1901-2.	1902-3	Difference, 1902-3. Greater (+) or less (—).	
	£	£	£	R
Principal Heads of Revenue	46,601,7	47,380,9	+779,2	+1,16,88
Interest	785,7	867,7	+82,0	+12,30
Post Office	1,383,7	1,429,9	+46,2	+6,93
Telegraph	908,1	877,0	—31,1	—4,66
Mint	555,4	411,2	—14,42	—21,63
Civil Departments	1,261,2	1,322,4	+61,2	+9,18
Miscellaneous	628,0	631,0	+3,0	+45
Railways	20,226,0	20,133,9	—92,1	—13,82
Irrigation	2,537,6	2,769,0	+231,4	+34,71
Other Public Works	479,5	486,9	+7,4	+1,11
Receipts by Military Department	977,6	1,125,0	+147,4	+22,11
TOTAL	76,344,5	77,434,9	+1,090,4	+1,63,56

7. The important variations under *Principal Heads of Revenue* are the following:—

	£	R
Land Revenue	+148,9	+22,33
Opium	−353,6	−53,04
Salt	+24[illegible],1	+36,76
Stamps	+27,3	+4,10
Excise	+350,0	+52,50
Provincial Rates	+4,2	+64
Customs	+144,6	+21,69
Forest	+140,7	+21,11
Other Heads	+72,0	+10,79
TOTAL	+779,2	+1,16,88

8. Under *Land Revenue*, the increase was principally due to the inclusion of the collections in Berar which became a British Province from 1st October 1902 Madras also showed some increase due to the recovery of a large amount of arrears of previous years. In the Punjab and Bombay there were considerable decreases due to a large amount of arrears having been collected in the preceding year and the net result would have been a falling-off in the year under report, but for the receipts from Berar, which amounted to 70,08. Under *Opium*, the average price realized at the sales of Bengal opium was R1,144·9 per chest against R1,297 obtained in the previous year. This resulted in a decrease of 73,16. The export of Malwa opium for China, on the other hand, showed some improvement and brought in an increase of 17,76. The increase under *Salt* was contributed by all the provinces, and was generally attributable to increased consumption due to an improvement in the material condition of the people. In Madras, it was also due to traders having paid the duty in cash to a greater extent than usual, instead of availing themselves of the option of taking credit for six months on lodging Government paper as security, while in Bombay there was a recovery of duty on salt issued on credit bonds in the preceding year. The *Stamp* revenue declined in most of the provinces owing to local causes, and would have been below the actuals of the previous year but for the inclusion of the receipts in Berar which contributed 4,42. Under *Excise*, there were increases in all the provinces due to better settlement of licenses, enhancement of fees, suppression of illicit practices and prosperity of the consuming classes, Madras contributing the largest increase (13,08) and Berar contributing 9,14. Under *Provincial Rates*, the receipts follow those under *Land Revenue*, and the result would have been a decrease but for the receipts from Berar which contributed 5,64. Under *Customs*, the increase occurred chiefly in export duties in Burma and was the outcome of large exports of rice. Under *Forest*, the increase occurred chiefly in Burma (8,65), the Central Provinces (4,01), the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (3,09) and the Punjab (1,40), and was due to more extended sales and large supplies to the Railways and the Ordnance Departments. The receipts in Berar contributed an increase of 1,67. Of the increase under *Other Heads*, Assessed Taxes contributed 6,16 and Tributes 4,53, the latter due to the recovery of arrears.

9. Under *Interest*, the increase occurred mostly in England and was due to the temporary investment of larger sums and to higher rates being obtained for them. Under *Post Office*, the increase represents the annual development of the revenue and the special receipts brought in by the Coronation Durbar. Under *Telegraph*, the reduction of the foreign tariff, which came into force from 1st March 1902, was responsible for the decrease. Under *Mint*, there was no coinage during the year out of purchased silver as in the preceding year, which accounts for the decline. Under *Civil Departments*, there were increases under *Police* (2,09) due to large recoveries on account of police supplied to public bodies, punitive police and village police, *Marine* (4,15) due to large realizations of coast light dues in Burma, and heavy

recoveries from His Majesty's Imperial Government on account of Royal Indian Marine vessels employed on Imperial Service and passages supplied to officers deputed to Somaliland; *Education* (1,34) due to the inclusion of the receipts in Berar as well as to large receipts in school and college fees, *Medical* (95) due to a special contribution from the Victoria Memorial Scholarship Fund and heavy college and nursing fees; and *Scientific and other Minor Departments* (1,10) due to large sales of Quinine in the Cinchona Plantations, of unserviceable cattle in the Hissar Cattle Farm, and of maps and instruments in the Surveyor General's Office. The excess under *Miscellaneous* was small and was due to variations under several heads.

10 Under *Railway Revenue*, the large falling-off (13,82) occurred chiefly on the East Indian Railway (36,52) due to the abnormal depression in the coal trade and the introduction during the year of a lower coal tariff, on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway (31,25) to a heavy decline in goods traffic, following on the cessation of the famine, and on the North-Western Railway to smaller exports to Europe and the coast ports of the Bombay Presidency. There were, on the other hand, some improvements on the other lines, the most noticeable of which were that on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway (10,01) due to general development of traffic and the opening of the Midnapur-Jherria Branch, that on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway (9,23) due to an improvement in coaching-tariff connected with the Coronation Durbar and general development of goods traffic, that on the Southern Mahratta Railway (8,49) due to an improvement in passenger traffic attributable to the withdrawal of plague precautionary measures and the installation of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, and a larger goods traffic; that on the Indian Midland Railway (6,37) due to the special traffic connected with the Delhi Durbar and the more favourable wheat and cotton crops, that on the South Indian Railway (5,37) due to the opening of the Pamban Branch; that on the Eastern Bengal State Railway (5,08) due to a larger flow of pilgrim traffic to Puri *vid* the Bengal-Nagpur route; and that on the Burma Railways (4,34) due to an increase in 3rd class fares and the steady demand for Burma paddy. The receipts from Guaranteed Railways also showed a net increase of 4,68, due chiefly to a steady increase of 3rd class passenger traffic on those lines.

11. The large increase under *Irrigation Receipts* was due to the development of irrigation from the canals in the Punjab and to a better *Kharif* season in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh The small excess under *Other Public Works* was due to better receipts from the rents and sale of buildings, sale of old materials, ferry tolls and other miscellaneous items. Under *Receipts by Military Department* the large increase was due to credits taken for the value of elephants transferred to the Burma Government with the Khedda Department and of mules and stores sent to Somaliland, to larger sale-proceeds of regimental cast horses and unserviceable stores, including the machinery of the late Gunpowder Factory, Ishapore, and to more subscriptions to the Indian Military Service Family Pension Fund.

12. A comparison of the expenditure side is given below :—

	1901-2.	1902-3.	Difference, 1902-3. Greater (+) or less (—)	
	£	£	£	R
Direct Demands on the Revenues	7,444,2	7,635,1	+190,9	+28,63
Interest	1,944,3	1,832,7	—111,6	—16,74
Post Office	1,280,6	1,346,8	+66,2	+9,93
Telegraph	904,2	909,7	+5,5	+83
Mint	504,0	424,0	—80,0	—12,00
Civil Departments	11,146,8	11,689,2	+542,4	+81,36
Miscellaneous	4,139,4	4,494,0	+354,6	+53,19
Famine	884,5	982,6	+98,1	+14,71
Railways	19,379,4	19,905,0	+525,6	+78,84
Irrigation	2,364,7	2,575,2	+210,5	+31,58
Other Public Works	4,565,9	5,297,1	+731,2	+1,09,68
Army Services	15,764,0	17,346,4	+1,582,4	+2,37,36
	70,322,0	74,437,8	+4,115,8	+6,17,37

13. Under *Direct Demands on the Revenues*, the principal excesses were 7,56 under *Refunds and Drawbacks*, 7,17 under *Land Revenue*, 5,97 under *Opium*, 3,45 under *Excise* and 6,93 under *Forest*. Against these excesses there was a decrease of 3,26 under *Assignments and Compensations*. Under *Refunds and Drawbacks*, the excess was due partly to special adjustments of tributes and survey and settlement charges in Burma and Bengal, but chiefly to large refunds of customs duty in Bombay. Under *Land Revenue*, the increase was due to the inclusion of Berar expenditure and to high charges on account of District Administration in Burma and the North-West Frontier Province and Survey and Settlement in the Punjab, North-West Frontier Province and Madras. The increase under *Opium* was due to large payments to cultivators owing to a better outturn of the crop. The excess under *Excise* occurred in Burma (2,47) and Bengal (89), and was due in the former case to the introduction of revised arrangements for the sale of opium in that province. Under *Forest*, there were specially extensive timber operations in Central Provinces and Burma, and special charges on account of acquisition of land and purchase of elephants in Madras The decrease under *Assignments and Compensations* was due to the payment of arrears in Bombay, and some special compensations in the Central Provinces in the preceding year.

14. Under *Interest* the decrease was due to larger transfers to State Railways and Irrigation Works on account of interest on capital outlay incurred for them. The increase under *Post Office* was due partly to the expansion of the department and partly to the requirements of the Coronation Durbar. The decrease under *Mint*, was the result of a decrease of 22,66 under transfer of net profits to the Gold Reserve Fund and an increase of 11,50 under loss on coinage, due to the heavy recoinage operations of the year. Under *Civil Departments*, the principal increases were 22,92 under *General Administration*, 9,39 under *Police*, 27,99 under *Education*, 14,46 under *Medical*, and 19,86 under *Political*. The increase under *General Administration* was in the charges on account of staff and household and tour expenses of heads of administrations. The excess under *Police* was contributed by Berar (4,48) and North-West Frontier Province (7,06), which latter became a separate province only from 9th November 1901. The increase under *Education* was chiefly under Government Schools and Grants-in-aid, and was contributed by all the provinces. Under *Medical*, there was larger outlay on Hospitals and Dispensaries as well as on measures connected with the plague The increase under *Political* was due partly to special political expenditure and partly to the charges connected with the Delhi Durbar. Under *Miscellaneous*, there were increases of 8,99 under *Superannuation Allowances and Pensions* both in India and England, of 4,00 under *Stationary and Printing*, chiefly in England, and of 40,50 under *Miscellaneous*, due chiefly to the writing-off of irrecoverable *taccavi* loans in the Punjab and Bombay, and to the Coronation celebration charges in almost all the provinces. The increase under *Famine* was chiefly under Construction of Protective Irrigation Works and Reduction or Avoidance of Debt. Under *Railways*, there was an increase of 50,23 in the working expenses of State Railways, due partly to increased traffic and extra mileage run, but chiefly to special expenditure found obligatory on the maintenance and renewal of permanent-way and on bridges and rolling-stock The payment of interest and annuity on State Railways in India and England also showed an excess of 34,28, while there were decreases of 6,96 in the payment of surplus profits and interest to the Guaranteed Companies. Under *Irrigation* the increase was due to the maintenance and repairs of greater lengths of canals opened for irrigation, to increased interest charges on the additional capital outlay, and to a large expenditure on Minor Works from the special grant of 25 lakhs sanctioned for the purpose. The increase under *Other Public Works* was due to larger programme of works in the year under report than in the preceding year. Under *Army*, there was an increase of 1,01,23 in the expenditure in India, and of 1,36,14 in that in England. The excess in India was principally due to smaller savings owing to the return of troops from South Africa and China, to the inclusion of the charges on account of the Hyderabad Contingent from 1st October 1902, to the reorganisation of the Artillery, to the additions to the corps of Sappers and Miners, to the reorganization of the transport service,

to large purchases of stores of all kinds in replacement of issues to South Africa, China and Somaliland, to increase of the Wellington Cordite Factory establishment and large purchases of mobilization and camp equipage, and to more charges on account of Camps of Exercise and Manœuvres. These excesses were to some extent counterbalanced by decreases under Special Services on the North-West Frontier Province. The increase in England was chiefly under Home charges of British Forces serving in India.

Comparison of Accounts with Budget Estimates of 1902-3.

15. The following figures exhibit the differences in the net accounts between the Budget and the actuals, those in India and England being shown in separate columns. A comparison of the gross figures has been given before in para 5:—

	INDIA		England.	TOTAL.
	R	Equivalent in Sterling £	£	£
Principal Heads of Revenue	+3,35,10	+2,234,0	+7,4	+2,241,4
Interest	+3,45	+23,0	+162,9	+185,9
Post Office	+8,94	+59,6	+4	+60,0
Telegraph	+7,87	+52,5	+28,6	+81,1
Mint	+5,18	+34,5	—2,2	+32,3
Civil Departments	+71,44	+476,3	+21,0	+497,3
Miscellaneous	—30,52	—203,5	—4,4	—207,9
Famine	+1,59	+10,6	—1,9	+8,7
Railways	—16,62	—110,8	+44,8	—66,0
Irrigation	+17,95	+119,7	—2	+119,5
Other Public Works	+11,16	+74,4	—53,3	+21,1
Army Services	+81,71	+544,7	+9,4	+554,1
COMBINED SURPLUS, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL	+4,97,25	+3,315,0	+212,5	+3,527,5

16 Under *Principal Heads of Revenue* the most noticeable improvements were 1,20,30 under Land Revenue, 59,21 under *Opium*, 33,51 under *Salt*, 48,43 under *Excise*, and 57,75 under *Customs*. Under *Land Revenue*, Berar, which was not included in the Estimates, brought in a net revenue of 66,68; there were also increased collections in Burma, Assam Bengal, Madras and Bombay and a saving of 23,27 in expenditure contributed by almost all the provinces. Under *Opium* high prices were obtained at the sales of Bengal opium, and there was a large demand for Malwa opium in China, as well as a decrease in expenditure owing to a short outturn of the crop. The improvement under *Salt* was contributed by all the provinces, and was due to increased receipts attributable to an improvement in the material condition of consumers, combined with some savings under establishment and manufacture charges. Under *Excise*, Berar contributed a net improvement of 9,02, and the balance was due to increased license fees, better settlements, suppression of illicit practices, and prosperity of the consuming classes generally, and to revised arrangements for the sale of opium in Burma. Under *Customs* the increase occurred chiefly in Burma, Madras and

Bombay and was due to large exports of rice, more extensive imports of petroleum, silver, copper, and spirits, and to larger demands for locally-made cotton goods with the return of more prosperous times. Under *Forest* there was a saving of 10,83 in the charges owing to an unfavourable floating season and restricted departmental operations in Burma, to the curtailment of timber and fire-wood operations in Bombay and generally to works of construction and improvement not having been carried out to the extent anticipated in other provinces. Under *Assessed Taxes*, there was a small net increase of 6,93, due mainly to careful assessments, better collections, and general improvement of trade and industry.

17. Under *Interest*, the receipts in England showed an increase of £127,3, while those in India showed a decrease of £23,8. The improvement in England was due to the investment of a larger amount of the available cash balance and at a higher rate of interest than estimated for, and also to the 3 per cent. India stock of £1 500,0 having been issued at a premium. The decrease in the Indian receipts was due partly to the improved condition of the agricultural classes which led to large repayments of advances to cultivators and partly to smaller recoveries from Native States owing to the continuance of the famine and the remissions of interest granted by Government. The charges showed a saving both in India and England, due in the former to smaller charges on account of discount the new rupee loan having been raised at a favourable rate and in the latter to a lower rate of interest on the new India bills, to Bills to the value of £500,0 having been discharged without replacement, and to a provision of £10,0 included in the Budget for interest on temporary loans from the Bank of England, not having been required. Under *Post Office*, the improvement was due to the normal growth of the revenue and to a decrease in expenditure, chiefly for the conveyance of mails and district post establishments. Under *Telegraph*, it was due to better message revenue and higher receipts from rent of wires and instruments and a saving in expenditure owing to the postponement of capital works and smaller payments for stores in England. The improvement under *Mint* was due to a larger dollar coinage, and recoinages undertaken for the Indore Durbar of which nothing was known at the time the estimates were framed. The actual gain on coinage operations was 49,05, and the amount transferred to the Gold Reserve Fund was 39,60. Under *Civil Departments*, the improvement was mainly due to savings in expenditure, of which the principal items were 18,69 under *Law and Justice*, 12,05 under *Police*, 27,99 under *Education*, 11,79 under *Medical*, 12,50 under *Political* and 5,78 under *Scientific and other Minor Departments*. The saving under *Law and Justice* occurred partly under Courts of Law and partly under Jails, and was due in the former to provision made for revision of establishments not having been fully utilized, and in the latter to smaller purchases of raw materials for manufacturing purposes, to the release of prisoners on the occasion of the Durbar, and to a fall in the jail population generally. Under *Police* the decrease occurred chiefly in Burma (6,86) and Bengal (5,01), and was due in the former case to regrading the higher police and the re-armament of the civil police not having been carried out, and in the latter to the contemplated additions to the force not having been made, under *Education*, the special grants made by the Imperial Government for the improvement of education were not fully utilized, as the Local Governments had not been able to mature their schemes for their disposal. The decrease under *Medical* was due partly to savings in plague expenditure in Bengal and savings and over-estimates in ordinary expenditure in other provinces. Under *Political* the saving was chiefly in political subsidies, and was due to the low drawings of the Amir of Afghanistan. Under *Scientific* and *other Minor Departments*, the savings were in the Survey of India Department, Geological and other Surveys and Veterinary and Stallion charges.

18. In addition to these, there was a net improvement of 4,58 under *Marine*, due to large recoveries from His Majesty's Government on account of Royal Indian Marine Vessels employed on Imperial Service, and passages of officers deputed to Somaliland, as well

as large receipts on account of coast light dues in Burma. There was, on the other hand, an excess of 23,00 under *General Administration*, due to large expenditure on account of staff and household and tour expenses of heads of Governments in all the provinces. Under *Miscellaneous*, there were excesses in expenditure of 5,18 under *Stationery and Printing*, due to large purchases of stationery in India and England and of 39,45 under *Miscellaneous*, due chiefly to charges on account of Special Commissions of Enquiry, to heavy refunds of Suitors' Fund Deposits, and large remissions of *taccavi* advances and irrecoverable loans, and to the expenditure in connection with the visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught to India There were, on the other hand improvements of 7,78 under *Exchange*, and of 2,02 under *Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances* in England.

19. The total loss due to *Famine* has been brought together in the following table, which is framed on the model of the statements given in past reports. It is based on estimates framed by the most competent local authorities, and may be accepted as giving approximately the loss of revenue assignable to Famine Suspensions of Land Revenue and Provincial Rates, which are not final loss, have been distinguished from remissions under those heads. The countervailing improvements under Railways and Irrigation have been taken account of. The total net loss of revenue assigned to famine in 1902-3 is thus 29,06, as shown below:—

	India	Central Provinces	Bengal	Punjab	Madras.	Bombay	TOTAL.
Loss of Revenue.							
Land Revenue—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Remissions	...	28,39	...	...	...	3,06	31,45
Suspensions	1,44	.			..		1,44
Excise	.	2,00			.	3,24	5,24
Provincial Rates—							
Remissions	.	3,59	..	...	} – 1,05	19	} 2,73
Suspensions			..				
Forest		36	...		–45	91	82
TOTAL LOSS	1,44	34,34		..	–1,50	7,40	41,68
Increase of Revenue							
Railways	15,00				.	.	15,00
Irrigation . . .	–4					–2,34	–2,38
TOTAL INCREASE .	14,96	.				–2,34	12,62
NET { DECREASE – . . / INCREASE + ...	+13,52	–34 34 .	..		. +1,50	–9,74	} – 29,06

20. The expenditure was chiefly upon actual relief of famine and distress, and the charges on this account fell short of the Budget Estimate by 15,25. Bombay and Central Provinces were the only provinces in which any considerable expenditure was incurred The total charge under this head includes a debit of 84,71 on account of Reduction or Avoidance of Debt against an estimate of 71,14. The better result shown in the table at para. 15 represents the net excess charge on the Revenues on account of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway shown under the Railway Revenue Account. Besides the charges on actual relief, expenditure under several heads was incurred in the purchase of supplies for men and animals, or in the grant of compensation for dearness of provision. There were also charges which arose indirectly out of

the scarcity, such as increased payments of travelling allowances, and the entertainment of additional establishments not concerned with the direct administration of famine relief. These charges have been estimated by the local authorities, and are brought together in the following table and the total charges direct and indirect may be set down at about 58,72.—

	India.	Central Provinces.	Assam.	Bengal	U. P of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab	Madras.	Bombay	TOTAL.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Famine Relief, including Public Works charges	5,80	2,25	...	...	2	17	...	39,99	48,23
Indirect charges due to Famine, including grain compensation allowance—									
Army	3,84	..	...	.	.	.	1,89	...	5,73
Public Works Department, Other Public Works	.	...	.	...	.		..	76	76
Marine	3	.	...	. .	...			..	3
Post Office	6	.		.		..	.	..	6
Telegraph	4	.	...	.	.	...	.		4
Land Revenue		8	.	...	..			1,61	1,69
Law and Justice — Courts of Law	.	6		...	..	..	.	2	8
Law and Justice — Jails	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	30	30
Police	5	1	.	...	..	...	...	50	56
Other heads	16	41		...	.			67	1,24
	4,18	56		...	...	...	1,89	3,86	10,49
TOTAL	9,98	2,81	...	...	2	17	1,89	43,85	58,72

21. The total loss of revenue and increase of expenditure due to famine may therefore be put down at about 87,78

22. The decline under *Railways* was the result of an increase of expenditure, partly counterbalanced by an increase in the receipts. The increase of expenditure was chiefly on account of working expenses (63,83), due to the causes explained in para. 14. The increase in the receipts was due to better traffic in grain, seed and cotton, and to the special traffic connected with the Delhi Durbar and the Hardwar fair having exceeded expectations. The lines that principally contributed to the net result are:—

	Better	Worse
Eastern Bengal State Railway	8,38	...
East Indian Railway	...	39,80
Rajputana-Malwa Railway	...	13,37
Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway	4,92	..
Bengal and North-Western Railway	...	1,07
Indian Midland Railway	2,34	...
Southern Mahratta Railway	6,39	...
South Indian Railway	12,29	...
Burma Railways	...	3,96
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	6,63	...

23. Under *Irrigation* there was an increase of 10,84 in the receipts and a decrease of 7,08 in the expenditure. The increase in the receipts was, as explained in para. 11, due to the development of irrigation from the canals in the Punjab and a better *Kharif* season in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. The saving in expenditure was due to the special grant of 25 lakhs not having been fully utilized. Under *Other Public Works* there were better

receipts from the rents and sale of buildings, sale of old materials, ferry tolls, and other miscellaneous items counterbalanced by an excess in expenditure due to larger demands for Military Works Stores in England. Under *Army Services* the net improvement was the result of an increase in the receipts and a decrease in expenditure The increase in the receipts occurred partly in India and partly in England, and was due in the former, to credits taken for value of Europe stores issued from stock to South Africa and Somaliland, of mules sent to the latter country, of peace equipment taken by certain native corps to the colonies, and of elephants transferred to the Burma Government with the Khedda Department, to larger sales of malt liquor and ordnance stores, to the issue of new pattern arms, etc., to the Police and Jail Departments, and to larger contributions towards the Indian Military Service Family Pensions. The increase in England was due to the adjustment in that country of contributions towards pension of Indian Native soldiers lent for Imperial Service The decrease in expenditure occurred in India and was due to savings arising out of the absence of troops in South Africa, China and Somaliland, lapse of special provisions made in the Budget for special schemes, short strength of officers, and smaller purchases of transport animals and ordnance stores, partly counterbalanced by excesses on account of the Hyderabad Contingent, the Aden Delimitation Commission, conveyance of troops and stores, purchases of stores for troops returned from South Africa and Camps of Exercise and Manœuvres.

24. The Budget provided for a deficit of £530,4 or R79,56 in the revenue on the whole account, but as a sum of £1,368,1 or R2,05,21 out of the Provincial and Local Expenditure was payable from past accumulations of balances, there was a net surplus estimated for in the Imperial accounts of £837,7 or R1,25,66. The accounts closed with a surplus on Imperial account of £3,069,5 or R4,60,43, and a deficit on Provincial and Local account of £72,4 or R10,86. The net Imperial revenue has therefore been better by £3,069,5 — £837,7= £2,231,8 or R3,34,77, and the net Provincial and Local receipts by £1,368,1 — £72,4= £1,295,7 or R1,94,35.

25. The details of these fluctuations are given below, the sign + meaning better, and — worse, than the estimate —

	Revenue Side			Expenditure Side.		
	Imperial	Provincial.	Total	Imperial	Provincial	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Principal Heads of Revenue	+ 1,257,1	+ 623,4	+ 1,880,5	+ 109,6	+ 251,3	+ 360,9
Interest	+ 118,6	— 15,1	+ 103,5	+ 90,0	— 7,6	+ 82,4
Post Office	+ 53,6	— 8	+ 52,8	+ 6	+ 6,6	+ 7,2
Telegraph	+ 45,6		+ 45,6	+ 35,5	...	+ 35,5
Mint	+ 345,0	...	+ 345,0	— 312,7		— 312,7
Civil Departments	+ 44,6	+ 13,1	+ 57,7	+ 34,6	+ 405,0	+ 439,6
Miscellaneous	+ 40,3	+ 17,5	+ 57,8	— 145,2	— 120,5	— 265,7
Famine	...	...	...	+ 8,8	— 1	+ 8,7
Railways	+ 186,4	— 1,9	+ 184,5	— 264,8	+ 14,3	— 250,5
Irrigation	+ 33,1	+ 39,2	+ 72,3	+ 84,7	— 37,5	+ 47,2
Other Public Works	+ 6,0	+ 23,0	+ 29,0	— 93,7	+ 85,8	— 7,9
Army	+ 235,8	.	+ 235,8	+ 318,3	...	+ 318,3
Total	+ 2,366,1	+ 698,4	+ 3,064,5	— 134,3	+ 597,3	+ 463,0
Total Net	+ 2,231,8	+ 1,295,7	+ 3,527,5	...	...	.

26. The improvement in the Provincial and Local Section occurred chiefly in Land Revenue and Excise receipts, and in charges under Land Revenue, Civil Departments, and Other Public Works.

27. The principal items making up the difference in the Imperial Section are indicated in the following table:—

IMPERIAL.	Better. £	Worse. £
Land Revenue, net	+103,5	...
Opium "	+394,2	...
Salt "	+210,5	...
Excise "	+242,6	...
Customs "	+378,5	...
Interest on Ordinary Debt	+209,4	...
Post Office, net	+54,2	...
Telegraph "	+81,1	...
Civil Departments, net	+79,2	...
Miscellaneous, net	...	−104,9
Railways, net	...	−78,4
Other Public Works, net		−87,7
Irrigation, net	+117,8	...
Army "	+554,1	...
Minor Improvements under other heads, net	+77,7	...
	+2,502,8	−271,0
NET BETTER	+2,231,8	

Appropriation Audit.

28. The Budget grants have been exceeded under several heads. The excesses, distinguishing those requiring sanction from those for which extra grants have already been made, have been noticed under each head of expenditure, and the detailed reasons for the excess have been also there stated. The following table brings together the excesses under each head still requiring sanction:—

Excess expenditure over Budget Estimate awaiting sanction of the Imperial Government

	India		Central Prov		Burma		Assam		Bengal		United Provinces of Agra & Oudh		Punjab		N.-W. Frontier Province		Madras		Bombay		Berar		Total.	
	Impl	Prov	Impl	Prov	Impl	Prov	Impl	Prov	Impl	Prov	Impl	Prov	Impl	Prov	Impl	Prov	Impl	Prov	Impl	Prov	Impl	Prov	Impl	Prov
1. Refunds and Drawbacks	21		2	1	1,72	...													7,41		1		9,37	1
2. Assignments and Compensations			...																					
3. Land Revenue															18						2		20	
4. Opium																			2				2	
5. Salt																	8						87	
6. Stamps		...																						
7. Excise									1														1	
9. Customs	...																		10	1			10	1
10. Assessed Taxes									1	...													1	
12. Registration	1								1														2	
13. Interest																				1,64				1,64
14. Interest on other Obligations					1				2		2		2		1		1		8				17	
15. Post Office															5								5	
17. Mint	2,25						...									...			2,01				4,20	
18. General Administration	1,26	...						...			1		9							1,51			1,36	1,51
19A. Law and Justice—Courts of Law	5	...																		48			5	48
19B. " " —Jails								...			...									29				29
23. Ecclesiastical							...		...		1												1	
24. Medical																					7		7	
26. Scientific and other Minor Departments		...	2										24				7				1		34	
27. Territorial and Political Pensions					9						22				11								42	
28. Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowance											1												1	
29. Superannuation	8		2		...		1				2						2			1			15	1
30. Stationery and Printing																	6		2	71			8	71
32. Miscellaneous	4,03	...					1				13		3		14		13			10,81			4,47	10,81
33. Famine Relief	3,78	...		...	...			...															3,78	
38. State Railways—Working Expenses	5,55				...																		5,55	
38. " Interest on Debt	92	...			...	...																	92	
46. Army—																								
Supply and Transport	1,26																						1,26	
Remount and Veterinary	5,52																						5,52	
Sea Transport Charges	79																						79	
Miscellaneous Services	18,27															...							18,27	
Rewards for Military Service	1																						1	
Military Pensions to Europeans	3,18																						3,18	...
Military Pensions to Natives	2,93	...				...														...			2,93	...
Family Pensions, etc.	10	...	...			...													...				10	...
Departmental Pensions	10					...		...								...		...	...	...			10	
Total	50,30	...	6	1	1,82	..	2	...	5		42	.	38		49	.	1,16		9,64	15,46	11		64,45	15,47

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE.

1901-2. Accounts.	REVENUE—	1902-3. Budget.	1902-3. Revised.	1902-3. Accounts
R		R	R	R
69,90,26	India (Rupee Figures) . . .	68,25,06	70,64,12	71,07,14
£		£	£	£
46,601,7	Equivalent in Sterling . . .	45,500,4	47,094,1	47,380,9

29. The receipts in this section exceeded the Budget Estimate and the actuals of the previous year by £1,880,5 or R2,82,08, and £779,2 or R1,16,88, respectively. As compared with the Budget Estimate, there was an increase of £646,8 or R97,01 under Land Revenue, of which £467,2 or R70,08 was contributed by Berar which was perpetually leased out to the British Government from 1st October 1902, and for which no provision existed in the Budget, and the remainder by Assam, Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, chiefly in ordinary revenue collections due to the improved conditions of the people, and by Burma in Fisheries and other Miscellaneous revenues, of £269,4 or R40 42 under Opium, due to high prices obtained at the sales of Bengal Opium and to larger exports of Malwa Opium from Bombay for China, of £211,1 or R31,66 under Salt, due to increased consumption in Bengal and Burma, to traders having paid the duty in cash instead of taking credit to a greater extent in Madras, and to recoveries of duty on salt issued on credit-bonds in the previous year in Bombay; of £306,4 or R45,96 under Excise, due to the receipts from Berar, to larger consumption in Central Provinces, Punjab and Madras, to enhanced license fees, increased consumption, and the suppression of illicit practice in Bengal, to revised arrangements for the sale of opium in Burma, and to a higher rate of still-head duty, better settlements, and increased consumption in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh; of £12,9 or R1,93 under Provincial Rates, due to the receipts from Berar, of £377,6 or R56,64 under Customs, due to large exports of rice and heavy imports of silver, copper, brass, petroleum, and spirits, owing to some extent to the demands of the Coronation Durbar; of £45,9 or R6,89 under Assessed Taxes, due mainly to careful assessments, better collections and general improvement of trade and industry; of £7,7 or R1,15 under Forest, due to large sales of sleepers to Railways in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, and of £6,7 or R1,01 under Tributes, due mainly to the recovery of arrears in India These increases were partly counterbalanced by a decrease of £4,4 or R65 under Stamps, owing to a fall in litigation in Madras, and to low receipts on account of probate-duty in Bombay. The decrease would have been greater but for the unexpected receipts from Berar.

30 The improvement, as compared with the actuals of the previous year, was contributed by all the heads except Opium, and was due mainly to the causes enumerated above. The more important increases were £148,9 or R22,33 under Land Revenue, £245,1 or R36,76 under Salt, £350,0 or R52,50 under Excise; £144,6 or R21,69 under Customs, £41,1 or R6,16 under Assessed Taxes, £140,7 or R21,11 under Forest, and £30,2 or R4,53 under Tributes. The decrease under Opium was due to the lower prices obtained by Bengal Opium at the auction sales in the year under report.

I.—Land Revenue.

		India	Central Provinces.	Burma	Assam	Bengal.	U. P. of Agra and Oudh	Punjab	N.-W. Frontier Province.	Madras	Bombay	Berar.	TOTAL.
Ordinary Land Revenue.	Accounts. 1901-2	12,49	86,34	1,92,15	57,12	3,93,77	6,40,42	2,50,81	8,17	5,57,69	3,57,43		25,56,39
	Budget. 1902-3	11,52	78,96	2,06,70	58,86	3,92,13	6,37,08	2,16,71	17,26	5,64,01	3,09,09		24,92,32
	Revised. 1902-3	10,81	78,80	1,95,00	59,33	3,95,60	6,33,38	2,12,25	16,06	5,78,43	3,25,00	71,82	25,76,48
	Accounts. 1902-3	11,18	78,47	1,92,47	59,06	3,95,99	6,30,03	2,11,44	15,[illegible]2	5,82,50	3,15,39	69,90	25,69,31

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

1.—Land Revenue—*continued.*

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	U P of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab	N.-W. Frontier Province.	Madras.	Bombay.	Berar.	TOTAL.
Assessment of Alienated Lands less Quit Rents	Accounts.	1901-2	...	...	.	...	85	...	2,37	2	...	97,23	...	1,00,47
	Budget.	1902-3	...	...	.	...	83	...	2,16	4	.	97,69	...	1,00,72
	Revised	1902-3	.	..	.	...	85	...	2,09	4	...	97,25	...	1,00,23
	Accounts.	1902-3	..	..	.		88	...	2,05	4	...	95,71	..	98,68
Sale of Proprietary Right, Sale of Waste Lands, etc, and Receipts for the Improvement of Government Estates	Accounts	1901-2	2	...	1,46	5	6,60	25	3,67		84	...	..	12,89
	Budget	1902-3	2	..	5	10	7,63	17	9,43		3,12	...	..	20,52
	Revised.	1902-3	2	.	80	5	7,66	7	10,69	...	65	..	...	19,94
	Accounts	1902-3	1	...	79	6	8,28	10	11,02	18	43	...	.	20,87
Capitation Tax or House Tax levied in lieu thereof, including Thathameda Tax.	Accounts.	1901-2	7	...	97,66	...	8	...	.		...	..	...	97,81
	Budget	1902-3	1	...	89,60	..	10				..			89,71
	Revised.	1902-3	6	...	99,15	...	10	..		...	..		...	99,31
	Accounts	1902-3	7	..	97,81	...	9		..		..	...	.	97,97
Fisheries and other Receipts classed as Miscellaneous Land Revenue	Accounts	1901-2	1,47	52	40,21	4,50	6,82	4,58	7,32	79	28,87	2,57		97,65
	Budget.	1902-3	1,26	38	35,81	4,61	6,45	4,53	6,74	97	27,73	2,61	..	91,09
	Revised.	1902-3	1,03	70	44,05	4,42	5,79	4,65	6,28	1,05	29,75	2,70	18	1,00,60
	Accounts	1902-3	1,11	64	42,68	4,56	6,26	5,00	5,80	1,04	30,35	3,24	18	1,00,86
TOTAL	Accounts.	1901-2	14,05	86,86	3,31,48	61,67	4,08,12	6,45,25	2,64,17	8,98	5,87,40	4,57,23		28,65,21
	Budget	1902-3	12,81	79,34	3,32,16	63,57	4,07,14	6,41,78	2,35,04	18,27	5,94,86	4,09,39	...	27,94,36
	Revised.	1902-3	11,92	79,50	3,39,00	63,80	4,10,00	6,38,10	2,31,31	17,15	6,08,83	4,24,95	72,00	28,96,56
	Accounts	1902-3	12,37	79,11	3,33,75	64,58	4,11,50	6,41,13	2,30,31	17,18	6,13,34	4,14,34	70,08	28,87,69
Deduct—Land Revenue due to Irrigation	Accounts	1901-2		...	..	..	.	*12,88*	*14,96*	*23*	*78,07*	*15,87*	..	*1,22,01*
	Budget.	1902-3	.	...	7	...	...	*12,80*	*14,00*	*50*	*76,10*	*22,37*	..	*1,25,84*
	Revised	1902-3	.			.		*13,36*	*13,70*	*50*	*79,00*	*16,72*	..	*1,23,28*
	Accounts	1902-3	..	...	5	...		*13,36*	*15,06*	*47*	*76,72*	*16,50*	...	*1,22,16*
TOTAL IN RUPEES	Accounts	1901-2	14,05	86,86	3,31,48	61,67	4,08,12	6,32,37	2,49,21	8,75	5,09,33	4,41,36		27,43,20
	Budget.	1902-3	12,81	79,34	3,32,09	63,57	4,07,14	6,28,98	2,21,04	17,77	5,18,76	3,87,02	.	26,68,52
	Revised.	1902-3	11,92	79,50	3,39,00	63,80	4,10,00	6,24,74	2,17,61	16,65	5,29,83	4,08,23	72,00	27,73,28
	Accounts	1902-3	12,37	79,11	3,33,70	64,58	4,11,50	6,27,77	2,15,25	16,71	5,36,62	3,97,84	70,08	27,65,53
TOTAL IN STERLING	Accounts.	1901-2												18,288,0
	Budget.	1902-3												17,790,1
	Revised	1902-3												18,488,5
	Accounts	1902-3												18,436,9

31. The receipts from Land Revenue exceeded the Budget Estimate by 97,01, and the actuals of the previous year by 22,33. The accounts of the year included 70,08 on account of Berar, for which there was no provision in the Budget Estimate, and which was leased out to the British Government from 1st October 1902; eliminating this item, the result is an increase of 26,93 as compared with the Budget Estimate and a decrease of 47,75 as compared with the actuals of the preceding year. The improvement over the Budget Estimate was generally due to better collections in consequence of the improved conditions of the people. The decrease, compared with the previous year, was mainly due to large collection of arrears in that year.

32. Under *Ordinary Revenue*, the small decrease (34), as compared with the Budget Estimate in India, was chiefly attributable to the scarcity in Baluchistan and the failure of rains in Ajmer. In the Central Provinces (49), it was due to larger remissions of suspended revenue. In Burma (14,23), a large increase was anticipated in view of the extension of cultivation and revision of settlements in Lower Burma and the extension of assessment in Upper Burma, but there was delay in the introduction of assessment in some districts, while the collection of water-rate in others suffered a check, owing to a bad season and failure of rains. In Assam (1,10) and Bengal (3,86), improved conditions of the people brought about more satisfactory collections. Larger remissions (4,00) partly counterbalanced by better collections (3,00), explain the decrease (1,05) in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, while larger suspensions account for the deficits in the Punjab (5,27) and the North-West Frontier Province (1,34). In Madras and Bombay the Budget appears to have been too cautiously framed, but the season proved very favourable, and not only were there fewer remissions, but a large amount of arrears was collected, which resulted in excesses to the extent of 18,55 and 6,30 respectively, in these provinces. As compared with the previous

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

I.—Land Revenue—*concluded.*

year, the variations were, in the majority of cases, traceable to the recovery of outstandings of the preceding year. The decrease in India (1,31), was due to the failure of rains in Ajmer. Under *Assessment of Alienated Lands less Quit Rents*, Bombay showed a small decrease (1,98), as compared with the Budget Estimate, the result of lapses of inams, and relinquishments, and forfeitures of lands Under *Sale of Proprietary Right*, etc., the actuals in Burma represent receipts on account of capitalized value of abatement of Land Revenue in respect of land taken over by the Burma Railways Company. In Bengal there was a small improvement (65) chiefly brought about by larger sales of lands in the Sunderbans under the new Waste Land rules, and better receipts under "12 per cent. on collections for Government Estates" The large increase in the Punjab (1,59), was due to larger receipts from the sale of lands on the Jhelum Canal and shop-sites in the Jhelum colony. In Madras the Budget anticipated a recovery of 2,75 from the sale of tank-bed lands in the Madura District, which, however, did not take place. The large excess (8,21) under *Capitation Tax, etc.*, in Burma was due partly to the growth of population in Lower Burma, where the capitation tax is levied, and partly to delay in the introduction of direct assessments in commutation of the Thathameda Tax in Upper Burma, which caused an increase under this head and a decrease under *Ordinary Revenue* Under *Fisheries and other Receipts*, etc , the decrease (15) in India was in the receipts from cattle-grazing fees in Baluchistan, while the increase (26) in the Central Provinces was in those from royalty levied on the Manganese ore found in the Nagpore District. The large excess (6,87) in Burma occurred under petroleum, ruby mines, and fishery revenues and the small improvement in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (47) in the receipts from Revenue Record-rooms (34) and quarries (13). Smaller recoveries on account of Canal demarcation explain the decrease in the Punjab (94), while larger assignment from Government Revenues to the village service fund accounts for the increase in Madras (2,62). The excess in Bombay (63) occurred under *Other Items.*

33. The explanation of the variations in the *Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation* is given in the Public Works portion of this report under the head Irrigation—*vide* paragraph 257.

34. The following tables A and B give the usual particulars regarding the distribution of the Land Revenue between Imperial and Provincial:—

A.—Transactions affecting the Distribution of Land Revenue in 1902-3.

Provinces.	Credits + Debits — to Provincial.				
	Transfers under contract	Subsequent Recurring Transfers	Special Transfers	Miscellaneous Adjustments	Total Adjustments
Central Provinces	+4,66	+2,33	+20,00	+19	+27,18
Burma	+53,02	+4,00	.		+57,02
Assam	+1,56	+5,45	+9,30	—15	+16,16
Bengal	—14,19	+6,41	+7,70	—4	—9
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	+3,83	+5,62	+13,09	.	+22,54
Punjab	—4,92	+9,02	+42,58	.	+46,68
Madras	+16,46	+8,35	+18,00		+42,81
Bombay	+76,10	+11,14	+67,88	..	+1,55,12

B.—Distribution of Land Revenue in 1902-3.

Provinces.	Total Revenues to be divided proportionally.	Proportion assigned to Provincial Governments.	Provincial share.	Special adjustments noted above	Revised share	Land Revenue not included in the Division			Final Distribution of Land Revenue			
						Impl	Prov	Local	Impl	Prov	Local.	Total.
Central Provinces	79,11	One-half	39,55	+27,18	66,73	..	..	...	12,38	66,73		79,11
Burma	3,33,68	One-half	1,66,84	+57,02	2,23,86	...	...	6	1,09,82	2,23,86	6	3,33,74
Assam	64,58	Two-thirds	43,06	+16,16	59,22		.	.	5,36	59,22	..	64,58
Bengal	4,01,36	One-fourth	1,00,34	—9	1,00,25	3,61	6,53	.	3,04,72	1,06,78		4,11,50
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	6,33,60	One-fourth	1,58,40	+22,54	1,80,94	..	7,12	40	4,52,66	1,88,06	40	6,41,12
Punjab	2,30,31	Two-fifths	92,12	+46,68	1,38,80	...	.	...	91,51	1,38,80		2,30,31
Madras	5,84,00	One-fourth	1,46,00	+42,81	1,88,81			29,34	3,95,19	1,88,81	29,34	6,13,34
Bombay	3,16,71	One-fourth	79,18	+1,55,12	2,34,30	..	95,72	1,91	82,41	3,30,02	1,91	4,14,34

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

II.—Opium.

1901-2 Accounts R			1902-3 Budget R		1902-3 Revised R		1902-3 Accounts R	
6,22,55		Sale of Bengal Opium		5,28,00		5,49,39		5,49,39
81,40		Bombay Opium Pass Fees		82,00		98,70		99,16
.		Berar do. do		...		1,50		...
		Excise Opium—						
	2,00	Central Provinces	2,20		2,35		2,41	
	3,14	Burma	3,50		4,30		4,42	
	4,10	Assam	4,50		4,33		4,33	
	7,89	Bengal	7,56		8,00		7,99	
	5,28	United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	5,10		5,50		5,51	
	66	Punjab	63		72		73	
	3	North-West Frontier Province	5		6		7	
23,10				23,54		25,26		25,46
76		Miscellaneous		81		65		76
7,27,81		TOTAL IN RUPEES		6,34,35		6,75,50		6,74,77
£ 4,852,0		EQUIVALENT IN STERLING . £		£ 4,229,0		£ 4,503,3		£ 4,498,4

35 The total revenue exceeded the Budget Estimate by R40,42, but fell short of the actuals of the preceding year by R53,04. The increase under *Sale of Bengal Opium*, as compared with the Budget Estimate, was due to the higher average price obtained in the sales, the price obtained per chest being R1,144 against R1,100 adopted in the Budget Estimate. A similar cause explains the difference between the results of the two years. The improvement under *Bombay Opium Pass Fees*, was due to larger exports of opium to China, owing partly to better demand for Malwa Opium and partly to improved conditions prevailing in that country The receipts on account of pass duty on opium imported into Berar for which 1,50 was provided under *Berar Opium Pass Fees*, were credited to "V.—Excise," that being the proper head of classification Under *Excise Opium*, there was an excess of 1,92 as compared with the Budget Estimate, and of 2,36 as compared with the receipts of the previous year The excess, as compared with the Budget, occurred in almost all the provinces, being due to larger sales in Native States and Zamindaris in the Central Provinces, to revised arrangements for the sale of opium in Burma, to under-estimate in Bengal, to increased consumption owing to returning prosperity in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, and to larger sales in consequence of the Coronation Durbar in the Punjab. Assam, on the other hand, showed a decrease, due to the Budget having been taken at a too high figure. The variations, compared with the previous year, were more or less due to the same causes.

36 The following table gives the usual statistics for the last ten years of the produce and sales in Bengal, and the exports from Bombay —

YEAR	BENGAL: Produce of season: For export	For Excise.	Total.	Chests sold	Average price per Chest	Total price.	BOMBAY: Chests.	Rate	Amount.
	Chests.	Chests	Chests.		R	R		R	R
1893-94	40,506	3,816	44,322	43,353	1,109	4,80,84	26,675½	600	1,60,05
1894-95	33,329	4,802	38,131	39,780	1,338	5,32,14	29,577½	600 & 650	1,80,13
1895-96	35,953	4,766	40,719	37,695	1,390	5,24,04	25,475½	650	1,65,59
1896-97	45,041	4,911	49,952	39,000	1,243	4,85,04	21,751½	600 & 650	1,33,48
1897-98	45,500	3,279	48,779	39,000	1,023	3,99,10	17,432½	500 & 600	96,70
1898-99	44,075	4,024	48,099	39,450	1,055	4,16,38	26,579	500	1,32,89
1899-1900	51,719	3,479	55,198	41,700	1,221	5,09,15	25,492½	500	1,27,46
1900-1901	52,443	4,780	57,223	45,300	1,361	6,16,39	25,053½	500	1,25,27
1901-1902, Actuals	44,457	4,818	49,275	48,000	1,297	6,22,55	16,280½	500	81,40
1902-1903, Budget	...	..		48,000	1,100	5,28,00	.	..	82,00
1902-1903, Revised	.	..		48,000	1,144	5,49,39	..	.	98,70
1902-1903, Actuals	44,724	5,897	50,621	48,000	1,144	5,49,39	19,831	500	99,16

III.—Salt.

			India.	Burma.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Sale of Government Salt.	Accounts	1901-2	9,94	...	7	6,77	5,71	22,49
	Budget	1902-3	10,45	.	3	7,30	5,57	23,35
	Revised	1902-3	10,91	..	3	7,26	5,76	23,96
	Accounts	1902-3	11,36	..	2	6,42	5,74	23,54
Excise on Local Manufacture.	Accounts	1901-2	1,79,03	2,22	5,66	1,83,56	2,20,05	5,90,52
	Budget	1902-3	1,84,96	2,00	4,50	1,81,54	2,20,00	5,93,00
	Revised	1902-3	1,81,62	2,30	1,36	1,90,00	2,18,30	5,93,58
	Accounts	1902-3	1,84,49	2,42	1,33	1,95,58	2,27,09	6,10,91

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

III.—Salt—*concluded.*

		India	Burma.	Bengal	Madras	Bombay	TOTAL.
Duty on Imported Salt.	Accounts . 1901-2 . .	...	13,07	2,53,43	18	28	2,66,96
	Budget . 1902-3	..	13,50	2,54,50	14	24	2,68,38
	Revised . 1902-3 . .	.	15,70	2,60,35	18	30	2,76,53
	Accounts . 1902-3		15,88	2,64,82	17	24	2,81,11
Miscellaneous.	Accounts . 1901-2 . .	1,51	...	1,22	1,03	7,17	10 93
	Budget . 1902-3	1,59	...	1,47	1,02	7,19	11,27
	Revised . 1902-3 . .	1,47		1,76	1,06	7,64	11,93
	Accounts . 1902-3	1,47		1,77	99	7,87	12,10
TOTAL IN RUPEES.	Accounts . 1901-2 . .	1,90,48	15,29	2,60,38	1,91,54	2,33,21	3,90,90
	Budget . 1902-3	1,97,00	15,50	2,60,50	1,90,00	2,33,00	8,96,00
	Revised . 1902-3 . .	1,94,00	18,00	2,63,50	1,98 50	2,32,00	9,06,00
	Accounts . 1902-3	1,97,32	18,30	2,67,94	2,03,16	2,40,94	9,27,66
							£
TOTAL IN STERLING	Accounts . 1901-2						5,939,3
	Budget . 1902-3						5,973,3
	Revised . 1902-3						6,040,0
	Accounts 1902-3						6,184,4

37. The actuals for the past ten years, during which no change in the rates of duty has occurred, have been as follows:—

	India R	Burma. R	Bengal R	Madras R	Bombay. R	TOTAL R
1893-94 . . .	1,83,87	16,76	2,37,41	1,62,98	2,21,87	8,22,89
1894-95 . .	1,89,43	11,90	2,45,82	1,79,54	2,39,88	8,66,57
1895-96 . .	1,90,53	15,60	2,48,86	1,99,75	2,31,44	8,86,18
1896-97 . . .	1,84,87	14,09	2,50,01	1,69,42	2,23,78	8,42,17
1897-98 . .	1,94,78	15,67	2,46,33	1,72,70	2,29,94	8,59,42
1898-99 .	2,04,07	15,82	2,51,24	1,99,84	2,39,02	9 09,99
1899-1900. . .	1,94,66	15,37	2,57,94	1,85,50	2,24,10	8,77,57
1900-1901 .	2,07,14	13,41	2,54,35	1,86,26	2,33,90	8,95,06
1901-1902 . .	1,90,48	15,29	2,60,38	1,91,54	2,33,21	8,90,90
1902-1903*	1,97,32	18,30	2,67,94	2,03,16	2,40,94	9,27,66

* Rate of duty reduced in all provinces, except Burma, from 18th March 1903 (*vide* Finance and Commerce Department notification No 1542 S R., dated 18th March 1903)

38. The receipts from *Salt* exceeded the Budget Estimate by 31,66, and the actuals of the preceding year by 36,76. The improvement was universal throughout the country and was mainly attributable to the improved material condition of the people. The small increase (19), as compared with the Budget Estimate under *Sale of Government Salt*, was due to more extensive sales of the high-priced Sambhar Salt, in preference to the Pachbudra salt, owing to a rise in the price of the latter and its inferior quality, and of the Baragora salt in Bombay, owing to increased facilities afforded by the through-traffic system, partly counterbalanced by smaller demands for salt required for fish-curing purposes in Madras, in consequence of unfavourable weather and the effects of plague The large excess (17,91), compared with the Budget under *Excise on Local Manufacture*, was the outcome of increases in Burma (42), Madras (14,04) and Bombay (7 09), and decreases in India (47) and Bengal (3,17) In Burma the Budget Estimate anticipated a falling-off in consequence of the enhancement of the rates in 1901, which, however, did not actually take place. There was also a change of procedure, under which duty was levied on the actual out-put in place of a license fee on the implements used in manufacture, which brought in increased receipts. In Madras, the receipts were high, in consequence of traders having paid the duty in cash to a greater extent than usual, instead of availing themselves of the option of taking credit for six months on lodging Government paper as security. The excess in Bombay is explained by the recovery, during the year, of duty on a quantity of salt issued on credit-bonds in the previous year. The deficit in Bengal was attributed to the closing of the Orissa factories from May 1902 and to the stocks of salt having been exhausted. The decrease in India was ascribed to a variety of causes, such as smaller sales of the Pachbudra salt, deficiency of transport in consequence of the Coronation Durbar, and scarcity of fodder and water on the trade-routes. The variations, compared with the actuals of the previous year, under these heads were more or less due to the causes explained above. The increases, compared with the Budget, under *Duty on Imported Salt* in Burma (2,38) and Bengal (10,32), were ascribed to increased consumption of imported salt. The high actuals under *Miscellaneous* were chiefly due to larger receipts on account of sewing and bagging charges in Bombay (68), and rent of warehouses in Bengal (26), slightly counterbalanced by a falling-off under Through-traffic collections at Sambhar and Pachbudra (12).

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

IV.—Stamps.

		India	Central Provinces	Burma	Assam	Bengal	U.P of Agra and Oudh	Punjab	N.-W. Frontier Province.	Madras.	Bombay	Berar.	TOTAL
Court-fee Stamps	Accounts 1901-2	2,51	10,94	14,24	6,93	1,36,77	64,65	28,58	91	55,84	37,29	...	3,58,66
	Budget . 1902-3	2,40	10,73	13,66	7,06	1,38,35	64,85	27,62	2,28	55,80	37,60	.	3,60,35
	Revised . 1902-3	2,30	10,30	15 82	7,49	1,41,00	63,45	27,33	2,39	52,70	35,00	2,72	3,60,50
	Accounts 1902-3	2,28	10,18	15,83	7,30	1,41,69	61,89	27,07	2,39	52,45	34,92	2,90	3,58,90
Commercial and other Stamps	Accounts 1901-2	1,12	4,58	8,07	2,50	52,59	18,91	11,43	53	29,83	19,44	..	1,49,00
	Budget 1902-3	1,23	4,92	8,50	2,54	53,00	18,90	11,31	1,32	30,35	20,05	..	1,52,07
	Revised 1902-3	1,14	4,24	9,90	2,56	53,08	18,22	11,04	1,41	28,40	18,70	1,56	1,50,25
	Accounts 1902-3	1,16	4,38	10,19	2,80	53,09	18,29	11,56	1,48	28,94	18 61	1,50	1,52,00
Fines and Penalties and Miscellaneous	Accounts 1901-2	2	6	32	5	69	25	69	...	1,22	6,00		9,30
	Budget . 1902-3	2	5	34	5	65	25	66	2	1,35	5,90		9,29
	Revised . 1902-3	2	6	28	15	92	33	83	2	1,10	6,30	2	10,03
	Accounts 1902-3	2	5	32	14	93	29	87	2	1,09	6,41	2	10,16
TOTAL IN RUPEES	Accounts 1901-2	3,65	15,58	22,63	9,48	1,90,05	83,81	40,70	1,44	86,89	62,73	...	5,16,96
	Budget . 1902-3	3,65	15,70	22,50	9,05	1,92,00	84,00	39 59	3,62	87,50	63,50		5,21,71
	Revised 1902-3	3,46	14,00	26,00	10,20	1,95,00	82,00	39,20	3,82	82,20	60,00	4,30	5,20,78
	Accounts 1902-3	3,46	14,61	26,34	10,24	1,95,71	80,47	39,50	3,89	82,48	59,94	4,42	5,21,06
													£
TOTAL IN STERLING	Accounts 1901-2												3,446,4
	Budget . 1902-3												3,478,1
	Revised 1902-3												3,471,9
	Accounts 1902-3												3,473,7

39. The total revenue showed a falling-off of 65 as compared with the Budget Estimate, but exceeded the actuals of the previous year by 4,10 Excluding, however, the figures relating to Berar, the variations were a decrease of 5,07, as compared with the Budget Estimate, and of 32 as compared with the actuals of the preceding year

40. Under *Court-fee Stamps*, the decrease in India (12), was the result of a depression of trade in Coorg. In Central Provinces (55), it was attributable, partly to debt conciliation proceedings, and partly to the outbreak of plague at important centres of business The large deficit (2,96) in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh was chiefly owing to the subsidence of the Rent Law agitation, while the small decrease in the Punjab (55) was due to the Courts having been closed on account of extra holidays. A fall in litigation accounted for the large decrease in Madras (3,35), and smaller receipts on account of probate-duty explained the falling-off in Bombay (2,68) The increase in Burma (2,17) was ascribed to losses consequent on the cyclone of 6th May 1902, and comparatively unfavourable harvest which seem to have stimulated litigation in Lower Burma. The excess in Bengal (3,34) was due to larger payments on account of probate-duty, increase in the number of Civil suits and rise in the number of applications for mutation of names. The high receipts in Assam were mainly due to the prosperous condition of the people which fostered litigation. In the North-West Frontier Province, the Budget appears to have been underestimated. The fluctuations compared with the actuals of the previous year were, more or less, due to the causes explained above. Under *Commercial and Other Stamps*, there were decreases in the Central Provinces (54), due to the favourable conditions of the year and less borrowing amongst the agricultural classes; United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (61), due to the depression of trade, consequent on the prevalence of the plague; Madras (1,41) due to the favourable character of the season and the consequent decrease of transactions in landed property; and Bombay (1,39) due to less money-dealings consequent on the prevalence of plague. On the other hand, there were increases in Burma (1,69), chiefly due to speculation in land in Rangoon; Assam (26), chiefly due to a special item of receipt in connection with the re-settlement of the Ghurla Purgana; Punjab (25), due to a better understanding of the provisions of the Alienation of Land Act; and North-West Frontier Province (16), due to increased litigation in consequence of the establishment of new tribunals at Peshawar in place of the final Courts of Appeal at Lahore. The excess under *Fines and Penalties, etc.*, in Assam (9), was the result of a special recovery on account of defalcation of stamps, while that in Bengal (28) was attributable to some special receipts on account of duty on unstamped paper. The increase in Punjab (21), was due to increased stamping and impressing work done at the Office of the Superintendent of Stamps. The improvement in Bombay (51), was due partly to the same cause and partly to a special receipt on account of composition of stamp duty (22).

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued*

V.—Excise.

		India.	Central Provinces	Burma	Assam	Bengal	U. P. of Agra and Oudh	Punjab	N.-W Frontier Province	Madras	Bombay	Berar.	TOTAL
License and distillery fees and duties for the sale of liquors and drugs	Accounts 1901-2	9,66	15,35	44,50	12,76	1,15,00	68,75	24,12	69	1,36,72	96 57	..	5,24,18
	Budget 1902-3	10,44	15,62	33,12	12,46	1,14,30	68,48	23,02	1,72	1,37,41	98,00	.	5,14,60
	Revised 1902-3	10,68	17,06	29,95	12,46	1,21,85	77,42	25,06	1,87	1,48,82	97,42	7,40	5,49,99
	Accounts 1902-3	10,84	17,80	32,33	12,62	1,21,74	77 65	24,84	1,85	1 49,21	98,68	7 59	5,55,15
Opium	Accounts 1901-2	9	3,09	9,24	13,74	19,11	5,33	1,95	4	1,57	6,90	.	64,06
	Budget 1902-3	9	3,48	21,43	15,08	20,00	5,50	1,83	4	4,80	7,40	...	79,65
	Revised 1902-3	12	3,56	24,63	14,50	19,30	5,56	1,71	6	4,70	7,35		81,46
	Accounts 1902-3	10	3,62	24,87	14 52	19 30	5 56	1 91	8	4 84	7,35	1 44	83,59
Duty on Ganja*	Accounts 1901-2	.	1,06	...	1,82	15,90	..	.		1,15	1,22	..	21,15
	Budget 1902-3	...	1,15	..	1,95	15,50	•		.	1,10	1,95		21,65
	Revised 1902-3	...	1,16	...	2,03	16,70		.		1,40	1,80	8	23,17
	Accounts 1902-3	...	1,10	..	2,05	16,68				1,46	1,79	10	23,18
Other Receipts.	Accounts. 1901-2	6	1	51	1	18	2	1		65	66	...	2,11
	Budget 1902-3	7	5	45	1	20	2	3		66	65	.	2,14
	Revised 1902-3	6	2	45	1	15	2	3		58	68	2	2,02
	Accounts 1902-3	6	2	45	1	16	3			66	68	1	2,08
TOTAL IN RUPEES .	Accounts 1901-2	9,81	19,51	54,25	28,33	1,50,25	74,10	26,08	73	1,43,09	1,05,35	..	6,11,50
	Budget 1902-3	10,60	20,30	55,00	29,50	1,50,00	74,00	24,88	1,76	1,44,00	1,08,00	..	6,18 04
	Revised 1902-3	10,86	21,80	55,00	29,00	1,58,00	83,00	26 80	1,93	1,55,50	1,07,25	7,50	6,56,64
	Accounts. 1902-3	11,00	22,54	57,65	29,20	1,57,88	83,24	26,75	1,93	1,56,17	1,08,50	9,14	6,64,00
TOTAL IN STERLING	Accounts 1901-2												£ 4,076,7
	Budget 1902-3												4,120,3
	Revised 1902-3												4,377,6
	Accounts 1902-3												4,426,7

41. The total receipts exceeded the Budget Estimate and the actuals of the previous year by 45,96 and 52,50, respectively, but excluding Berar figures, the excesses amounted to 36,82 and 43,36 respectively. The increase, as compared with the Budget Estimate, was largest under *License and Distillery Fees, etc*, and was contributed by all the provinces except Burma, where there was a decrease of 79 The improvement in India (40), was due to excess realization of retail license fees, to keener competition at the annual sales for rent of retail shops, and to increased consumption ; that in the Central Provinces (2,18), to larger consumption and competition in the auction sales for license in country spirits on account of good *mohwa* crop; that in Bengal (7,44), to the settlement of licenses at enhanced fees in consequence of competition, to increased consumption of dutiable articles and to the repression of illicit practices, that in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (9,17), to an increase in the rate of still-head duty on country liquor, to better settlements, and to the rapid increase of prosperity of the consuming classes; that in the Punjab (1,82), to an increase in the issues from distilleries; that in the North-West Frontier Province (13), to certain shops having been put up to auction which used to be leased at fixed fees, and that in Madras (11,77), and Bombay (68), to increased receipts in consequence of the prosperous condition of the people. The decrease in Burma was chiefly due to smaller receipts on account of liquors and spirits made in India after European methods, and opium and its preparations. Under *Opium* the variations, more or less, followed those under II—Opium, and there were increases in Central Provinces (14), due to better sales in Native States, Burma (3,44), due to the revised arrangements for the sale of opium introduced into Lower Burma from 1st April 1902, and Punjab, due to increased consumption during the Coronation Assemblage at Delhi, partly counterbalanced by decreases in Assam (56), due to the prevalence of smuggling and scarcity of food grains in several districts, and Bengal (70), due to an over-estimate Under *Duty on Ganja*, the only noticeable variations were the increases in Bengal (1,18), due to increased consumption, competition among the vendors, and improved conditions of the people, and Madras (36), due to general improvement in the season, and a decrease in Bombay, the result of an over-estimate. Compared with the previous year, there were improvements in all the provinces, due mainly to the causes explained above.

VI.—Provincial Rates.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam	Bengal	U. P of Agra and Oudh	Punjab	N.-W. Frontier Province	Madras	Bombay	Berar	TOTAL.
District and Local Rates and Cesses.	Accounts. 1901-2	38	6,50	16,36	5,62	96,22	57,17	25,54	59	59,17	27,59	.	2,96,39
	Budget. 1902-3	62	5,48	16,50	0,78	1,00,10	57,83	22,23	1,55	59,24	27,65		2,97,98
	Revised. 1902-3	56	4,86	16,50	6,98	99,79	57,83	21,76	1,37	58,55	25,00	5,56	2,98,76
	Accounts. 1902-3	59	4,65	16,80	6,87	99,50	57,69	21,82	1,49	61,57	24,36	2,56	2,97,90

Section A—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

VI.—Provincial Rates—*concluded.*

			India	Central Provinces	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal	U P. of Agra and Oudh	Punjab.	N.-W. Frontier Province	Madras.	Bombay.	Berar	TOTAL
Village Service, Patwari and Chowkidari Cesses	Accounts	1901-2	67	6,74	..			33,88	16,00	57	28,07	4,73	..	90,66
	Budget .	1902-3	58	5,85				34,32	14,54	1,15	27,17	5,00	..	88,61
	Revised	1902-3	46	5,25			.	34,41	13,67	1,16	28,49	4,50		87,94
	Accounts	1902-3	58	5,24	...		.	34,69	13,14	1,22	28,80	1,07	3,09	90,83
Famine Insurance, Canals and Railways	Accounts	1901-2		2,38		...	.	13,04	6,38	48		..		22,28
	Budget	1902-3		1,99		..		13,21	5,56	72		.		21,48
	Revised	1902-3		1,52				13,21	5,54	72	.	..	..	20,99
	Accounts	1902-3		1,75			..	13,18	5,45	67	.		- 1	21,04
Rate on Wards' Estates	Accounts	1901-2		.	...		1,53	..	20	.	..	...		1,73
	Budget	1902-3	..	..	.		1,40		19	1	.	.	.	1,60
	Revised	1902-3	.				1,72	..	26	1	.	.	.	1,99
	Accounts	1902-3		...		...	1,63	..	21	2	...	..		1,86
Other Miscellaneous Cesses	Accounts	1901-2	36	.		..		.	5	...	.	.	.	41
	Budget	1902-3	43							8				51
	Revised .	1902-3	38		.		.	.		4		.		42
	Accounts	1902-3	13		.			..		5				48
TOTAL IN RUPEES	Accounts	1901-2	1,41	15 62	16,36	6,62	97,75	1,04,09	48,17	1,64	87,49	32,32		4,11,47
	Budget	1902-3	1,63	13,32	16,50	6,78	1,01,50	1,05,36	42,52	3,51	86,41	32,65		4,10,18
	Revised	1902-3	1,40	11 63	16,50	6,98	1,01,51	1,05,45	41,23	3,30	87,04	29,50	5,56	4,10,10
	Accounts	1902-3	1,60	11,64	16,80	6,87	1,01,13	1,05,56	40,62	3,45	90,37	28,43	5,64	4,12,11
														£
TOTAL IN STERLING	Accounts	1901-2												2,743,2
	Budget .	1902-3												2,734,5
	Revised	1902-3												2,734,0
	Accounts	1902-3												2,747,4

42. The receipts exceeded the Budget Estimate and the actuals of the previous year, by 1,93 and 64 respectively. This improvement was, however, nominal, as it was entirely brought about by the receipts from Berar (5,64), but for which, the result would have been a deficit, as compared with the Budget Estimate. The important variations as compared with the Budget Estimate, were an increase in Madras (3,96), and decreases in Bombay (4,22), Punjab (1,90) and Central Provinces (1,68). The high receipts in Madras were due to the favourable conditions of the year, and to larger collection of Land Revenue on which the rates are levied. The falling-off in Bombay was due in the Presidency proper to no allowance having been made in the original estimates for remissions, and in Scind, to a low inundation of the river. The decrease in the Punjab was due to the causes referred to under Land Revenue, while that in the Central Provinces, was chiefly due to a failure of crops in certain districts and the remissions and abatement consequent thereon The increase of 30 in Burma, was due to improvement under Land Revenue, while that of 20 in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, to larger receipts on account of Patwari and Village Chowkidari Cess, partly counterbalanced by smaller recoveries under District and Local Rates and Cesses. The decrease in Bengal (37), was due to larger receipts anticipated from the re-valuations and the introduction of the Cess Act in Santhal Pergannahs, not having been realized Compared with the previous year, the principal variations were the decreases in the Central Provinces (3,98), Punjab, North-West Frontier Province (5,74) and Bombay (3,89), and the increases in Bengal (3,38), and United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (1,47) The decreases were in all cases due to the high collection of arrears in the preceding year. The increases were attributable to the causes mentioned above

VII.—Customs.

				India	Central Provinces	Burma	Bengal	U. P. of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab	Madras.	Bombay.	Berar	TOTAL.
Sea Customs	Import Duties	Accounts .	1901-2	.	...	31,97	1,66,49	..	.	38,09	2,20,22		4,56,77
		Budget .	1902-3		...	30,00	1,61,36	...	...	31,33	2,04,40	..	4,27,09
		Revised .	1902-3	..		30,50	1,59,09	...	..	36,90	2,10,06	..	4,36,55
		Accounts	1902-3	.	..	32,24	1,60, 50	..	...	38,26	2,11,71	.	4,42,71
	Export Duties	Accounts .	1901-2		..	64,49	16,49	...	.	5,87	4,92	.	91 77
		Budget .	1902-3		..	60,00	20,00		..	5,52	4,50	...	90,02
		Revised .	1902-3		...	90,43	17 35	..	.	6,67	5,40		1,19,85
		Accounts	1902-3	.	...	96,74	17,36	.	...	7,67	4,79	.	1,16,56

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued*

VII.—Customs—*concluded.*

		India	Central Provinces	Burma	Bengal	U. P. of Agra and Oudh	Punjab	Madras.	Bombay.	Berar	TOTAL.
Excise duty on Cotton Manufactures	Accounts . 1901-2	10	1,08	.	6	59	4	54	15,26	.	17,67
	Budget . } 1902-3	7	1,00	.	4	55	4	45	12,50		14,65
	Revised } 1902-3	13	1,27	..	6	65	4	60	14,84	11	17,70
	Accounts } 1902-3	13	1,22	...	6	61	3	68	15,84	9	18,66
Land Customs and Miscellaneous.	Accounts . 1901-2	..	...	1,06	2,65	..	.	2,38	2,65		8,74
	Budget } 1902-3		.	1,00	2,60	.		2,04	2,60	...	8,24
	Revised . } 1902-3	.	...	1,07	2,50			2,83	2,50	.	8,90
	Accounts . } 1902-3		...	1,08	2,28	..		3,03	2,32	..	8,71
TOTAL IN RUPEES	Accounts 1901-2	10	1,08	97,52	1,85,69	59	4	46,88	2,43,05		5,74,95
	Budget . } 1902-3	7	1,00	91,00	1,84,00	55	4	39,34	2,24,00		5,40,00
	Revised } 1902-3	13	1,27	1,22,00	1,79,00	65	4	47,00	2,[illegible]2,80	11	5,83,00
	Accounts . } 1902-3	13	1,22	1,30,06	1,80,20	61	3	49,64	2,[illegible]4,66	9	5,96,[illegible]4
TOTAL IN STERLING	Accounts 1901-2										£ 3,833,0
	Budget } 1902-3										3,600,0
	Revised } 1902-3										3,886,7
	Accounts . } 1902-3										3,977,6

43. The receipts under this head, showed an improvement of 56,64, as compared with the Budget Estimate, and of 21,69, as compared with the actuals of the preceding year. This result was mainly attributable to larger exports of rice (36,54), more extensive imports of petroleum, silver, copper, and spirits, and to larger demands for locally-made cotton goods with the return of more prosperous times after the famine.

44. Of the excess of 15,62 under *Import Duties*, Burma contributed 2,24, Madras 6,93, and Bombay 7,31. Bengal, on the other hand, showed a falling-off of 86. In Burma, the Budget appears to have been under-estimated. In Madras the importation of petroleum was much in excess of the anticipated quantity, owing to competition between the importers of bulk and case oil. The improvement in Bombay was due to larger imports of silver (16,70), copper and brass (3,36), and spirits (1,75), and to the imposition of a special duty on beet sugar (1,78), partly counterbalanced by a decline in the imports of Austro-Hungarian (4,04) and other sugar (3,69), cotton piece goods (5,73), and articles of food and drink (2,78). The decrease in Bengal was the result of diminished imports of petroleum (58), due to larger stocks at the commencement of the year and increasing competition of the Burma product, Austro-Hungarian (1,30) and other kinds of European sugar (1,89), the former due to the levy of countervailing duties; cotton goods (82), due to larger stocks in this country and high prices ruling in England; silver bullion and coin (1,37), due to free importation of silver for coinage of British Dollars; and oils (42); partly counterbalanced by larger influx of spirits and liquors (1,51) and articles of food and drink (44), chemical drugs (33), and inferior metals, such as brass, copper and iron (3,32). The decrease compared with the receipts of the previous year, was due to unusually high imports of sugar (countervailing duties), sugar (ordinary duties), and cotton manufactures in Bengal (5,99) and Bombay (8,51) in that year. The variations under *Export Duties* are all connected with the export of rice to other countries, there having been specially large shipments from Burma to Japan and parts of China, where there was a failure of crops. This cause also explains the large difference (34,79) between the actuals of the two years. Under *Excise Duties on Cotton Manufactures*, the increase in the Central Provinces (22), was due to good cotton crops and the establishment of a new mill, while that in Madras (23), was attributable to an increased demand for locally-made articles in other parts of India and Burma. The large excess in Bombay (3,34), was ascribed to the general recovery of trade after the disappearance of the famine and to increased production of cotton goods for home consumption. The small excess under *Land Customs and Miscellaneous* was the result chiefly of an increase in Madras (99), due to the Budget having been underestimated, counterbalanced by deficits in Bengal (32), and Bombay (28). In Bengal, the decrease was chiefly under Warehouse and Wharf Rents, due to facilities afforded for paying duty before the arrival of vessels and for clearing goods, and Miscellaneous chiefly due to a decline in the receipts from overtime fees. In Bombay, it was under transhipment fees and other minor items.

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

VIII.—Assessed Taxes.

1901-2 Accounts R		1902-3 Budget. R	1902-3 Revised. R	1902-3 Accounts R
22,27	India	22,34	22,81	22,96
4,14	Central Provinces	3,90	3,54	3,59
12,11	Burma	12,50	12,50	12,06
2,99	Assam	3,08	3,04	3,10
56,52	Bengal	57,00	59,00	58,52
25,34	United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	25,80	25,40	25,74
14,92	Punjab	13,92	14,40	14,58
43	North-West Frontier Province	1,08	1,08	1,14
28,69	Madras	28,25	30,25	29,59
37,99	Bombay	36,80	38,50	39,08
	Berar		1,20	1,20
2,05,40	TOTAL IN RUPEES	2,04,67	2,11,72	2,11,56
1,369,3	EQUIVALENT IN STERLING £	1,364,5	1,411,5	1,410,4

45. The revenue under this head exceeded the Budget Estimate and the actuals of the previous year by 6,89 and 6,16 respectively. Of this improvement Berar figures contributed 1,20 As compared with the Budget Estimate, there were increases in most of the provinces, in Central Provinces and Burma, there was a decrease, while in Assam and the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the actuals closely followed the Budget The improvement in India (62), occurred chiefly in the receipts from the Military and Public Works Departments; in Bengal (1,52), it was attributed to more thorough assessments in the districts and to larger assessments on Jute Companies and Jute Presses in Calcutta. In the Punjab (66), general improvement in trade, increased care in collections and recovery of arrears brought about the improvement, which in Bombay (2,28) was due to an increase in the establishments of Railway Companies, Firms and Mills, to the re-opening of some of the mills and cotton presses which were closed on account of the depression in mill-industry, caused by famine and plague, to an increase in the number of public securities, to an improvement in the agricultural conditions and to greater care exercised in fixing the assessments In Madras (1,34), sufficient provision was not made for the growth of the revenue, while in the North-West Frontier Province (6), the construction of the Nowshera Railway bridge and of the Kohat-Khushalgarh-Thal Railway brought in some unexpected receipts. The decline in Burma (44), was traceable to the falling-off in trade in Rangoon, while that in Central Provinces was due to the abolition of license tax (Pandhri) and to the writes-off by money-lenders after the famine, of large irrecoverable debts which reduced the income assessable for tax. As compared with the previous year, the increases occurred chiefly in India (69), Bengal (2,00), North-West Frontier Province (71), Madras (90) and Bombay (1,09), and were traceable to the causes indicated above

46. The *India* figures include, in addition to the collections made in the Districts directly administered by the Government of India, the recoveries by the Non-Civil Departments from the salaries of Government Officers The details are given below :—

1901-2. Accounts		1902-3. Budget.	1902-3. Revised.	1902-3. Accounts.
8,62	Civil Department, India	8,91	8,75	8,90
6,46	Military Department	6,40	6,65	6,79
5,23	Public Works Department	5,11	5,41	5,24
23	Marine Department	20	23	22
79	Post Office Department	77	81	83
94	Telegraph Department	95	96	98
22,27	TOTAL AS ABOVE	22,34	22,81	22,96

IX.—Forests.

		India	Central Provinces	Burma	Assam.	Bengal	U P of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab	N.-W. Frontier Province.	Madras	Bombay.	Berar.	TOTAL.
Timber and other produce removed by Government Agency.	Accounts. 1901-2	4,01	1,49	24,93	13	1,03	5,62	11,13	2	5,77	11,57	.	65,70
	Budget 1902-3	5,20	5,41	34,26	39	1,60	4,87	12,62	2	7,00	10,30	...	81,67
	Revised 1902-3	4,78	4,68	32,29	57	1,45	4,97	12,82	39	6,23	10,73	16	79,07
	Accounts 1902-3	4,83	5,15	33,58	60	1,38	5,15	12,65	41	6,62	9,99	8	80,44

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

IX.—Forest—*concluded.*

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam	Bengal.	U. P. of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab	N.-W. Frontier Province.	Madras	Bombay.	Berar.	TOTAL
II													
Timber and other produce removed by consumers or purchasers.	Accounts. 1901-2	49	9,23	28,33	3,75	11,36	10,79	2,63	9	18,32	11,47	...	96,46
	Budget 1902-3	55	8,90	34,69	3,40	10,44	11,20	1,73	19	16,98	13,36	...	1,01,50
	Revised 1902-3	59	8,91	26,84	3,79	10,91	14,02	2,80	41	17,71	12,55	1,28	99,81
	Accounts 1902-3	55	9,52	28 14	4,18	10,67	14,47	2,52	56	18,23	12,57	1,55	1,02,96
III													
Other Receipts	Accounts. 1901-2	16	44	5,48	1,25	53	75	71	2	1,34	76	...	11,44
	Budget 1902-3	14	38	5,05	1,35	51	59	46	5	1,02	84	...	10,39
	Revised 1902-3	16	41	5,37	94	49	65	70	4	1,31	72	6	10,85
	Accounts 1902-3	18	50	5,67	1,02	51	63	70	4	1,29	73	4	11,31
TOTAL IN RUPEES	Accounts. 1901-2	4,66	11,16	58,74	5,13	12,92	17,16	14,47	13	25,43	23,80	...	1,73,60
	Budget 1902-3	5,89	14,69	74,00	5,20	12,55	16,66	14,81	26	25,00	24,50	...	1,93,56
	Revised 1902-3	5,53	14,00	64,50	5,30	12,85	19,64	16,32	84	25,25	24,00	1,50	1,89,73
	Accounts 1902-3	5,56	15,17	67,39	5,80	12,50	20,25	15,87	1,01	26,14	23,29	1,67	1,94,71
													£
TOTAL IN STERLING	Accounts. 1901-2												1,157,4
	Budget. 1902-3												1,290,4
	Revised. 1902-3												1,264,9
	Accounts. 1902-3												1,298,1

47. The revenue under this head exceeded the Budget Estimate and the actuals of the previous year by 1,15 and 21,11, respectively. The actuals of the year included 1,67 on account of Berar figures. The increase, as compared with the Budget Estimate, occurred in all the provinces except India, Burma and Bombay. The largest increase occurred in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (3,59), where the improvement was due to larger sales of sleepers to railways and heavier demands for all kinds of forest produce. There were also considerable increases in Punjab (1,06), due to the sale of unmarked and confiscated timber in stock from the previous year, and larger collections of grazing revenue, and in Madras (1,14), due to a more favourable season and better supervision, while North-West Frontier Province, Assam, Central Provinces and Berar, respectively contributed (75), (60), (48), and (1,67) to the increase. The decrease in Burma (6,61), was due to less extraction of timber and depression in the India-rubber trade; while that in Bombay (1,21), was due to curtailment of departmental operations and slack demand for timber and firewood. In India (33), the sales of the Andaman Padouk timber were smaller than was anticipated in the London market. Compared with the actuals of the previous year there were increases in all the provinces except Bengal and Bombay. In Burma (8,65), the increase was due to the high prices obtained at the auction sales of timber, and to large sales of timber in stock at the end of the previous year. In the Central Provinces (4,01), it was due to the supply of quantity of sleepers to the Satpura and Gondia-Jabbalpur Railways and of timber to the Ordnance Department. In the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (3,09) there was a good demand for all kinds of forest produce; while larger sales of sleepers and fuel to the railways accounted for the increase in the Punjab (1,40). The increase in the North-West Frontier Province (88), was due to larger demands from the Ordnance and the Public Works Departments, that in India (90), to larger receipts from the sale of Padouk timber in London, that in Madras (71) to larger sales of engine fuel, and that in Assam (67) to larger sales of timber to railways. The decrease in Bombay (51) was due to larger sales of timber to the Southern Mahratta Railway and the Gun Carriage Factory in the previous year.

48. Under *Timber and other Produce removed by Government Agency*, the decrease as compared with the Budget in India (37), was due to less sales of Padouk timber in London; that in Burma (68), to less extraction of timber and depression of the India-rubber trade; that, in Central Provinces (26), to revenue from the sale of sleeper and timber not having been realized to the extent anticipated; that in Bengal (22), to the road in the Teesta Valley having been blocked, and to curtailment of departmental operations in Angul; that in Madras (38), to slack demand for timber and bamboo, and that in Bombay (31), to the curtailment of departmental operations and slack demand for timber and firewood. The increases in Assam (21), and United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (28), were due to larger demand for timber for railways, while that in the North-West Frontier Province (39), to sale of timber to the Ordnance Department, and to larger sales of fuel and charcoal Under *Timber and other Produce removed by consumers or purchasers,* improvements occurred in all the provinces except Burma and Bombay, and were mainly due to larger sale of sleepers to railways in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, and to a more favourable season and better supervision in Madras. Under *Other Receipts,* the increase was generally due to better receipts from Confiscated Drift and Waif wood and Miscellaneous revenue.

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

X.—Registration.

		India	Central Provinces	Burma	Assam	Bengal	U P of Agra and Oudh	Punjab.	N.-W. Frontier Province.	Madras	Bombay	Berar.	TOTAL.
Fees for registering Documents	Accounts 1901-2	15	57	99	54	15,96	4,11	1,45	8	12,21	5,75		41,81
	Budget 1902-3	14	62	1,00	57	15,25	3,96	1,60	20	12,60	6,00	.	41,94
	Revised 1902-3	15	51	1,20	65	16,10	3,75	1,35	21	11,70	5,08	22	40,92
	Accounts 1902-3	15	52	1,27	70	16,13	3,75	1,49	22	11,59	5,12	24	41,18
Fees for copies of Registered Documents	Accounts 1901-2	1	26	2	1	27	25	50	2	31	11		1,76
	Budget 1902-3	2	27	2	1	31	22	54	6	30	9	.	1,84
	Revised 1902-3	2	24	2	1	30	25	51	6	30	11	15	1,97
	Accounts 1902-3	2	23	3	1	32	25	50	6	32	11	13	1,98
Other Receipts	Accounts 1901-2	1	13	8	.	47	45	16	1	1,98	8	.	3,37
	Budget 1902-3	1	12	8		44	40	15	4	1,90	6	...	3,20
	Revised 1902-3	1	13	8		44	45	14	3	2,00	6	2	3,36
	Accounts 1902-3	1	12	9	..	46	47	14	3	2,47	6	3	3,88
TOTAL IN RUPEES	Accounts 1901-2	17	96	1,09	55	16,70	4,81	2,11	11	14,50	5,94	..	46,94
	Budget 1902-3	17	1,01	1,10	58	16,00	4,58	2,29	30	14,80	6,15		46,98
	Revised 1902-3	18	88	1,30	66	16,84	4,45	2,00	30	14,00	5,25	39	46,25
	Accounts 1902-3	18	87	1,39	71	16,91	4,47	2,13	31	14,38	5,29	40	47,04

		£
TOTAL IN STERLING	Accounts 1901-2	312,9
	Budget 1902-3	313,2
	Revised 1902-3	308,3
	Accounts 1902-3	313,6

49 The total receipts practically corresponded with the Budget Estimate and the actuals of the preceding year, but excluding Berar figures, the revenue shewed a deficit compared with both these standards. This deficit was chiefly contributed by Madras, where improved conditions prevailed and Bombay, where *taccâvi* advances were granted on a liberal scale which rendered the cultivators less dependent on advances from money-lenders. The prevalence of the plague also to some extent, affected the receipts. Bengal, on the other hand, showed some improvement due to the partial failure of crops and survey and settlement operations in some districts.

XI.—Tributes from Native States.

1901-2 Accounts R		1902-3 Budget R	1902-3 Revised R	1902-3 Accounts R
	TRIBUTES AND CONTRIBUTIONS OF Rs. 50,000 AND OVER—			
	India—			
2,00	Oodeypur	2,00	2,00	2,00
98	Jodhpur	98	98	98
4,00	Jeypur	4,00	4,00	4,00
2,35	Kotah	2,35	2,35	2,35
60	Boondee	1,20	1,80	1,80
45	Rutlam	65	44	44
1,08	Nizam (Mahratta Chouth)	1,08	...	...
	Central Provinces—			
70	Nandgaon	70	70	70
70	Khairagarh	70	1,05	1,05
	Burma—			
3,16	Shan States	3,16	3,40	3,55
	Assam—			
50	Manipur State	50	50	50
	Punjab—			
1,00	Mandi	1,00	1,00	1,00
1,31	Kapurthalla	1,31	1,31	1,31
	Madras—			
7,83	Travancore	7,83	7,83	7,83
35,00	Mysore	35,00	35,00	35,00
2,00	Cochin	2,00	2,00	2,00
	Bombay—			
5,17	Kathiawar	5,53	4,85	5,15
1,87	Kutch	1,87	1,87	1,87
3,55	Baroda State	4,83	3,80	3,72

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

XI.—Tributes from Native States—*concluded.*

1901-2 Accounts. R		1902-3 Budget R	1902-3 Revised. R	1902-3 Accounts R
	CONTRIBUTIONS FOR SPECIAL MILITARY FORCES—			
	India—			
1,61	Bhopal Levy (Bhopal)	1,61	1,61	1,61
74	Malwa Contingent (Jowrah)	1,59	2,50	2,46
1,15	Erinpura Irregular Force (Jodhpur)	1,15	1,15	1,15
2,00	Deolee Irregular Force (Kotah)	2,00	2,00	2,00
42	Malwa Bheel Corps	69	1,25	1,24
	Bombay—			
76	Southern Mahratta Horse	82	64	93
	TRIBUTES AND CONTRIBUTIONS UNDER Rs. 50,000—			
1,61	India	2,11	1,65	1,71
1,12	Central Provinces	1,03	96	1,14
44	Burma	80	80	70
46	Punjab	47	47	56
25	Madras	25	25	25
51	Bombay	57	54	65
	FEES ON SUCCESSION TO NATIVE STATES—			
28	India	84	40	40
60	Central Provinces	30	...	...
12	Punjab	...	20	20
1,21	Bombay	2,38	1,82	1,81
...	Lump deduction under "India"	*2,25*	...	...
19,27	TOTAL India	20,00	22,13	22,14
3,12	" Central Provinces	2,73	2,71	2,89
3,60	" Burma	3,96	4,20	4,25
50	" Assam	50	50	50
2,89	" Punjab	2,78	2,98	3,07
45,08	" Madras	45,08	45,08	45,08
13,07	" Bombay	16,00	13,52	14,13
87,53	TOTAL IN RUPEES	91,05	91,12	92,06
583,5	EQUIVALENT IN STERLING £	607,0	607,4	613,7

50. The receipts under this head are, for the most part, fixed. The variations that occur, arise generally from the non-payment of dues or from advance or arrear collections. The total receipts exceeded the Budget Estimate and the actuals of the previous year by 1,01 and 4,53, respectively. The excess over the Budget, was chiefly attributed to the lump deduction of 2,25 made from the Estimates on account of anticipated suspension.

51. Under *Tributes* the decrease, as compared with the Budget Estimate, in India (1,09), was due to the recovery of the Mahratta Chouth (1,08), previously met from the Berar revenues, having been stopped on the perpetual lease of that province to the British Government, to the loss by exchange (21) in the recovery of the tribute payable by the Rutlam State, which is fixed in local currency, and to short recoveries from the Banswara (17) and the Sailana State (22), owing to the straitened condition of their finances in consequence of the famine, partly counterbalanced by an excess recovery from the Boondee (60), and the Dewas (56) States, on account of arrears due for the year 1901-2. The decrease of 1,41 in Bombay was due to the short recovery of 38 from Kathiawar and of 1,11 from the Baroda State, owing to the inability of some of the States to pay their dues on account of famine, partly counterbalanced by the recovery of arrears to the extent of 8. On the other hand, there was an excess of 46 in the Central Provinces, due partly to advance payments and partly to arrear collections; of 29 in Burma, due to the full realization of the tribute from the Shan States—the remission of 25 provided in the Budget having been made by a refund, and of 9 in the Punjab, chiefly due to the payment in advance, of the tribute payable by the Bilaspore State. Under *Contributions*, the improvement of 1,42 in India and 11 in Bombay, resulting in a total increase of 1,53, was mainly due to the recovery of arrears. Under *Fees on Succession to Native States*, the decrease of 1,11 was mainly due to the exemption of the Dewas State (35) from the payment of *Nazarana*, to the postponement of the payment by the Sitaman State (8) under the orders of Government, to the payment, in the preceding year, of 30 by the Nandgaon State in the Central Provinces, estimated for recovery in 1902-3; and to the remission and postponement of *Nazarana* from Sunth, Savantvadi and Vanod States under Government orders, and to the postponement of payment from various petty States in Bombay (57), partly counterbalanced by an unforeseen recovery of 20 in Punjab on account of the first instalment of the *Nazarana* payable by the Nawab of the Pataudi State.

52. The increase, as compared with the actuals of the preceding year, was chiefly contributed by India (2,87), Burma (65), Punjab (18), and Bombay (1,06), where it was due chiefly to the recovery of arrear tributes and payments on account of fees on succession. Central Provinces, on the other hand, showed a decrease due to the recovery in the preceding year, of a tribute due in the year under report.

Section A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUES.

1901-2 Accounts		1902-3. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
	EXPENDITURE—			
R		R	R	R
11,11,02	India (Rupee figures) .	11,92,50	11,53,96	11,39,47
£		£	£	£
7,406,8	Equivalent in Sterling	7,950,0	7,693,1	7,596,5
37,4	England . . .	46,0	43,8	38,6
7,444,2	TOTAL .	7,996,0	7,736,9	7,635,1

53. The expenditure in this section showed a saving of £360,9 or R54,14 as compared with the Budget Estimate, and an excess of £190,9 or R28,64 as compared with the actuals of the previous year. As compared with the Budget there was a saving of £33,5 or R5,04 under Assignments and Compensations, chiefly in Land Revenue compensations in Assam, Madras and Bombay, and in Salt compensations in India and Madras, owing to fixed allowances and grants not having been drawn; of £156,0 or R23,40 under Land Revenue, owing to reduced expenditure on account of District Administration, mainly under Salaries and Establishment, on account of Survey and Settlement, due to the provision for certain surveys not having been utilized, and to the full programme of operations not having been carried out in the case of others, and on account of Land Records and Agriculture due to the provision for revision of Establishments and Survey operations not having been fully required, of £124,8 or R18,72 under Opium, owing to short outturn of the crop; of £12,4 or R1,86 under Salt, due to less manufacturing charges in India owing to an unfavourable season, and to less expenditure on Preventive Establishment in India, Bengal and Bombay, of £7,1 or R1,07 under Stamps, owing mainly to the smaller demand of stores from England than was anticipated, of £16,5 or R2,47 under Excise, due to the revision of Opium arrangements in Burma having been only partially sanctioned, and the sanctioned scale entertained for a part of the year, to less charges on account of rewards in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, to small establishment charges in Bombay, and an over-estimate in Madras, of £4,7 or R71 under Provincial Rates, owing to less process-serving charges in Bengal, of £7,4 or R1,11 under Customs, owing to the provision for a steam-cutter not having been required in Burma, and to reduced expenditure under Preventive Establishments and Allowances in Bengal; of £72,2 or R10,83 under Forest, owing to an unfavourable floating season and restricted departmental operations in Burma, to the curtailment of timber and firewood operations by Government Agency in Bombay, and generally to works of construction and improvement, not having been carried out to the extent anticipated, in the other provinces; and of £ 3,3 or R50 under Registration, due mainly to savings in commission to sub-registrars. There was, on the other hand, an excess of £77,3 or R11,59 under Refunds and Drawbacks, due to a special adjustment of Land Revenue refunds in Bengal, to large Customs refunds in Burma and Bombay, and to a special refund of Tribute in Burma.

54. Of the increase, as compared with the actuals of the previous year, the principal items are £50,4 or R7,56 under Refunds and Drawbacks, contributed chiefly by Burma, Bengal and Bombay, due to the causes stated above; £47,8 or R7,17 under Land Revenue, due to the expenditure in Berar, and high charges on account of District Administration in Burma and the North-West Frontier Province and Survey and Settlement in the Punjab, North-West Frontier Province and Madras, £39,8 or R5,97 under Opium, due to large payments to cultivators owing to better outturn of the crop; £23,0 or R3,45 under Excise, chiefly in Burma and Bengal, due to the causes stated above; £46,2 or R6,93 under Forest, chiefly

Section A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUES—*continued.*

due to the large supply of sleepers to railways, and timber to the Ordnance Department in the Central Provinces, to the extensive operations for the improvement of forest in Burma, and to the acquisition of land and purchase of elephants in Madras. These excesses were partly counterbalanced by a decrease of £21,7 or R3,26 under Assignments and Compensations, due chiefly to large payment of arrears in the preceding year of Land Revenue compensation in Bombay and of special compensations to Jagirdars for the resumption of Abkari rights in the Central Provinces.

I.—Refunds and Drawbacks.

		India	Central Provinces	Burma	Assam.	Bengal	U P of Agra and Oudh	Punjab	N.-W. Frontier Province.	Madras	Bombay.	Berar.	TOTAL.
Land Revenue	Accounts 1901-2	5	14	83	8	1,12	25	42	5	1,19	2,04	...	6,17
	Budget 1902-3	5	3	76	10	72	39	48	9	1,00	1,61	...	5,23
	Revised 1902-3	5	6	84	9	2,56	38	31	8	51	1,60	8	6,56
	Accounts 1902-3	4	6	67	9	2,51	28	33	6	57	1,66	8	6,35
Salt	Accounts 1901-2	29	..	13	.	2,15				37	1,08		4,02
	Budget 1902-3	3	.	16	.	1,95				30	80	...	3,24
	Revised 1902-3	25	.	20		1,39	...			30	95	..	3,09
	Accounts 1902-3	24	...	24	...	1,31	..	...	..	18	89	...	2,86
Stamps	Accounts 1901-2	5	16	31	5	1,60	83	52	2	96	1,04	..	5,54
	Budget 1902-3	5	15	27	6	1,60	90	41	5	1,07	1,00	..	5,56
	Revised 1902-3	5	16	32	5	1,60	90	47	5	1,20	1,04	2	5,86
	Accounts 1902-3	5	16	35	6	1,60	94	48	5	1,17	1,02	2	5,90
Customs	Accounts. 1901-2		...	1,78		2,94				72	7,59		13,03
	Budget 1902-3	..		1,49		3,10				65	5,37		10,61
	Revised 1902-3	...	...	2,18	..	4,52	..	.		80	13,37	..	20,87
	Accounts 1902-3	...	1	2,48	.	4,10				71	13,07	.	20,37
Assessed Taxes	Accounts. 1901-2	4	3	6	1	24	18	9		19	22	.	1,06
	Budget 1902-3	5	4	4	1	24	24	6	1	18	20	..	1,07
	Revised 1902-3	3	4	10	1	24	20	20	1	20	20		1,23
	Accounts 1902-3	4	3	9	1	23	20	18	1	20	16	1	1,16
Other Revenue Refunds	Accounts. 1901-2	4	9	19	3	40	16	8		1,02	1,83	..	3,84
	Budget 1902-3	...	8	16	7	43	29	8		43	2,38		3,92
	Revised 1902-3	.	13	96	6	65	19	10	1	69	2,04		4,83
	Accounts 1902-3	2	13	99	9	57	15	14	1	61	1,86	1	4,58
TOTAL IN RUPEES	Accounts. 1901-2	47	42	3,30	17	8,45	1,42	1,11	7	4,45	13,80		33,66
	Budget 1902-3	18	30	2,88	24	8,04	1,82	1,03	15	3,63	11,36		29,63
	Revised 1902-3	38	39	4,60	21	10,96	1,67	1,08	15	3,70	19,20	10	42,44
	Accounts 1902-3	39	39	4,82	25	10,32	1,57	1,13	13	3,44	18,66	12	41,22
													£
TOTAL IN STERLING	Accounts. 1901-02												224,4
	Budget 1902-03												197,5
	Revised 1902-03												282,9
	Accounts 1902-03												274,8
Excess over Budget Grant*	Imperial	21	8	1,83		1,65		.			7,41	11	11,29
	Provincial	.	1	11	2	63		10		15		1	1,03
Excess sanctioned by Imperial Government	Imperial	...	6			1,65			.		.	10	1,81
Excess sanctioned by Local Government	Imperial	...		11	.			...		.			11
	Provincial	...	...	11	2	63		10	.	15		1	1,02
Excess awaiting sanction of the Imperial Government	Imperial	21	2	1,72	.	..	..	...		...	7,41	1	9,37
	Provincial	...	1	..	.	..	...	.	...	..		.	1

55. The total expenditure exceeded the Budget Estimate and the actuals of the previous year by 11,59 and 7,56, respectively. The excess, as compared with the Budget Estimate, occurred chiefly under *Land Revenue* (1,12), *Stamps* (34), *Customs* (9,76) and *Other Revenue Refunds* (66). *Salt* refunds, on the other hand, showed a small saving (38). Under *Land Revenue*, the excess in Bengal (1,79) was the result of a special adjustment by which an amount recovered from the Bettiah Estate in previous years, on account of survey and settlement work and credited to I—Land Revenue, was transferred to "Special Advances" by debit to this head. Under *Stamps*, the increase in Burma followed the increase of revenue, while those in the Punjab and Madras were due to an under-

Section A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUES—*continued.*

1.—Refunds and Drawbacks—*concluded.*

estimate. Under *Customs*, the excesses in Burma (99) were due to an increase of refunds with increase of revenue, in Bengal (1,00) to larger refunds of export duty, of countervailing sugar duties, and duties on arms and metals other than silver, and in Bombay (7,70), partly to refunds of the difference of countervailing duties on sugar and partly to large payments to the Kashmir Durbar, chiefly in consequence of larger exports of bounty-fed and other sugar, spirits, etc., to that State Under *Other Revenue Refunds*, the increase in Burma (83), represents remissions of tributes made by refund of amounts already collected instead of by short recovery of the amount due, in Bengal (14), it was due to larger refunds of Road and Public Works Cesses, while in Madras (18), it was ascribed to large Forest refunds in the districts of Nellore and Anantapore, and to the refund of the balance of Irrigation Cess collected in excess in the Trichinopoly district The excess in the Punjab (6), was the result of an under-estimate. On the other hand, there was a saving of 66, chiefly in Bombay and the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. The decrease under *Salt* was due to smaller refunds in Bengal, to smaller exports of duty-paid salt from Madras to Burma, partly counterbalanced by excesses in India in the payments to the Bikaneer Durbar for half duty on sales from the Didwana and Phalodi salt sources, and in Bombay in the payments of arrear claims of wastage allowance. The excess over the actuals of the previous year was chiefly contributed by Burma (152), Bengal (1,87), and Bombay (4,86), and was due to the causes explained above.

2.—Assignments and Compensations.

		India.	Central Provinces	Burma	Assam	Bengal	U P. of Agra and Oudh	Punjab	N W Frontier Province.	Madras	Bombay.	Berar.	TOTAL
Land Revenue compensations.	Accounts 1901-2	43	28	2	25	2,24	2 96	96	12	4,81	94,92	..	1,06,99
	Budget 1902-3	44	30	1	54	2,32	3,20	83	24	4,89	95,93	...	1,08,70
	Revised 1902-3	42	31	1	32	2,32	2,98	80	24	4,89	94,86	2	1,07,17
	Accounts 1902-3	43	32	1	30	2,18	3,08	81	21	4,55	93,84	...	1,05,73
Opium compensations.	Accounts 1901-2	..	...	..		5			.	.	39		44
	Budget 1902-3	...	...	..	...	5	.	.		...	46	.	51
	Revised 1902-3			..		5			..	..	46	..	51
	Accounts 1902-3	..		..		5			.	.	40	.	45
Salt compensations.	Accounts 1901-2	30,22	.			20	...			4,86	50	.	35,78
	Budget 1902-3	30,41		..		20			...	4,88	51	...	30,00
	Revised 1902-3	29 77	.			20				4,88	56	.	35,41
	Accounts 1902-3	29,75		.		20				4,51	55	...	35,01
Excise compensations.	Accounts 1901-2	..	1,42	.		..	8	7	..	4	3,81	...	5,42
	Budget 1902-3		3				9	6		4	4,21	...	4,43
	Revised 1902-3		2	.		..	9	6	...	4	4,05	...	4,26
	Accounts 1902-3	..	1	..			8	6	...	4	3,89	.	4,08
Customs compensations	Accounts 1901-2		..	.	...	..		21	..	1,50	4	...	1,75
	Budget 1902-3		.	.	.	...		20		1,51	7	...	1,78
	Revised 1902-3		.	...		...	..	20	.	1,49	10	..	1,79
	Accounts 1902-3					.	..	20	1	1,49	10	...	1,80
Purchase of Life Pensions	Accounts 1901-2		...	.	...	...		1	...	...	..	.	1
	Budget 1902-3	.			..	. .	.	1	...	...	...	...	1
	Revised 1902-3		. .	..		..	..	3	...	...	...	...	3
	Accounts 1902-3	..	...		..	..	...	5	.	...	...	...	5
Miscellaneous compensations	Accounts 1901-2	97	22	..	16	42	25	6	1	20	1,62	...	3,91
	Budget 1902-3	97	23	..	17	40	25	73	2	21	1,67	...	4,65
	Revised 1902-3	97	22		19	40	25	10	2	20	1,67	1,12	5,14
	Accounts 1902-3	96	17	..	18	39	26	11	2	20	1,60	3	3,92
TOTAL IN RUPEES	Accounts 1901-2	31,62	1,92	1	41	2,91	3,29	1,31	13	11,41	1,01,28	...	1,54,30
	Budget 1902-3	31,82	56	2	71	2,97	3,54	1,83	26	11,53	1,02,85	...	1,56,08
	Revised 1902-3	31,16	55	1	51	2,97	3,32	1,19	26	11,50	1,01,70	1,14	1,54,31
	Accounts 1902-3	31,14	50	1	48	2,82	3,42	1,23	24	10,79	1,00,38	3	1,51,04
TOTAL IN STERLING.	Accounts 1901-2												£ 1,028 7
	Budget 1902-3												1,040,5
	Revised 1902-3												1,028,7
	Accounts 1902-3												1,007,0

Section A—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUES—*continued.*

2.—Assignments and Compensations.—*concluded*

56. The expenditure fell short of the Budget Estimate and the actuals of the previous year by 5,01 and 3,26 respectively. The saving, as compared with the Budget Estimate, was contributed by all the heads except *Customs Compensations* and *Purchase of Life Pensions.* The saving of 2,97, under *Land Revenue Compensations* was chiefly due to the amount payable to the Rani of Bijni not having been paid in Assam (24); to smaller Malikana payments and smaller payments of pensions in lieu of resumed lands in Bengal (14); to the discontinuance of the pension paid to the ex-ubaridars of the Gursarai Estate in the Jhansi District consequent upon the release of the Estate in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (12), to smaller payments of Malikana Allowances, partly counterbalanced by an increase under Pensions in lieu of Resumed Lands, caused by the payment of arrears in Madras (34), and to smaller expenditure on account of fixed allowances and lapses and relinquishments of *inams* in Bombay (2,09). The saving of 6 under *Opium Compensations* occurred in Bombay, and was attributable to fixed grants not having been drawn before the close of the year. Under *Salt Compensations* the saving of 99 occurred chiefly in India (66), and Madras (37), and was due in the former case to smaller payments on account of Royalty payable to the Jodhpore and Jaipore States under the Sambhar Lake Treaty, which vary with the sales at the Sambhar Lake In the latter, it was due to the compensation for the suppression of earth-salt manufacture payable to the Pudukkottai State not having been paid. Under *Excise Compensations* in Bombay, the provision of 15 for the payment of compensations to Native States for leasing the hemp drugs revenue was not used, and the grants to Akalkot, Phaltan and Rewa Kantha Chiefs to the extent of 17, were not drawn in full. Under *Miscellaneous Compensations*, the saving in Central Provinces (6), was due to lapses and pensions of the last quarter remaining undrawn before the close of the year; in Punjab (62), to the grant for compensations in connection with Hoshiarpur "Chos" operations not having been utilized, and in Bombay (7), to the fixed grants not having been drawn before the close of the year The decrease, as compared with the actuals of the previous year, occurred chiefly in India (48), Central Provinces (1,42), Madras (62), and or Bombay (90), and were due in nearly all cases to the causes mentioned above In the Central Provinces it was due to the payment in the preceding year of new compensations sanctioned to the Jagirdars of the Chindwara and Hoshangabad districts, for the resumption of certain Abkari right. The excess of 3 (Imperial) in Berar has been sanctioned.

3.—Land Revenue.

			India	Central Provinces	Burma	Assam	Bengal	U. P. of Agra and Oudh	Punjab	N.-W. Frontier Province	Madras	Bombay	Berar	TOTAL.
Charges of District Administration.	Accounts	1901-2	2,70	8,30	21,58	5,54	32,27	34,95	10,76	1,10	41,91	30,32	..	1,98,52
	Budget	1902-3	2,68	9,62	22,57	6,91	33,27	35,64	10,34	2,83	42,24	31,40	..	2,06,80
	Revised	1902-3	2,64	8,96	22,53	5,62	31,58	34,92	18,17	3,08	41,93	31,00	2,43	2,02,76
	Accounts	1902-3	2,73	8,86	22,91	5,66	31,46	31,92	18,26	3,05	41,55	30,75	2,44	2,02,59
Survey and Settlement.	Accounts	1901-2	1,37	2,40	8,14	33	7,96	5,36	4,87	92	7,05	1,27	...	39,67
	Budget	1902-3	1,40	2,88	9,19	19	13,10	7,21	6,70	2,51	8,59	1,91	...	53,68
	Revised	1902-3	1,44	2,48	7,95	47	11,66	5,70	5,38	2,55	8,20	1,19	1	47,03
	Accounts	1902-3	1,43	2,46	7,81	45	7,17	5,52	5,58	2,59	7,89	1,21		42,11
Land Records and Agriculture.	Accounts	1901-2	1,37	6,05	6,14	2,05	88	36,64	16,30	47	18,47	24,33	...	1,12,70
	Budget	1902-3	1,42	6,99	7,29	2,16	93	37,71	15,89	1,54	19,58	24,35	...	1,17,86
	Revised	1902-3	1,36	6,45	6,26	2,15	85	36,39	14,91	1,37	18,33	24,09	16	1,12,32
	Accounts	1902-3	1,39	6,35	6,42	2,14	1,01	36,02	14,96	1,37	18,39	24,27	18	1,12,50
Management of Government Estates.	Accounts	1901-2	...	3	..	1	5,29	1,98	.	..	...	..	...	7,31
	Budget	1902-3	...	6		2	5,53	2,00	.	...	...	..	...	7,70
	Revised	1902-3	.	4	.	2	5,75	2,03	.	...	...	...	...	7,84
	Accounts	1902-3	..	3	.	1	5,67	1,95	...	..	...	...	...	7,67
Commission on Collections.	Accounts	1901-2	22	18	18,77	1,49	1	5	.	...	...	3	..	20,75
	Budget	1902-3	19	17	17,86	1,58	1	5	.	.	...	1	...	19,87
	Revised	1902-3	13	24	19,01	1,54	1	5	...	...	...	2	...	21,06
	Accounts	1902-3	12	29	18,88	1,63	1	5	...	..	..	2		21,00
Allowances to District and Village Officers.	Accounts	1901-2	...	2	...	...	...	22	22	12	35,73	13,84	...	50,15
	Budget	1902-3	...	3	...	...	...	28	8	21	37,08	13,78	..	51,49
	Revised	1902-3	...	5	...	...	...	...	8	24	35,55	14,20	70	50,82
	Accounts	1902-3	...	4	...	...	...	...	8	29	35,68	13,46	70	50,25

Section A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUES—*continued.*

3.—Land Revenue—*continued.*

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam	Bengal	U P. of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab.	N.-W Frontier Province	Madras.	Bombay.	Berar.	TOTAL
Other Charges	Accounts. 1901-2	..	..	...	..	..	...		...	6	..	...	6
	Budget 1902-3			.		..	..	...	.	14	..	..	14
	Revised 1902-3	...	..	..	...	...	..		...	13	.	.	13
	Accounts 1902-3		...	..		...	..	.	.	28	..	...	28
Lump Provision	Budget 1902-3					.	1,25	.	.	88	.	...	2,13
TOTAL IN RUPEES .	Accounts 1901-2	5,75	16,98	54,63	9,42	46,41	79,20	41,15	2,61	1,03,22	69,79	...	4,29,16
	Budget 1902-3	5,69	19,75	57,21	10,86	52,84	84,23	42,01	7,12	1,08,51	71,45	..	4,59,67
	Revised . 1902-3	5,57	18,12	55,75	9,80	49,85	79,09	38,54	7,24	',04,14	70,50	3,30	4,41,90
	Accounts. 1902-3	5,67	18,0 3	56,02	9,90	45,32	78,46	38,88	7,30	1,03,79	69,71	3,32	4,36,40

		Total India, equivalent in Sterling	England	Total, including England.
		£	£	£
TOTAL STERLING .	Accounts 1901-2 . . .	2,861,1	6	2,861,7
	Budget 1902-3	3,064,5	1,0	3,065,5
	Revised . 1902-3	2,946,0	3	2,946,3
	Accounts 1902-3	2,909,3	2	2,909,5

57. The Indian expenditure showed a saving of 23,27 as compared with the Budget Estimate, but exceeded the actuals of the previous year by 7,24 As compared with the Budget, the saving was contributed by all the heads, except *Commission on Collections* and *Other Charges*, but chiefly by *Charges of District Administration* (4,21), mainly under Salaries and Establishment, by *Survey and Settlement* (11,57), due to the provision for certain operations not having been utilized, and the estimated programme in others not having been carried out to its full extent, and by *Land Records and Agriculture* (5,36), due to the provision for revision of Establishment and survey operations not having been fully required. The lump provision of 1,25 in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh and of 88 in Madras was also not utilized and contributed to the savings. As compared with the previous year, the excess occurred under *Charges of District Administration* (4,07), and *Survey and Settlement* (2,44). The principal contributors to the increase under the first head were the North-West Frontier Province (1,95), Burma (1,33), and Berar (2,44), for which latter no provision was made in the Budget, while those to the second were Punjab, North-West Frontier Province and Madras.

58. Under *Charges of District Administration* the excess, as compared with the Budget in India (5), was principally due to the revision of Sub-Divisional Establishments, and to an outlay for the purchase of oil-cloth for the destruction of locusts in Baluchistan. The saving in the Central Provinces (76), was partly in the salaries of officers and partly in the provision for the improvement of the pay of Ministerial Establishments, the proposals for which were not sanctioned by the Secretary of State. The decrease in Assam (1,25) occurred partly under Salaries (38), owing to leave vacancies and payment of leave allowance in Bengal, and partly in the provision (73) for improving the position of District Office and Subordinate Revenue Establishments, while that in Bengal (1,81) and United Provinces of Agra and Oudh occurred entirely under Salaries and Establishments. The excess in Burma (4) was caused by increases under Sub-Divisional Establishment (10) and Supplies and Services (62), the latter due to the acquisition of land in Rangoon for the Victoria Memorial Park, and to compensation for lands acquired in Bassein, partly counterbalanced by decreases under Salaries due to the proposal for the creation of the new Pyapon District not having been sanctioned during the year. The short expenditure in the Punjab (1,08), was due to the partial utilization of the special grant of one lakh given by the Government of India and the non-utilization of the grant for the new Attock District A low Budget accounted for the excess in the North-West Frontier Province (22). In Madras the credit taken in the Budget on account of absence of officers on leave out of India proved too little by 46. The decrease in Bombay (65) was mainly due to the additional grant of 1,68 out of the 3½ lakhs allotted for Provincial expenditure not having been fully utilized, and to the recoveries on account of Foreign service of the third kind having been in excess of the original estimate, partly counterbalanced by increases under Salaries and Establishments, including Temporary Famine Establishments and Supplies and Services, chiefly in connection with the construction and repair of the Chavadis (Village offices).

59. Under *Survey and Settlement*, the saving in the Central Provinces was due to the operations for the abatement of land revenue, to the postponement of map corrections for another year, and to the lower rate of pay drawn by Settlement Officers. In Burma, it was due partly to smaller transfers on account of Survey of India charges and partly to the provision for Katha and Myingyan-Magwe surveys not having been utilized. The small excess in Assam represents cost of Settlement operations in the Sibsagar and Kamrup

Section A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUES—*continued.*

3.—Land Revenue—*concluded.*

districts which were not foreseen in the Budget. In Bengal, the Budget was over-estimated. In the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh the cost of the Traverse Survey of the Allahabad District was treated as an Imperial charge, and the full programme of operations was also not carried out. In the Punjab there was a delay in starting settlement operations, while in Madras the No. V. Re-survey Party provided for in the Budget, was not created, and the provision for the revision of the office establishment of the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, was not utilized. The saving in Bombay was chiefly under Freight on Europe Stores, chemicals for the Photo-zincographic Office, payments to officers of other provinces and Jamrao Canal Colonization charges. Under *Land Records and Agriculture,* the decrease in Central Provinces was due to improvements in the Land Record staff in the Chattisgarh Division having been carried out late in the year. In Burma it resulted mainly from the programme of supplementary operations not having been carried out in full. The saving in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh occurred chiefly under Kanango Establishments (16) and Land Record Surveys (1,15), the latter owing to the abolition of the Etah and Jalaun Survey Parties. In the Punjab the expenditure from the Patwaris' Fund was over-estimated in the Budget. In North-West Frontier Province the Budget was over-estimated and the contribution from Patwar Funds was adjusted by deduction from expenditure. In Madras the special provision of 75 for the formation of a Land Record staff was not utilized, the appointment of an Assistant to the Director of Land Records was not created, the charges on account of Agricultural Inspectors were transferred to 26—Scientific, etc—Experimental Cultivation, and the charges on account of Karnams and their assistants were over-estimated. In Bombay there were savings in salaries, due to absentees, in the grant for allowances to District and Village Officers, and in the charges for the Akrani Survey, partly counterbalanced by an increase in the indirect famine charges. The increase under *Management of Government Estates* in Bengal, occurred chiefly under Salaries and Establishments, while the decrease in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh was due to savings under Supplies and Services. Under *Commission on Land Revenue Collections* the increase in Burma was due to the facility afforded by the Local Government for the disbursement of the commission at Sub-treasuries in which the revenue is paid, while that in Assam was due to the increase of revenue. Under *Allowances to District and Village Officers,* the absence of actuals in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh was due to the transfer of the account of the estates to a Personal Ledger account. In Madras, there was delay in the introduction of the revised scheme of Village Establishment in certain taluks in Malabar, and the provision for the payment of arrear salaries was only partially utilized. The decrease in Bombay was in the assessment for alienated lands which was over-estimated by District Officers. The excesses of 2 (Imperial) in India and 3 (Imperial) in the North-West Frontier Province and 330 (Imperial) in Berar have been sanctioned, and of 18 (Imperial) in the North-West Frontier Province and 2 (Imperial) in Berar require the sanction of the Government of India.

4.—Opium.

1901-2 Accounts. R			1902-3. Budget. R	1902-3. Revised. R	1902-3. Accounts. R
	Bengal—				
56	Behar Agency,	Superintendence	60	58	58
5,14	"	Opium Factory	5,31	4,38	4,69
4,88	"	District Staff	5,19	4 85	4,86
58,52	"	Payments to Cultivators	80,15	68,34	68,22
81	Benares Agency,	Superintendence	86	93	93
5,02	"	Opium Factory	5,15	3,74	4,35
7,56	"	District Staff	8,43	7,71	7,72
1,57,94	"	Payments to Cultivators	1,59,12	1,54,75	1,54,63
20	Other Charges		19	22	22
12	India		12	12	12
26	Bombay		27	30	29
2,41,01		TOTAL IN RUPEES	2,65,39	2,45,92	2,46,61
£			£	£	£
1,606.7	EQUIVALENT IN STERLING		1,769,3	1,639,5	1,644,0
2,0	England		4,0	4,6	4,5
1,608,7		TOTAL INCLUDING ENGLAND	1,773,3	1,644,1	1,648,5

60. The Indian expenditure fell short of the Budget Estimate by 18,78, but exceeded the actuals of the previous year by 5,60. These variations were the result mainly of fluctuations in the outturn of the crop which in the year under review, amounted to 90,608 maunds against 1,00,098 maunds estimated

Section A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUES—*continued.*

4.—Opium—*concluded.*

in the Budget, and 89,682 maunds, produced in the previous year. The *Payments to Cultivators* which form the bulk of the charges, fell short of the Estimate by 16,42 in both the Agencies taken together. Under *Opium Factory* the saving of 62 in the Behar Agency occurred under Manufacturing Charges (22), Freight on Europe Stores (44) and Payments for Timber (9); and that of 80 in the Benares Agency chiefly under Freight (39) and Manufacturing charges (39). Under *District Staff* the decrease of 71 in the Benares Agency was due chiefly to savings under Salaries (41) and Supplies and Services (37), counterbalanced by an excess under Allowances (10), and that in the Behar Agency (33) to savings under Salaries (11) and Supplies and Services (13). The excess of 2 (Imperial) in Bombay requires to be sanctioned.

61. Larger demands for stores account for the variations in England.

5.—Salt.

			India	Burma.	Bengal	Madras.	Bombay	TOTAL
Salaries, Establishment, and Contingencies.	Accounts	1901-2	7,71	8	2,85	15,13	13,45	39,22
	Budget	1902-3	7,80	10	3,64	15,65	13,37	40,56
	Revised	1902-3	7,53	10	3,03	14,95	13,20	38,81
	Accounts	1902-3	7,33	11	3,07	14,78	13,16	38,45
Manufacture and Excavation	Accounts	1901-2	3,31	...	.	...	...	3,31
	Budget	1902-3	4,15		...	...	...	4,15
	Revised	1902-3	2,75	.	...	...	...	2,75
	Accounts	1902-3	3,01	.		..	...	3,01
Purchase and Freight.	Accounts	1901-2	...	.	.	5,22	3,67	8,89
	Budget	1902-3	...	..	...	5,00	4,00	9,00
	Revised	1902-3	...	...	..	6,42	4,00	10,42
	Accounts	1902-3		...		6,36	4,04	10,40
Lump reduction	Revised	1902-3	28	...	...	...	..	28
TOTAL IN RUPEES	Accounts	1901-2	11,02	8	2,85	20,35	17,12	51,42
	Budget	1902-3	11,95	10	3,64	20,65	17,37	53,71
	Revised	1902-3	10,00	10	3,03	21,37	17,20	51,70
	Accounts	1902-3	10,34	11	3,07	21,14	17,20	51,86

			Total India, equivalent in Sterling	England.	Total, including England.
			£	£	£
TOTAL IN STERLING	Accounts	1901-2	342,8	8	343,6
	Budget	1902-3	358,1	2	358,3
	Revised	1902-3	344,7	6	345,3
	Accounts	1902-3	345,8	1	345,9

62. The expenditure in India showed a saving of 1,85, as compared with the Budget, and an excess of 44, as compared with the actuals of the previous year. In India the saving of 47, as compared with the Budget Estimate, under *Salaries, Establishment, etc.*, was the result of savings in the charges for Preventive Establishment (33) due to the transfer of officers and their absence on long leave and reductions in menial establishment, in Through Traffic Charges (20), due to a decline in the trade at Sambhar (7), Pachbhudra (8) and Mines (5), and in the charges for supplies and services, and petty construction and repairs (12), counterbalanced by excesses in travelling allowance (11) and salaries of officers and conveyance of tents (7). The saving of 1,14 under *Manufacture and Excavation* was due to the unfavourable manufacturing season. The savings, as compared with the previous year, were due to the same causes. The saving of 57, as compared with the Budget, in Bengal under *Salaries, Establishment, etc*, was due to the full complement of establishment not having been entertained, and to the provision for petty construction and repairs, and cost of lands not having been fully utilized. The decrease in Bombay was due to absentees and the grants for petty construction not having been fully utilized, counterbalanced by an excess under *Purchase and Freight* in Sindh. In Madras the excess of 1,36 under *Purchase and Freight,* due to larger quantities of salt having been put into stock, was partly counterbalanced by a saving of 87 under *Salaries, Establishments, etc.*, due to smaller charges on account of petty construction, excise licensees' works and supplies and services. The excess in Madras was covered by re-appropriation of 1,17 and an additional grant of 33 sanctioned by the Government of India, and that in Bombay under *Purchase and Freight* by an additional grant sanctioned by the Government of India. The excess of 1 (Imperial) in Burma was sanctioned but that of 87 (Imperial) in Madras requires the sanction of the Government of India.

63. The decrease in the English expenditure was caused by smaller demands for stores.

Section A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUES—*continued.*

6.—Stamps.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma	Assam.	Bengal.	U. P. of Agra and Oudh	Punjab	N.-W. Frontier Province.	Madras	Bombay.	Berar.	TOTAL.
Superintendence, establishments and Contingencies.	Accounts . 1901-2	...	...	...	..	90	..	..	...	23	59	.	1,72
	Budget 1902-3		..	.	.	1,00	...	.	...	22	60	..	1,82
	Revised 1902-3	..	..	...	...	92	...	...	...	24	58	6	1,80
	Accounts 1902-3	..	.	...	...	96	...	...	..	21	58	5	1,83
Charges on sale of Stamps, including discount.	Accounts 1901-2	9	24	43	19	3,27	1,38	1,12	6	1,91	1,03	...	9,72
	Budget 1902-3	10	22	46	20	3,37	1,26	1,07	12	1,93	1,06	...	9,79
	Revised 1902-3	9	23	46	22	3,30	1,27	1,10	12	1,88	96	10	9,73
	Accounts 1902-3	9	25	46	22	3,30	1,26	1,13	12	1,87	98	10	9,78
Stamps supplied from Central Stores	Accounts 1901-2	−7,77	41	23	20	3,05	1,13	55	8	1,27	85	.	...
	Budget 1902-3	−9,28	38	25	28	4,16	1,38	60	11	1,17	86	...	...
	Revised 1902-3	−8,21	36	25	22	3,54	1,08	58	10	1,19	86	3	...
	Accounts 1902-3	−7,11	17	22	22	3,03	1,06	52	7	1,16	63	3	...
TOTAL IN RUPEES .	Accounts 1901-2	−7,68	65	66	39	7,22	2,51	1,67	14	3,41	2,47	..	11,44
	Budget 1902-3	−9,18	60	71	48	8,53	2,64	1,76	23	3,32	2,52	..	11,61
	Revised 1902-3	−8,12	59	71	44	7,76	2,35	1,68	22	3,31	2,40	19	11,53
	Accounts 1902-3	−7,02	42	68	44	7,29	2,32	1,65	19	3,27	2,19	18	11,61

		Total India, equivalent in Sterling	England.	Total, including England.
		£	£	£
TOTAL IN STERLING	Accounts . 1901-2	76,2	29,6	105,8
	Budget 1902-3	77,4	39,0	116,4
	Revised 1902-3	76,9	35,5	112,4
	Accounts 1902-3	77,4	31,9	109,3

64. The variations under the Indian expenditure are small and call for no remarks. Only the excess of 18 (Imperial) in Berar has been sanctioned.

65. The short expenditure in England was due to smaller demands for stores than was anticipated.

7.—Excise.

1901-2. Accounts		1902-3. Budget.	1902-3. Revised.	1902-3. Accounts.
R	CHARGES OF COLLECTION—	R	R	R
25	India	27	27	26
46	Central Provinces	52	49	51
2,30	Burma	6,51	4,80	4,77
12	Assam	18	17	16
6,86	Bengal	7,56	7,54	7,75
76	United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	1,03	77	80
63	Punjab	64	63	65
3	N.-W. Frontier Province	7	7	7
9,98	Madras	10,15	9,87	9,74
3,53	Bombay	3,92	3,65	3,55
...	Berar	...	13	12
24,92	TOTAL IN RUPEES .	30,85	28,39	28,38
£		£	£	£
166,2	EQUIVALENT IN STERLING .	205,7	189,3	189,2

66. The total expenditure under this head showed a saving of 2,47 as compared with the Budget, but exceeded the actuals of the previous year by 3,46. The saving, as compared with the Budget occurred in all the provinces except Bengal and Punjab. The saving in Burma (1,74) was due to the proposed revision of opium arrangements in Lower Burma having been only partially sanctioned by the

Section A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUES—*continued.*

7.—Excise—*concluded.*

Government of India, and the revised scale having been entertained only for a part of the year. In the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (23), it was due chiefly to smaller expenditure under Rewards and to delay in carrying out reforms in distilleries. The decrease in Madras (41), was due to over-estimate, while that in Bombay (37), was chiefly under establishment charges due to absentees, under travelling allowance and allowances to village officers for collecting tree tapping fees, as well as under Rewards to informers The excess of 19 in Bengal occurred under District Executive Establishment, and was due to increased expenditure under Salaries (12) and Allowances (20), partly counterbalanced by savings under Preventive Establishment (9) and under Sudder Establishment (5) As compared with the previous year, the important excesses were those in Burma (2,47) and Bengal (89), which were due to the causes already mentioned The excesses of 9 (Imperial) and 9 (Provincial) in Bengal 1 (Imperial) in the Punjab and 12 (Imperial) in Berar have been sanctioned and the excess of 1 (Imperial) in Bengal, requires to be sanctioned.

8.—Provincial Rates.

1901-2 Accounts.		1902-3 Budget.	1902-3 Revised.	1902-3 Accounts.
R	ESTABLISHMENT AND OTHER CHARGES—	R	R	R
74	Burma	75	76	71
3	Assam	3	3	3
5,11	Bengal	5,58	4,94	5,01
7	United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	7	4	4
42	Bombay	57	50	49
6,37	TOTAL IN RUPEES	7,00	6,27	6,28
£		£	£	£
42,5	EQUIVALENT IN STERLING	46,6	41,8	41,9

67. The charges under this head were less than the Budget Estimate, and the actuals of the previous year by 72 and 9, respectively. As compared with the Budget, the decrease occurred chiefly in Bengal (57), and arose mostly out of savings under process-serving charges, counterbalanced by excesses under Establishment charges for valuation and revaluation work, and proportionate cost of the Certificate and the Touzi Establishments debitable to this head. Smaller recoveries on account of cost of collection of arrear cesses also contributed to reduce the savings. The decrease in Bombay was due to a falling-off in the collections of Local Fund Cess in the Ahmedabad, Broach and Ahmednagar districts on account of late crops and remissions. Compared with the actuals of the previous year, the saving occurred in Bengal under Establishment in connection with the collection of rates and cesses and valuation and revaluation work, and was to some extent counterbalanced by an excess in Bombay due to the payment of arrears.

9.—Customs.

		Burma	Bengal.	Madras	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Charges at the principal Ports of Rangoon, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay.	Accounts . 1901-2	2,78	8,76	1,44	7,34	20,32
	Budget 1902-3	3,32	9,26	1,46	7,27	21,31
	Revised 1902-3	2,84	8,03	1,43	7,35	20,25
	Accounts 1902-3	2,82	8,51	1,43	7,38	20,14
Charges at other Ports.	Accounts . 1901-2	82	44	1,31	1,31	3,88
	Budget 1902-3	87	47	1,34	1,30	3,98
	Revised 1902-3	83	46	1,29	1,45	4,03
	Accounts 1902-3	83	46	1,28	1,47	4,04
TOTAL IN RUPEES	Accounts . 1901-2	3,60	9,20	2,75	8,65	24,20
	Budget 1902-3	4,19	9,73	2,80	8,57	25,29
	Revised 1902-3	3,67	9,09	2,72	8,80	24,28
	Accounts 1902-3	3,65	8,97	2,71	8,85	24,18

		Total India, equivalent in Sterling.	England.	Total, including England.
		£	£	£
TOTAL IN STERLING	Accounts . 1901-2	161,3	2	161,5
	Budget 1902-3	168,6	1	168,7
	Revised 1902-3	161,9	2	162,1
	Accounts 1902-3	161,2	1	161,3

Section A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUES—*continued.*

9.—Customs—*concluded.*

68. As compared with the Budget, the expenditure in India showed a decrease of 1,11, which was confined chiefly to Burma and Bengal. In the former, the decrease was chiefly due to the provision for a steam-cutter not having been required. It would have been less owing to the posting of an officer drawing a higher rate of salary as Chief Collector of Customs in place of the permanent incumbent who was on privilege leave, had not the excess expenditure thus caused been counterbalanced by savings in the salary of the Assistant Collector and his establishment, and supplies and services. The decrease in Bengal occurred chiefly under Preventive Establishment and Allowances. These decreases were partly counterbalanced by an increase of 28 in Bombay of which 6 was on account of larger payments of salaries in consequence of absences on leave and travelling allowances, 7 was due to the payment in full settlement of the claims for detention of certain consignments of alizorine at the Bombay Customs House, and 15 was due to the revision of the establishment of the Karachi Customs House in Sindh. Out of the excess (28) in Bombay, 18 was covered by additional grants sanctioned by the Government of India, while the balance of 10 (Imperial) is still awaiting sanction.

10.—Assessed Taxes.

1901-2 Accounts.		1902-03. Budget.	1902-03. Revised.	1902-03. Accounts.
R		R	R	R
2	India	2	2	2
37	Burma	43	41	40
1	Assam	2	2	1
2,02	Bengal	2,00	2,00	2,01
2	United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	2	...	...
11	Punjab	11	11	11
...	N.-W. Frontier Province	1	1	1
31	Madras	32	31	32
71	Bombay	73	73	73
...	Berar	—	2	1
3,57	TOTAL IN RUPEES	3,66	3,63	3,62
£		£	£	£
23,8	EQUIVALENT IN STERLING	24,4	24,2	24,1

69. The absence of actuals in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh is due to the Income Tax Establishment having been merged in the main office of the Board of Revenue. The excesses of 1 (Provincial) in Berar and 1 (Imperial) in the Punjab have been sanctioned and of 1 (Imperial) in Bengal and 1 (Provincial) in Bombay await sanction.

11.—Forest.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma	Assam	Bengal	U. P. of Agra and Oudh	Punjab	N.-W. Frontier Province	Madras.	Bombay.	Berar.	TOTAL
General Direction	Accounts	1901-2	78		.	...	...		.	...	..	...	..	78
	Budget	1902-3	81	..		...	..	...	...	.		..	..	81
	Revised	1902-3	83	.	..		...			..	... .	...	..	83
	Accounts	1902-3	83	...				...	...	...			.	83
Conservancy and Works—														
Timber and other produce removed from the Forests by Government Agency.	Accounts	1901-2	1,16	1,44	7,98	10	54	2,73	4,55	5	2,71	4,01	...	25,27
	Budget	1902-3	1,87	3,49	11,51	25	83	2,58	5,14	17	3,01	4,40	..	33,25
	Revised	1902-3	2,25	3,38	8,53	16	80	2,46	5,13	17	2,83	3,07	3	28,81
	Accounts	1902-3	1,95	3,19	8,47	12	62	2,43	4,85	17	3,40	3,11	4	28,35
Timber and other produce removed from the Forests by consumers or purchasers.	Accounts	1901-2	...	72	65	4	52	28	1	...	1,06	37		3,65
	Budget	1902-3	...	75	52	4	64	32	1	...	1,04	44	..	3,76
	Revised	1902-3	...	79	59	4	83	35	1	...	1,09	42	6	4,18
	Accounts	1902-3	...	77	49	4	63	34	1	...	1,08	44	7	3,87

Section A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUES—*continued.*

II.—Forest—*concluded.*

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma	Assam	Bengal.	U. P. of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab.	N.-W. Frontier Province.	Madras.	Bombay.	Berar	TOTAL.
Other Charges	Accounts. 1901-2	1,18	1,67	7,29	1,07	2,32	2,81	1,35	6	4,67	3,29	..	25,71
	Budget 1902-3	1,15	2,19	10,41	1,29	2,31	2,79	2,27	11	6,35	4,36	...	33,23
	Revised. 1902-3	1,45	1,93	9,13	1,06	2,04	3,06	3,11	13	5,71	3,41	31	31,34
	Accounts 1902-3	1,29	1,69	8,36	93	1,70	3,03	1,23	12	5,22	3,54	25	27,36
Establishment	Accounts 1901-2	2,05	5,92	10,55	2,08	3,19	4,27	3,47	9	8,65	9,53	..	49,80
	Budget. 1902-3	1,93	6,41	11,56	2,19	3,65	4,40	3,44	26	8,85	10,10	...	52,79
	Revised. 1902-3	1,99	5,90	11,75	2,22	3,46	4,39	3,51	26	8,72	9,70	70	52,62
	Accounts 1902-3	1,89	5,86	11,58	2,19	3,43	4,34	3,51	25	8,66	9,67	70	52,08
Lump Provision	Budget 1902-3	30	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	—80	...	—50
TOTAL IN RUPEES	Accounts 1901-2	5,17	9,75	26,47	3,29	6,57	10,09	9,38	20	17,09	17,20	...	1,05,21
	Budget. 1902-3	6,06	12,84	34,00	3,77	7,43	10,09	10,86	54	19,25	18,50	..	1,23,34
	Revised. 1902-3	6,52	12,00	30,00	3,48	7,15	10,26	11,76	56	18,35	16,60	1,10	1,17,78
	Accounts 1902-3	5,96	11,51	28,90	3,28	6,38	10,14	9,60	54	18,36	16,76	1,06	1,12,49

		Total India, equivalent in Sterling	England	Total, including England
		£	£	£
TOTAL IN STERLING.	Accounts 1901-2	701,4	4,2	705,6
	Budget 1902-3	822,3	1,7	824,0
	Revised. 1902-3	785,2	2,6	787,8
	Accounts 1902-3	750,0	1,8	751,8

70. The total expenditure under this head fell short of the Budget Estimate by 10,85, but exceeded the actuals of the previous year by 7,28. The saving, as compared with the Budget Estimate, occurred under *Timber and Other Produce removed from the Forests by Government Agency* (4,90), *Other Charges* (5,87) and *Establishment* (71). The saving under the first head occurred chiefly in Burma (3,04) and Bombay (1,29), and was due to a bad floating season and to restricted departmental operations in the former, and to the curtailment of timber and firewood operations by Government Agency in the latter. The decrease under *Other Charges* was contributed by all the Provinces except India and the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, and was due generally to works of construction and improvement not having been carried out to the extent estimated for. The excess in India (14) was due to larger expenditure on the feed and keep of elephants and buffaloes in the Andamans and on roads and buildings, while that in the United Provinces (24) was attributed to larger expenditure on communications and buildings and to the purchase of the Shibka forests in the Garhwal Division, for which a large amount of compensation had to be paid The short expenditure under *Establishment* was common to all the provinces except Burma and Punjab. The falling-off was mainly due to the absence of officers on leave and to savings in the pay of subordinate forest and office establishments. The excess in Burma (2) was due to revision of establishment, while that in the Punjab (7) to leave arrangements.

71. As compared with the previous year, the increase occurred in all the provinces except Bombay, Bengal and Assam In India (79), it was chiefly due to the purchase of portable tramway and rolling stock, construction of new timber boats, and larger expenditure on the feed and keep of cattle. In Central Provinces (1,76), it was due to extra expenditure on timber works in connection with the supply of sleepers to the Railways and of timber to the Ordnance Department. In Burma (2,43) more extended operations for reservation, protection, improvement and exploitation caused the excess, while in the Punjab (22) was due to larger extraction of fuel by Departmental Agency. In the North-West Frontier Province, the actuals for 1901-2 represented figures for 5 months only, the province having been separated from the Punjab from the 9th November 1901. The acquisition of the Wynaad Syndicate land in North Malabar and the purchase of nine elephants accounted for the increase in Madras (1,27). In Bombay (44) the difference in the actuals of the two years was due to indirect famine charges and to charges for timber and other operations having been higher in the previous year. The excesses of 5 in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh and of 1,06 (Imperial) in Berar have been sanctioned by the Government of India.

72. In England, the excess of £5 on account of cost of copies of Gamble's "Manual of Indian Timbers" was counterbalanced by a falling off of £4 under Stores for India, which was over-estimated.—

Section A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUES—*continued.*

12.—Registration.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	U. P. of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab	N.-W. Frontier Province	Madras.	Bombay.	Berar.	TOTAL.
Superintendence	Accounts . 1901-2	...	10	...	...	53	11	.	...	37	8	...	1,19
	Budget . 1902-3	...	10	.		55	11	...	.	38	8	...	1,22
	Revised . 1902-3	.	10	...	...	53	11			37	8	4	1,23
	Accounts . 1902-3	...	9	...	...	53	11	...	...	37	8	4	1,22
District Charges	Accounts . 1901-2	6	37	44	33	8,88	2,26	97	3	8,39	2,84	...	24,57
	Budget . 1902-3	6	37	50	34	8,95	2,31	1,05	9	8,52	2,86		25,05
	Revised . 1902-3	6	37	46	38	8,88	2,16	94	8	8,33	2,70	22	24,58
	Accounts 1902-3	7	35	45	37	9,00	2,14	90	8	8,35	2,64	21	24,56
TOTAL IN RUPEES	Accounts . 1901-2	6	47	44	33	9,41	2,37	97	3	8,76	2,92	..	25,76
	Budget . 1902-3	6	47	50	34	9,50	2,42	1,05	9	8,90	2,94	.	26,27
	Revised . 1902-3	6	47	46	38	9,41	2,27	94	8	8,70	2,78	26	25,81
	Accounts 1902-3	7	44	45	37	9,53	2,25	90	8	8,72	2,72	25	25,78
													£
TOTAL IN STERLING	Accounts . 1901-2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	171,7
	Budget . 1902-3												175,1
	Revised . 1902-3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	172,0
	Accounts . 1902-3												171,8
Excess over Budget Grant	Imperial	1		..	2	1	...	..	..	.		25	29
	Provincial	..	...	.	1	2		.		.			3
Excess sanctioned by Imperial Government	Imprial	...			..		..		.	.	...	25	25
Excess sanctioned by Local Government	Imperial	...	...	...	2		...	..		..		...	2
	Provincial	..	...	...	1	2	...	..		..		.	3
Excess awaiting sanction of the Imperial Government.	Imperial	1	...	..	.	1		..	...	..	..	.	2

73. The charges fell short of the Budget Estimate by 49 but exceeded the actuals of the previous year by 2. The savings, as compared with the Budget Estimate, was contributed chiefly by the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, Punjab, Madras and Bombay. The saving in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (17) was under Commission to Sub-Registrars (48), counterbalanced by increased charges under Salaries and Establishments (31), owing to the introduction of a new system of remunerating Sub-Registrars in Oudh. In Punjab and Bombay the decreases, as compared with both the Budget and the accounts of the previous year, were chiefly due to smaller payments of commission to Sub-Registrars consequent on a decline in the revenue, while that in Madras was due to the provision for new Sub-Registry offices, for additional establishment in existing offices, and for petty construction and repairs not having been fully utilized.

Section B.—INTEREST.

1901-2 Accounts		1902-3. Budget.	1902-3. Revised.	1902-3. Accounts
R	RECEIPTS :—	R	R	R
1,06,28	India (Rupee figures) . .	1,10,13	1,08,23	1,06,55
£		£	£	£
708,5	Equivalent in Sterling . .	734,2	721,5	710,4
77,2	England	30,0	150,7	157,3
785,7	TOTAL .	764,2	872,2	867,7

74. The receipts in this section exceeded the Budget by £103,5 or R15,52, and the actuals of the preceding year by £82,0 or R12,30. The improvement, occurred mostly in England, where larger sums were invested and at a higher rate than was estimated for, and the 3 per cent. India stock of £1,500,0 was issued at a premium.

75. The Indian receipts showed a small decrease, as compared with the Budget, due partly to the improved conditions of the cultivators which enabled them to pay off their debts, and partly to smaller recoveries from Native States, owing to the continuance of the famine and the remissions granted by Government.

XII.—Interest.

		India	Central Provinces	Burma	Assam.	Bengal	U P of Agra and Oudh	Punjab	N W-Frontier Province	Madras	Bombay	Berar	TOTAL.
On Loans to Native States	Accounts 1901-2	13,48	15	...	...	15	.	35			1,14	...	15,27
	Budget 1902-3	15,71	14	.	..	14		35			4,20	...	20,54
	Revised 1902-3	15,98	9	..	.	20	.	31	..	..	2,68	..	19,26
	Accounts 1902-3	15,00	6		...	14	.	..	...	..	2,83		18,03
Do. to Presidency Corporations	Accounts 1901-2	.	..	...	...	14,65	..		..	2,62	13,57		30,84
	Budget 1902-3	...			...	14,40	.		..	2,58	13,51		30,49
	Revised 1902-3	.			...	14,40			...	3,31	13,51	..	31,22
	Accounts 1902-3		..		..	14,40		..	..	3,31	13,51	.	31,22
Do to Municipal and other Public Corporations.	Accounts 1901-2.	60	40	9	1	1,59	3,38	1,57	3	55	1,55	..	9,77
	Budget 1902-3.	58	39	8	1	1,74	3,36	1,69	2	55	1,51	...	9,93
	Revised 1902-3.	58	38	9	1	1,72	3,21	1,75	1	58	1,46	1	9,80
	Accounts 1902-3.	58	30	8	...	1,57	3,20	1,62	1	57	1,44	2	9,45
Do to Land-holders and other Notabilities.	Accounts 1901-2.	—3	...	..	...	3	20	2	..	...	2	...	24
	Budget 1902-3	3	...	..	.	4	29	4	..	..	30	...	70
	Revised 1902-3	8	...	...	...	0	30	4	1	..	9	...	58
	Accounts 1902-3	6	..	.	...	5	23	3	1	1	5	...	44
On Advances to Cultivators and Advances under Special Laws	Accounts 1901-2.	25	57	14	...	1,07	71	1,22	2	1,75	1,51	.	7,24
	Budget 1902-3	13	52	13	...	1,13	65	85	5	1,64	3,15	.	8,25
	Revised 1902-3	8	50	12	.	1,07	47	81	5	1,64	1,79	11	6,64
	Accounts 1902-3	10	57	22	1	1,27	39	73	6	1,63	1,68	13	6,79
On Loans to Railway Companies in India (Kalka Simla Railway)	Accounts 1901-2.			...	...	...	...	.	...	...		...	...
	Budget 1902-3.	..	...	.	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	...
	Revised 1902-3.	90		...		.	..	...	..	...	...	...	90
	Accounts 1902-3.	50	.	.	.	...	.	..	..	...	...	...	50
On Regimental Loans and Advances	Accounts 1901-2	41	...	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	41
	Budget 1902-3	40	...		..	...	...		...	..	...	..	40
	Revised 1902-3	38	...	...	...	..	...	...		.	...	...	38
	Accounts 1902-3	39		.	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	...	39
On Currency Investment	Accounts 1901-2	34,70	...	.	...	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	34,70
	Budget 1902-3	34,70	.	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	34,70
	Revised 1902-3	34,70	.	.	.	...	.	...		.	..	...	34,70
	Accounts 1902-3	34,70	..		...	..	.	...	..	...	...	..	34,70
On Securities of Provincial Funds.	Accounts 1901-2.	2	4	...	...	16	22	2	...	83	41	...	1,70
	Budget 1902-3.	2	4	...	..	16	23	1		57	66	...	1,69
	Revised 1902-3.	2	4	...	.	15	23	1	...	65	90	...	2,00
	Accounts 1902-3.	2	4		...	15	22	4	...	59	92	...	1,98

Section B.—INTEREST—*continued*

XII.—Interest—*continued.*

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma	Assam	Bengal	U. P. of Agra and Oudh	Punjab.	N.-W Frontier Province	Madras	Bombay	Berar	TOTAL.
On Overdrawn Capital of Railway Companies in India.	Accounts .	1901-2	4,36	..	..		...	...		.	.		...	4,36
	Budget .	1902-3	1,80	..	...	.	...	...	..	.	...	..		1,80
	Revised	1902-3	1,04	..	...			.		.	.	..	...	1,04
	Accounts	1902-3	1,58	..	...	.	...		..			.		1,58
Other Items .	Accounts .	1901-2	17	...	...	1	90	..	12	.	38	17	..	1,75
	Budget .	1902-3	4	...	...	1	1,02		18	..	34	4	.	1,63
	Revised	1902-3	3	...		1	90	.	28		44	4	1	1,71
	Accounts.	1902-3	3	...	...	1	86	...	8	...	45	3	1	1,47
TOTAL INDIA IN RUPEES .	Accounts	1901-2	53,96	1,16	23	2	18,55	4,51	3,30	5	6,13	18,37	..	1,06,28
	Budget .	1902-3	53,41	1,09	21	2	18,63	4,53	3,12	7	5,68	23 37	..	1,10,13
	Revised	1902-3	53,79	1,01	21	2	18,50	4,21	3,70	7	6,62	20,47	13	1,08,23
	Accounts	1902-3	52,96	1,03	30	2	18,44	4,04	2,50	8	6,56	20,46	16	1,06,55

			Total India, equivalent in £	England	Total, including England.
			£	£	£
TOTAL IN STERLING.	Accounts .	1901-1902	708,5	77,2	785,7
	Budget	1902-1903	734,2	30,0	764,2
	Revised	1902-1903	721,5	150,7	872,2
	Accounts	1902-1903	710,4	157,3	867,7

76. The Indian receipts under this head arise mainly out of the Paper Currency investment, and Loans granted to Municipalities and other public bodies, Native States and cultivators. No alteration was made in the amount of the first during the year.

77 The following statement shows the balances of the different kinds of loans during the last five years:—

	31st March 1899	31st March 1900	31st March 1901	31st March 1902	31st March 1903
IMPERIAL ADVANCES AND LOAN ACCOUNT					
Native States	6,72	1,27,43	4,98,50	5,46,41	5,03,89
Presidency Corporations, including Port Trusts . . .	7,62,96	7,54,36	7,47,89	7,41,12	7,32,05
Mofussil Municipalities	4,55	4,24	3,96	3,97	4,60
Railway Companies	..	...	...	...	50,50
Landholders and others	7,58	51	99	2,29	2,52
District and Local Fund Committees .	9,44	9,19	9,84	9,59	9,52
Regimental and other Loans, Military .	7,01	7,35	6,90	6,75	6,17
Hyderabad Contingent	.	...	.	..	3
Advances to Cultivators	3,01	4,12	7,71	7,57	10,64
TOTAL .	8,01,27	9,07,20	12,75,79	13,17,70	13,19,92
PROVINCIAL ADVANCES AND LOAN ACCOUNT.					
Mofussil Municipalities	1,91,53	1,87,11	1,86,45	1,89,76	1,96,48
Port Funds	21,16	20,57	19,97	19,12	18,52
District and Local Fund Committees .	7,42	9,10	9,45	9,45	8,46
Landholders and others	5,80	5,88	4,27	14,02	13,54
Advances under Special Laws . .	22,18	21,54	19,82	18,15	16,68
Advances to Cultivators	1,81,09	2,08,03	3,27,65	3,32,45	3,16,14
TOTAL .	4,29,18	4,52,23	5,67,61	5,82,95	5,69,82
GRAND TOTAL .	12,30,45	13,59,43	18,43,40	19,00,65	18,89,74
Interest received	61,69	42,34	48,88	63,60	66,64
Percentage reckoned on balance at end of year	5·014	3·115	2·652	3·346	3·526

78. The interest paid in 1902-3 by Local Governments to the Government of India on account of loans held on the Provincial Account amounted to R17,16 or £114,4, while the actual sum realized and credited to Provincial Revenues amounted, in the aggregate, to R15,66 or £104,4

Section B.—INTEREST—*continued.*

XII —Interest—*concluded.*

79. The decrease in India under *Interest on Loans to Native States*, chiefly represents short recoveries from the Hyderabad (40), and the Jodhpur States (24) owing to remissions sanctioned by the Government of India. The advance payment in 1901 2 of one instalment of loan with interest by the Nandgaon State, and the postponement of the instalment payable by the Khairgarh State till 1903-4, account for the decrease in Central Provinces. In the Punjab the Budget erroneously provided for the interest on the loan granted to the Jhind State, which was not due till the next year. In Bombay, the Native States were in some cases unable to pay up their dues, in consequence of the continuance of famine; in some others they availed themselves of the concession, announced at the Delhi Durbar, regarding the remission of interest (including arrears) The excess over the actuals of last year was due to larger recoveries from the Berar Administration and the Native States in Bombay.

80 Under *Interest on Loans to Presidency Corporations*, the increase of 73 in Madras was due mainly to the payment made by the Harbour Trust Board, under the new arrangement, of interest up to 31st August 1902, instead of up to 31st March, as in previous years

81 The variations under *Interest on Loans to Municipal and Other Public Corporations*, were insignificant in all provinces except Bengal and the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh The Budget in the former was over-estimated; the decrease of 16 in the latter was due to the Naini Tal Municipality having paid the interest, due in April 1902, in the previous month, to the partial utilization of the allotment placed at the disposal of the Local Government for loans to municipalities, and to the payment of instalments by the Lucknow and Cawnpore Municipalities before due dates.

82. The decrease of 25 in Bombay under *Interest on Loans to Landholders and other Notabilities* was due to the postponement, under the sanction of Government, of the recovery of arrear instalments from the Jath State.

83. The low actuals in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh under *Interest on Advances to Cultivators, and Advances under Special Laws*, were due to the advances made to the agricultural classes during the last famine having been paid up. Short outturn of *kharif* chiefly accounts for the decrease in Punjab, while agricultural distress was principally responsible for the deficiency in Bombay, where the Budget was also overestimated.

84 Under *Interest on Loans to Railway Companies in India*, the actuals represent interest on advances made to the Kalka-Simla Railway Company, under the orders of the Government of India, which could not be foreseen in the Budget.

85. The increase of 26 in Bombay under *Interest on Loans on Securities of Provincial Funds*, was due almost entirely to the interest on some of the Educational Trust Fund Securities, which remained undrawn in the previous year, owing to the death of one of the joint-receivers, but was realized in the year under report.

86. Under *Interest on Overdrawn Capital, etc.*, the short receipt was chiefly on account of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway where the Budget appears to have been taken too high.

87. The decrease under *Other Items* in Bengal, was due to short realization of interest on arrears of Public Works Cess and Road Cess, while that in the Punjab to the greater portion of the purchase money of waste lands on which interest was payable, having been paid up, and consequent less recovery of interest. The excess in Madras was due partly to excess receipts on account of interest on arrears of Land Revenue and partly to excess payments by the Harbour Trust Board under the new arrangement, mentioned above, on account of intere t on the unpaid portion of purchase money of waste lands.

88 The increase in England was due to the sums available for investment having been much larger, and the rate of interest obtained during a portion of the year higher than was estimated. A sum of £18,6 was also realised as premium on the issue of the 3 per cent. stock, India, of £1,500,0 for which no provision was inserted in the Budget.

Section B.—Interest.

1901-2. Accounts.		1902-3 Budget.	1902-3 Revised	1902-3 Accounts.
R	EXPENDITURE.	R	R	R
—1,58,92	India (Rupee Figures)	—1,68,58	—1,74,37	—1,75,61
£		£	£	£
—1,059,5	Equivalent in Sterling	—1,123,9	—1,162,5	—1,170,7
3,003,8	England	3,039,0	3,002,0	3,003,4
1,944,3	TOTAL	1,915,1	1,839,5	1,832,7

89. The charges in this section showed a saving of £82,4 or R12,36, as compared with the Budget Estimate, and of £111,6 or R16,74, as compared with the actuals of the preceding year. The saving, as compared with the Budget, was due, in India, to smaller charges on account of discount,—the result of the favourable rate at which the new loan of 150 lakhs was raised. The decrease in England was due to a lower rate of interest on the new India Bills, to Bills to the value of £500,0 having been discharged without replacement, and to a provision of £10,0 included in the Budget for interest on temporary loans from the Bank of England, not having been required.

13.—Interest on Ordinary Debt.

90. The following figures give the particulars of loans raised or discharged during the years 1901-2 and 1902-3 :—

1901-2 Accounts		1902-3 Budget.	1902-3 Revised	1902-3 Accounts
£	PERMANENT DEBT.	£	£	£
	INDIA—			
666,7	Debt incurred	1,000,0	1,000,0	1,000,0
93,7	Debt discharged	90,0	93,3	91 5
+573,0	NET IN INDIA	+910,0	+906,7	+908 5
	ENGLAND—			
	Debt incurred—			
2,009,5	India 3 per cent Stock	1,500,0	1,500,0	1,500,0
	Debt discharged—			
.	Great Indian Peninsula Railway Debentures	1,368,8	1,368,8	1,368,8
2	India 4 per cent Stock	...	...	
+2,009,3	NET IN ENGLAND	+131,2	+131,2	+131,2
+2,582,3	NET IN INDIA AND ENGLAND	+1,041,2	+1,037,9	+1,039,7
	TEMPORARY DEBT.			
	INDIA—			
...	Debt incurred	...	...	...
301,9	Debt discharged	.	...	...
—301,9	NET IN INDIA	...	..	.
	ENGLAND—			
4,000,0	Temporary Loans incurred	4,000,0	3,500,0	3,500,0
5,000,0	Temporary Loans discharged	4,000,0	4,000,0	4,000,0
—1,000,0	NET IN ENGLAND	...	—500,0	—500,0
—1,301,9	NET IN INDIA AND ENGLAND		—500,0	—500,0

91. In India, as announced in the Budget, a rupee loan of 1,50,00 was raised on the 9th June 1902, at an average rate of R97-9-10 2. Of the balance of loans previously notified for discharge, 1,73 was paid off, consisting of 3, 1,31 and 39 of the 4½, 4 and 3½ per cent. loans respectively. Out of the loans bearing interest, 12,00 was paid, on account of the Gwalior Loan, in accordance with the terms of the agreement under which the loan was taken.

92. In England, the Sterling Loan of £1,500,0 was issued early in May, tenders being invited at a minimum of 99 per cent. The applications received exceeded 10¼ millions sterling, the average rate of accepted tenders was £101-10-2, and the lowest accepted rate was £101-7-6 per cent. In accordance with the intention of the Budget programme, £1,368,8 of this loan was applied to the discharge of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Debentures.

Section B.—INTEREST—*continued.*

13.—Interest on Ordinary Debt—*continued.*

93. As regards Temporary Loans, the Budget Estimate provided for the issue of £4,000,0 India Sterling Bills to replace Bills of a corresponding amount falling due in 1902-3. But as a departure from the Budget programme, only £3,500,0 were replaced by new issues.

The total Interest on debt paid in India and in England is shown below.—

Debt in India on 31st March 1902—

1901-2 Accounts.	Rate.	Principal	Interest due	1902-3 Budget	1902-3 Revised	1902-3 Accounts.
R		R	R	R	R	R
4,50	4½	1,00,00	4,50	4,50	4,50	4,50
19,10	4	4,63,00	18,52	18,62	18,62	18,62
3,42,33	3½	99 15,12	3,47,03	3,49,28	3,49,30	3,47,85
32,99	3	11,07,08	33,21	33,18	33,21	33,85
48	4 Provincial Debentures	8,55	34	50	49	53
3,99,40	TOTAL			4,06,08	4,06,12	4,05,35
34	Interest on Loans in course of discharge			25	30	26
1,46	Interest on Temporary Loans				...	...
2,69	Discount on Loans and Miscellaneous			9,62	3,58	3,58
4,03,89	TOTAL INTEREST PAID IN INDIA IN RUPEES			4,15,95	4,10,00	4,09,19
£				£	£	£
2,692,6	Equivalent in Sterling			2,773,0	2,733,3	2,727,9
4,370,3	England			4,402,0	4,364,1	4,365,6
7,062,9	TOTAL INCLUDING ENGLAND			7,175,0	7,097,4	7,093,5

94. This total amount was divided between Interest on Ordinary Debt and Interest on Debt for Railways and Irrigation as shown below:—

1901-2. Accounts		1902-3 Budget.	1902-3 Revised.	1902-3 Accounts.
	Interest on Ordinary Debt—			
R		R	R	R
—2,15,97	India in Rupee figures	—2,28,00	—2,33,81	—2,35,19
£		£	£	£
—1,439,8	Equivalent in Sterling	—1,520,0	—1,558,8	—1,567,9
3,003,7	England	3,038,8	3,001,8	3,003,2
1,563,9		1,518,8	1,443,0	1,435,3
R		R	R	R
	Interest on Debt for Railways and Irrigation Works—			
6,19,86	India in Rupee figures	6,43,95	6,43,81	6,44,38
£		£	£	£
4,132,4	Equivalent in Sterling	4,293,0	4,292,1	4,295,8
1,366,6	England	1,363,2	1,362,3	1,362,4
5,499,0	TOTAL	5,656,2	5,654,4	5,658,2

95. In India, the total payments of interest were less than the Budget by 6,76, which mainly consisted of a decrease of 6,04 under *Discount on Loans*, and of 1,43 under 3½ per cent. loans. The decrease under 3½ per cent Loans, indicated short payments of interest, under the loans of 1854-55 (29), of 1865 (17), of 1879 (75), and of 1900-1 (83), partly counterbalanced by excess payments under the loan of 1842-43 (61) The 3 per cent. loan of 1896-97 also shewed a small excess (67). The decrease under *Discount on Loans*, was due to the favourable rate at which the new loan of 150 lakhs was raised, while that under 3 per cent. loans was due to a heavy amount of interest remaining unclaimed at the end of the year. The excess under *Interest on Provincial Debentures*, represents additional payments on account of surplus profits of the Cawnpore-Achneyra Section of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

Section B.—INTEREST—*continued.*

13.—Interest on Ordinary Debt.—*concluded.*

96. There was excess of 92 in India under *Interest on Debt,—State Railways,* which was entirely due to extensive outlay on Railways, requiring the sanction of the Government of India. The capital expenditure on Irrigation Works was less than the Budget grants which could not be fully utilized in 1902-3; and the interest charge was consequently smaller, the result being a net excess of 43 under the head *Interest on Debt for Railways and Irrigation.* There is an excess of 1,64 (Provincial) in Bombay which requires to be sanctioned

97. In England there was a saving of £36,4, composed of £35,6 under *Interest on Ordinary Debt,* and of £8 under *Interest on Debt for Railways.* The former is made up of a decrease of £26,6 in interest on India Bills, due partly to £500,0 Bills, discharged in March 1903, not having been replaced, and partly to the rate of interest on the new Bills having been lower than was estimated, and of £10,0 which was included in the Budget for interest on temporary loans from the Bank of England not having been required The latter was on account of India 3 per cent stock, created for the discharge of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Debentures falling due in 1902-3, which was issued on more favourable terms than had been anticipated

14.—Interest on other Obligations.

		India	Central Provinces	Burma.	Bengal	U P of Agra and Oudh	Punjab	N-W Frontier Province	Madras.	Bombay	TOTAL.
On Special Loans	Accounts . 1901-2	51	...	..		7,04	1		.	95	8,51
	Budget . 1902-3	52	...	..	..	7,07	1			1,01	8,61
	Revised . 1902-3	52				7,05	1			1,01	8,59
	Accounts 1902-3	63	..	..	..	7,13	1	...	.	96	8,73
Treasury Notes and Service Funds.	Accounts . 1901-2	8,72	.	..	..	.		.	14	1,14	10,00
	Budget 1902-3	8 85	.	.		.		...	14	1,11	10,10
	Revised . 1902-3	8,83	...		.		..		14	1,14	10,11
	Accounts . 1902-3	8,79	..	...	...	..	...	...	14	1,21	10,14
Savings Bank Deposits	Accounts . 1901-2	34,63	2	1	67	41	1,68		3	21	37,66
	Budget . 1902-3	36,78	3	1	68	49	1,84		6	12	40,01
	Revised 1902-3	36,69	3	1	73	49	1,78	1	3	14	39,91
	Accounts 1902-3	36,64	2	2	74	45	1,87		4	13	39,91
Miscellaneous	Accounts 1901-2	28	..	1	43	.	3	.	4	9	88
	Budget . 1902-3	29		1	29	.			3	8	70
	Revised 1902-3	29		1	38	..	4	..	4	7	83
	Accounts . 1902-3	29	...	1	31	.	3	1	5	10	80
TOTAL IN RUPEES	Accounts . 1901-2	44,14	2	2	1,10	7,45	1,72		21	2,39	57,05
	Budget . 1902-3	46,44	3	2	97	7,56	1,85	...	23	2,32	59,42
	Revised . 1902-3	46,33	3	2	1,11	7,54	1,83	1	21	2,36	59,44
	Accounts 1902-3	46,35	2	3	1,05	7,58	1,91	1	23	2,40	59,58

		Total India, equivalent in Sterling	England	Total, including England.
		£	£	£
TOTAL IN STERLING.	Accounts . 1901-2	380,3	1	380,4
	Budget . 1902-3	396,1	2	396,3
	Revised . 1902-3	396,3	2	396,5
	Accounts . 1902-3	397,2	2	397,4

	India	Central Provinces	Burma.	Bengal	U P of Agra and Oudh	Punjab	N-W Frontier Province	Madras.	Bombay	TOTAL.
Excess over Budget Grant Imperial		...	1	6	2	2	1	1	8	21
Excess over Budget Grant Provincial	...	..	..	2	..	4	..	.	..	6
Excess sanctioned by Imperial Government- Imperial	...		.	4		.	..	...	...	4
Excess sanctioned by Local Government—Provincial	...	...	.	2		4	..	...	...	6
„ awaiting sanction of Imperial Government—Imperial	...	...	1	2	2	2	1	1	8	17

98. The Indian expenditure under this head closely followed the Budget, but exceeded the actuals of the previous year by 2,53. Compared with the Budget, there were small increases under *Interest on Special Loans* in India (11) and United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (6), which were, however, partly counterbalanced by a saving in Bombay (5). Payment of arrears due on the 8 per cent. Perpetual Loan, Madras, was mainly the cause of the excess in India. The saving in Bombay, which occurred under interest on Educational Funds, was due to the interest accruing thereon, not having been fully drawn The decrease in India

Section B.—INTEREST—*concluded.*

14.—Interest on other Obligations—*concluded.*

(6) under *Interest on Treasury Notes and Service Funds,* which was chiefly due to the interest on Treasury notes on account of the Bhonsla and other Nagpur Temples, having remained partially undrawn, was more than counterbalanced by the excess in Bombay (10), which was chiefly due to the interest charges on the Bombay Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund having been higher than allowed for in the Budget Estimate The decrease under *Interest on Savings Bank Deposits,* in India, was on account of the Post Office Savings Bank Deposits. The excess, compared with the actuals of the previous year, was attributable to the normal growth of the operations.

99. The usual details of the interest on Treasury Notes and Service Funds, and Savings Bank deposits are noted below —

Interest on Treasury Notes and Service Funds.

1901-2. Accounts.		1902-3. Budget	Revised	Accounts.
8,50	Bengal Uncovenanted Fund	8,63	8,61	8,61
1,14	Bombay " "	1,11	1,14	1,21
36	Other Funds	36	36	32
10,00	TOTAL	10,10	10,11	10,14

Interest on Savings Bank Deposits

1901-2. Accounts.		1902-3. Budget	Revised	Accounts.
30,61	Post Office Savings Banks	32,68	32,56	32,51
3,65	State Railway Provident Institutions	3,98	3,94	4,04
1,92	Civil Engineers' Provident Fund	2,09	2,08	2,04
37	Regimental Savings Banks	...	...	...
57	Postal Insurance and Life Annuity Fund	66	69	70
54	Other Accounts	60	64	62
37,66	TOTAL	40,01	39,91	39,91

Section C.

POST OFFICE.

1901-2. Accounts.		1902-3. Budget.	1902-3. Revised.	1902-3. Accounts
	RECEIPTS—			
R		R	R	R
2,07,56	India (Rupee Figures)	2,06,56	2,15,25	2,14,49
£		£	£	£
1,383,7	Equivalent in Sterling	1,377,1	1,435,0	1,429,9
	EXPENDITURE—			
R		R	R	R
1,77,83	India (Rupee Figures)	1,88,05	1,86,50	1,87,03
£		£	£	£
1,185,5	Equivalent in Sterling	1,253,7	1,243,3	1,246,9
95,1	England	100,3	100,3	99,9
1,280,6	TOTAL .	1,354,0	1,343,6	1,346,8
	NET.			
R		R	R	R
+29,73	India (Rupee Figures)	+18,51	+28,75	+27,46
£		£	£	£
+198,2	Equivalent in Sterling	+123,4	+191,7	+183,0
−95,1	England	−100,3	−100,3	−99,9
+103,1	TOTAL .	+23,1	+91,4	+83,1

TELEGRAPH.

1901-2. Accounts.		1902-3. Budget	1902-3. Revised.	1902-3. Accounts.
	RECEIPTS—			
R		R	R	R
1,34,94	India (Rupee Figures)	1,24,08	1,31,50	1,30,62
£		£	£	£
899,6	Equivalent in Sterling	827,2	876,7	870,8
8,5	England	4,2	6,2	6,2
908,1	TOTAL .	831,4	882,9	877,0
	EXPENDITURE—			
R		R	R	R
91,30	India (Rupee Figures)	98,35	97,96	97,02
£		£	£	£
608,7	Equivalent in Sterling	655,7	653,1	646,8
295,5	England	289,5	266,8	262,9
904,2	TOTAL .	945,2	919,9	909,7
	NET.			
R		R	R	R
+43,64	India (Rupee Figures)	+25,73	+33,54	+33,60
£		£	£	£
+290,9	Equivalent in Sterling	+171,5	+223,6	+224,0
−287,0	England	−285,3	−260,6	−256,7
+3,9	TOTAL .	−113,8	−37,0	−32,7

Section C—*continued.*

MINT.

1901-2 Accounts		Budget.	1902-3. Revised.	Accounts.
	RECEIPTS—			
R		R	R	R
83,30	India (Rupee Figures)	9,93	62,71	61,68
£		£	£	£
555,4	Equivalent in Sterling	66,2	418,1	411,2
	EXPENDITURE—			
R		R	R	R
73,72	India (Rupee Figures)	15,77	60,30	62,34
£		£	£	£
491,4	Equivalent in Sterling	105,1	402,0	415,6
12,6	England	6,2	8,9	8,4
504,0	TOTAL .	111,3	410,9	424,0
	NET.			
R		R	R	R
+9,58	India (Rupee Figures)	—5,84	+2,41	—66
£		£	£	£
+64,0	Equivalent in Sterling	—38,9	+16,1	—4,4
—12,6	England	—6,2	—8,9	—8,4
+51,4	TOTAL .	—45,1	+7,2	—12,8

100. Under *Post Office* the net receipts showed an excess of £60,0 or R9,00, as compared with the Budget Estimate, but fell short of the actuals of the previous year by £20 0 or R3,00. The improvement, as compared with the Budget Estimate, was due to the normal growth of Postal revenue, to increased receipts in consequence of the Coronation Durbar, and to a decrease in expenditure chiefly for the Conveyance of Mails and District Post Charges. The decrease, as compared with the actuals of the previous year, was due to increased expenditure, chiefly in Establishment charges, caused partly by the expansion and development of the Department, and partly by the arrangements in connection with the Coronation Durbar, counterbalanced, to some extent, by an improvement in the receipts from sale of Postage Stamps.

101. The net results of the transactions of the Postal Department for the last five years are shown by the following figures :—

	Net Receipts.
	R
1898-99	18,90
1899-00	18,91
1900-01	20,24
1901-02	15,47
1902-03	12,47

102. Under *Telegraph* the net receipts showed an improvement of £81,1 or R12,16, as compared with the Budget Estimate, and a falling-off of £36,6 or R5,49 as compared with the actuals of the preceding year. The improvement, as compared with the Budget Estimate, was due to better message revenue resulting from the Delhi Durbar, higher receipts from rent of wires and instruments, and a decrease in expenditure owing to the postponement of Capital Works, and smaller payments for stores in England. The decrease, compared with the previous year, was chiefly due to the loss of revenue caused by the reduction in the foreign tariff, which was brought into force from 1st March 1902, partly counterbalanced by the increase due to the Coronation Durbar.

Section C—*continued.*

Mint—*continued.*

103. The net receipts under *Mint* were better than the Budget Estimate by £32,3 or R4,84, but were less than the actuals of the previous year by £64,2 or R9,63. The improvement over the Budget Estimate was due to a larger dollar coinage and recoinages undertaken for the Indore Durbar, of which nothing was known at the time the Estimates were framed. The decrease, compared with the actuals of the preceding year, was due to the absence of any coinage during the year out of purchased silver.

XIII.—Post Office.

1901-2 Accounts.			1902-3					
			Budget.		Revised		Accounts.	
R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R
	12,71	Parcel and other Postage collected in cash . . .		12,76		12,84		12,94
		Sale of Postage Stamps—						
1,26,61		Ordinary	1,28,50		1,33,75		1,33,08	
29,19		Service	29 00		29,45		29,89	
1,55,80			1,57,50		1,63,20		1,62,97	
1,53	1,54,27	*Deduct*—Payments to English, Colonial, and other Foreign Post Offices	*1,38*	1,56,12	*1,10*	1,62,10	*1,36*	1,61,61
	3,55	Mail Cart, Parcel Van, Passenger and Goods Service . . .		3,50		3,65		3,85
	34,79	Money Order Receipts . .		32,10		33,50		33,94
	1,19	Other Receipts . . .		1,03		1,20		1,19
	...	Lump addition by the Financial Department		...		1,00		...
	2,06,51			2,05,51		2,14,29		2,13,53
		District Post Collections—						
	8	Central Provinces		17		26		28
	12	Bengal		12		9		9
	56	Punjab		19		14		13
	29	N.-W. Frontier Province . . .		57		47		46
	1,05			1,05		96		96
	2,07,56	Total India (Rupee Figures) . .		2,06,56		2,15,25		2,14,49
	£			£		£		£
	1,383,7	Equivalent in Sterling		1,377,1		1,435,0		1,429,9

104. The total revenue exceeded the Budget Estimate by R7,93, and the actuals of the previous year by R6,93. The increase, compared with the Budget Estimate, occurred chiefly under *Sale of Postage Stamps—Ordinary* (4,58), and *Service* (89), and *Money Order Receipts* (1,84), and was due in the former case to increased receipts on account of the Coronation Durbar at Delhi combined with the natural growth of the operations of the Department. Under *Money Order Receipts*, the Coronation Durbar brought in a small increase, while the Budget also over-estimated the loss of revenue anticipated in consequence of the reduction in the rate of commission on money orders not exceeding R5 in value. There were also some minor improvements under *Parcel and other Postage Collected in Cash* and *Mail Cart, Parcel Van, Passenger and Goods Service,* the result of under estimates in all cases. On the other hand, the receipts under *District Post Collections* showed a small falling-off, the result of a decrease in the North-West Frontier Province, due to the abolition of the tonga line between Kohat and Khusalgarh on the opening of the railway, and an increase in the Central Provinces due to the recovery of arrear contributions from some Feudatory States.

105. The increase over the actuals of the preceding year occurred chiefly under *Parcel and other Postage Collected in Cash* (23), *Sale of Postage Stamps* (7,17), *Mail Cart, Parcel Van, Passenger and Goods Service* (30), partly counterbalanced by a decrease under *Money Order Receipts* (85). The increases were due to the causes explained above. The decrease under *Money Order Receipts* was the outcome of the reduction in the rate of commission on money orders not exceeding R5 in value mentioned above.

Section C—*continued.*

15.—Post Office.

1901-2. Accounts.			1902-3. Budget.		Revised.		Accounts.	
R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R
	7,61	Chief Office, Calcutta		7,88		7,73		7,60
	1,06,35	Presidency and District Offices		1,12,18		1,12,36		1,12 37
		Conveyance of Mails—						
12,36		Road Establishment and Contingencies	13,14		12,97		12,77	
13,89		Railway Charges	16,13		15,70		15,26	
6,89		Mail Cart, Parcel Van, Passenger and Goods Service, Establishment and Charges	7,40		7,11		7,32	
30		Other Charges	33		32		27	
	33,44			37,00		36,10		35,62
	1,97	Discount on Sale of Postage Stamps		2,00		2,08		2,06
	6,25	Subsidies		6,27		6,25		6,23
	8,14	Stationery and Printing		7,20		8,64		8,30
	33	Miscellaneous		40		40		43
	...	Lump reduction by Finance Department				*1,50*		...
	1,64,09			1,72,93		1,72,06		1,72,61
		District Post Charges—						
36		India	36		48		47	
68		Central Provinces	79		73		73	
2,34		Burma	3,08		2,75		2,76	
49		Assam	51		52		50	
3,54		Bengal	3,88		3,66		3,67	
1,85		U P of Agra and Oudh	1,91		1,89		1,88	
2,14		Punjab	1,67		1,57		1,55	
26		N.-W Frontier Province	82		65		69	
1,05		Madras	1,07		1,05		1,05	
1,03		Bombay	1,03		1,03		1,03	
...		Berar	.		11		9	
	13,74			15,12		14,44		14,42
	1,77,83	Total India (Rupee Figures)		1,88,05		1,86,50		1,87,03
	£			£		£		£
	1,185.5	Equivalent in Sterling		1,253.7		1,243.3		1,246.9
	95.1	England		100.3		100.3		99.9
	1,280.6	Total in Sterling		1,354.0		1,343.6		1,346.8

106. The expenditure in India showed a saving of R1,02 compared with the Budget Estimate, but exceeded the actuals of the previous year by R 9,20.

107. The small saving (28), compared with the Budget Estimate, under *Chief Office, Calcutta*, occurred chiefly in the offices of account and audit, and was distributed under all the heads, the savings under Salaries (6) and Establishment (13), being due to absences on leave, change of incumbents, and vacancies. The small increase (19) under *Presidency and District Offices* was spread over several heads. The decrease (37), under *Road Establishment and Contingencies* was due to over-estimate in the grant for allowances for horses and camels (16), to non-appropriation of the allotment for the revision of pay of overseers and runners (4), and to smaller expenditure under Travelling Allowance (5), Grain Compensation Allowance (9), and Rainy Season charges (4). The low actuals under *Railway Charges* were due to smaller payments to the East Indian, Eastern Bengal, Great Indian Peninsula, South Indian, Bombay, Baroda and Central India and Madras Railways, while the decrease, compared with the Budget, under *Mail Cart, Parcel Van, Passenger and Goods Service Establishment and Charges* (8), was in the supplies to the Aligarh Workshop. The excess of 1,10, as compared with the Budget under *Stationery and Printing*, was due to larger supplies of stationery and more printing work done to meet the growing requirements of the Department. Compared with the previous year, there were excesses under *Presidency and District Offices* (6,02), due partly to the expansion of the Department, and partly to the demands of the Coronation Durbar; under *Road Establishment and Contingencies* (41) due to the extension of runners' lines; under *Railway charges* (1,37) due to larger payments to the several Railway Companies; under *Mail Cart, etc.*, (43) due to larger expenditure under allowances for horse and bullocks and extra cattle establishment, and under *Miscellaneous* (10) due to higher compensation paid for lost articles.

Section C—*continued.*

15.—Post Office—*continued.*

108. Under *District Post Charges*, the excess in India was due to the transfer of the charges on account of new postal services in Baluchistan, from 25,—Political to this head. The saving in the Central Provinces was in consequence of smaller expenditure on Travelling Allowance and Postal facilities. The decrease in the latter case was due partly to an over-estimate of the additional subsidies, payable for new lines of postal communication, and partly to the provision for District Dâk Establishments not having been fully utilised. The increase, compared with the previous year, was chiefly brought about by the transfer from "21—Marine" to this head of the subsidy for the Arakan Mail Service, and to the opening of new lines. The saving, compared with the Budget in Bengal, was chiefly attributable to smaller expenditure under Establishment, slightly counterbalanced by an excess under Contingencies. The small decrease in the Punjab was due to the grants for the distribution of letters and Mail Cart Service not having been fully used. The low actuals in the North-West Frontier Province were due to the abolition of the tonga line in the Kohat District, owing to the opening of the Kohat and Khusalgarh Railway. The figures under Berar represent expenditure incurred in that province from 1st October 1902. The excesses of 1 (Provincial) and 8 (Imperial) in Berar were sanctioned and out of the excess of 9 (Imperial) in the North-West Frontier Province 4 was met by re-appropriation and the remainder 5 awaits sanction.

109. The decrease in the expenditure in England was in the charges for stores

XIV—Telegraph.

1901-2 Accounts R		1902-3 Budget R	1902-3 Revised R	1902-3 Accounts R
	INDIAN TELEGRAPHS—			
	Message Revenue—			
42,30	Sale of Stamps, deducting Refunds, etc.	45,45	42,15	42,87
5,06	Receipts from other Administrations	4,35	4,36	4,71
39,50	Other Receipts by Cash, Postage Stamps, and Book Transfer	32,60	41,24	39,61
86,86		82,40	87,75	87,19
	Other Revenue—			
19,51	Rent of Wires and Instruments leased to Railways and Canals	20,00	20,70	21,20
2,10	Rent of Local and Private Lines	2,05	2,00	1,77
22	Royalty from Telephone Companies	21	20	22
—10	Recoveries from Guarantors	—10	26	37
63	Miscellaneous Revenue	44	59	70
22,36		22,60	23,75	24,26
1,09,22	TOTAL INDIAN TELEGRAPHS	1,05,00	1,11,50	1,11,45
25,72	INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPHS	19,08	20,00	19,17
1,34,94	TOTAL INDIA	1,24,08	1,31,50	1,30,62
£		£	£	£
899,6	Equivalent in Sterling	827,2	876,7	870,8
8,5	England	4,2	6 2	6,2
908,1	GRAND TOTAL	831,4	882,9	877,0

Indian Telegraphs.

110. The actuals exceeded the Budget by R6,45, of which R4,79 was under message revenue, due chiefly to the extra traffic resulting from the Delhi Durbar, and R1,20 under rent of wires and instruments.

111. The increase of R2,23, as compared with the previous year, is attributed to larger receipts from the rent of wires and instruments leased to railways and canals, owing to the increase in the wire mileage from 67,559 miles at the commencement of the year to 71,342 miles at the end, to an increase in the number of inland private messages due to the Coronation Durbar at Delhi, and to larger recoveries from guarantors.

Indo-European Telegraphs.

112. The receipts in India during 1902-3 fell short of the previous year by R6,55, and those in England by £2,3. The falling off in India occurred in the transit message receipts from the Indian Telegraph Department, caused by the reduction in the foreign tariff which was brought into force from 1st March 1902. The decrease in England was due to larger receipts in the previous year from the Imperial Ottoman Telegraph administration on account of traffic balances. As compared with the Budget, the actuals show a small excess only.

Section C—*continued.*

16.—Telegraph.

Indian Telegraphs.

Capital Account

1901-2. Accounts.		1902-3. Budget.	1902-3. Revised.	1902-3. Accounts.
R		R	R	R
9,97	India	11,44	8,00	8,60
£		£	£	£
66,5	Equivalent in Sterling	76,3	53,3	57,4
162,6	England	175,0	150,2	150,8
	Revenue Account.			
R		R	R	R
74,32	India	76,34	79,00	77,76
£		£	£	£
495,5	Equivalent in Sterling	508,9	526,7	518,4
3,5	England	4,5	5,3	5,7
728,1	TOTAL INDIAN TELEGRAPHS	764,7	735,5	732,3
	Indo-European Telegraphs.			
R		R	R	R
7,01	India	10,57	10,96	10,66
£		£	£	£
46,7	Equivalent in Sterling	70,5	73,1	71,0
111,4	England	92,0	93,3	88,4
	Red Sea and Indian Telegraph Company.			
18,0	England	18,0	18,0	18,0
176,1	TOTAL INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPHS AND RED SEA AND INDIAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY	180,5	184,4	177,4
R		R	R	R
91,30	TOTAL INDIA	98,35	97,96	97,02
£		£	£	£
608,7	Equivalent in Sterling	655,7	653,1	646,8
295,5	England	289,5	266,8	262,9
904,2	GRAND TOTAL	945,2	919,9	909,7

Indian Telegraphs.

113. The short outlay of £32,4, as compared with the Budget, was partly due to postponement of Capital works, and partly to a lapse in the English payments for stores.

114. As compared with the previous year, the total expenditure shows a small increase of £4,2, there being, in the one hand, a decrease in Capital outlay and, on the other, a larger increase in Revenue expenditure, due to expansion of the Department.

Indo-European Telegraphs.

115. The short outlay of £3,1, as compared with the Budget, was due chiefly to the payments in England in respect of message revenue being less than was anticipated.

Section C—*continued.*

XV.—Mint.

1901-2. Accounts. R		1902-3. Budget. R	Revised. R	Accounts. R
6,71	Fees for coining Silver	4,00	6,80	7,20
2	Assay fees	2	2	1
72,10	Gain on Coinage Operations	65	49,24	49,05
3,84	Gain on Copper Coinage	5,00	6,25	5,08
	Other Receipts—			
49	Calcutta	20	30	23
14	Bombay	6	10	11
83,30	TOTAL INDIA (RUPEE FIGURES)	9,93	62,71	61,68
£		£	£	£
555,4	EQUIVALENT IN STERLING	66,2	418,1	411,2

116. The receipts under this head exceeded the Budget by 51,75, but were less than the actuals of the previous year by 21,62. Of the increase over the Budget, a major portion (48,40) occurred under *Gain on Coinage Operations* and represented the gain accruing from the conversion into rupees of the Hali coins of the Indore Durbar, no provision for which was made in the Estimates as nothing was known about the conversion operations when the Estimates were framed. There was also an increase of 3,20 under *Fees for coining Silver*, owing to a larger dollar coinage than was allowed for in the Estimates.

117. The principal variations from the accounts of 1901-2, consist of a decrease of 23,05 under *Gain on Coinage Operations*, and an increase of 1,24 under *Gain on Copper Coinage*. The former was due to the absence of any coinage during the year out of purchased silver, while the latter was caused by an increase in the amount of copper coins passed into circulation.

17.—Mint.

1901-2. Accounts. R		1902-3. Budget. R	Revised. R	Accounts. R
	ESTABLISHMENTS—			
2,83	Calcutta	2,65	2,88	2,92
3,36	Bombay	2,75	3,10	3,05
	LOSS OF WEIGHT IN COINAGE—			
1,99	Calcutta	6,07	7,67	8,31
2,12	Bombay	3,20	5,79	7,30
	OTHER CHARGES—			
67	Calcutta	60	65	57
49	Bombay	50	70	59
	NET PROFIT ON SILVER COINAGE PAID TO THE GOLD RESERVE FUND—			
26,43	Calcutta	...	...	...
35,83	Bombay	...	39,51	39,60
31,92	TOTAL CALCUTTA	9,32	11,20	11,80
41,80	„ BOMBAY	6,45	49,10	50,54
73,72	„ INDIA (RUPEE FIGURES)	15,77	60,30	62,34
£		£	£	£
491,4	Equivalent in sterling	105,1	402,0	415,6
12,6	England	6,2	8,9	8,4
504,0	TOTAL IN STERLING	111,3	410,9	424,0

118 The charges in India under this head exceeded the Budget by 46,57 but fell short of the actuals of the preceding year by 11,38. The greater part (39,60) of the excess, compared with the Budget, represents the transfer to the credit of the Gold Reserve Fund of the net profits on the Indore recoinage referred to in para. 116 above. Of the excess of 6,34 under *Loss on Coinage*, 1,26 represents charges incurred

Section C—*concluded.*

17.—Mint—*continued.*

in England on gold remittances from India, which remained unadjusted at the end of the previous year; the rest was due to a more rapid withdrawal of the 1840 rupees than was allowed for in the Estimates, and to the Indore recoinage operations at Bombay. These causes were also responsible for an excess of 57 under *Establishments*, as the increased magnitude of the recoinage operations led to increased expenditure on temporary establishment, overtime allowances and local purchase of stores. The payments in England were larger than indicated in the estimates, owing to larger demands for stores. Out of the excesses 2,48 (Imperial) in India and 44,09 (Imperial) in Bombay, 23 and 42,08 were met by additional grants and the remainder 2,25 and 2,01 respectively await the sanction of the Government of India

119. As compared with the previous year, there was a decrease of 11,38 in the Indian charges, made up principally of a decrease of 22,66 under transfer of profits to the Gold Reserve Fund and an increase of 11,50 under *Loss on Coinage*. The former was due to the net profits available for transfer being smaller than in the previous year, while the latter was caused by the heavy recoinage operations in the year.

Section D.—RECEIPTS BY CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.

1901-2. Accounts.		1902-3. Budget.	1902-3. Revised.	1902-3. Accounts.
R	RECEIPTS—	R	R	R
1,88,91	India (Rupee figures) . .	1,89,43	1,96,82	1,98,06
£		£	£	£
1,259,4	India (equivalent in Sterling) .	1,262,9	1,312,1	1,320,4
1,8	England	1,8	2,0	2,0
1,261,2	TOTAL .	1,264,7	1,314,1	1,322,4

120. The receipts in this section showed an improvement of £57,7 or R8,66, as compared with the Budget Estimate and of £61,2 or R9,18 as compared with the actuals of the preceding year. As compared with the Budget Estimate, £3,5 or R53 of the increase, occurred under Law and Justice—Courts of Law, due to large receipts from sale-proceeds of unclaimed and escheated property in Bengal and Bombay, and Magisterial fines in the Central Provinces and Burma; £16,6 or R2,49 under Police, due to large recoveries for police supplied to local bodies, punitive police and village police; £37,0 or R5,54 under Marine, due to the unusually large recoveries from His Majesty's Imperial Government in connection with the employment of Royal Indian Marine Vessels on Imperial Service, and on account of passage-money of officers deputed to Somaliland and heavy receipts on account of coast light dues in Burma, owing to a large number of vessels having visited the Burma ports; £9,2 or R1,39 under Education, due to the inclusion of the receipts in Berar, which was leased to the Government of India from 1st October 1902, to increased receipts from College fees in Madras and to the transfer of the Rangoon Collegiate School from the Educational Syndicate to Government; and £4,3 or R65 under Medical due to increased receipts from College fees and nursing fees, and a special contribution from the Queen Victoria Memorial Scholarship Fund Committee to the District Board at Ajmer. These increases were partly counterbalanced by a decrease of £12,1 or R1,81 under Law and Justice—Jails, chiefly in Bengal, due to the release of prisoners on the occasion of the Coronation Durbar and the unusually small demands from the Military and other departments for Jail products, and £8 or R12 under Scientific and other Minor Departments, due to low receipts at the School of Art in Madras from the sale of aluminium-ware and other articles.

121. Of the improvement, compared with the previous year, £11,2 or R1,68 occurred under Law and Justice—Courts of Law, due partly to the causes mentioned above and partly to large receipts in India on account of commission and fees realized by the Administrator General, Bengal, £13,9 or R2,09 under Police, £27,8 or R4,15 under Marine, £8,9 or R1,34 under Education, £6,3, or R95 under Medical, all due to the causes mentioned above, and £7,3 or R1,10 under Scientific and Other Minor Departments, due to large receipts from the sale of quinine in the Government Cinchona Plantations, of unserviceable cattle in the Hissar Cattle Farm, and of maps and instruments in the Surveyor General's office. These improvements were, to some extent, counterbalanced by a deficit of £14,2 or R2,14, under Jails, due to low receipts from Jail Manufactures.

XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law.

		India	Central Provinces.	Burma	Assam.	Bengal	U P of Agra and Oudh	Punjab	N-W Frontier Province.	Madras.	Bombay.	Berar	TOTAL.
Sale-proceeds of Unclaimed and Escheated Property.	Accounts . 1901-2	18	11	29	7	28	19	10	1	17	29		1,69
	Budget . 1902-3	26	11	25	6	28	20	10	1	20	25	...	1,72
	Revised . 1902-3	16	11	36	7	34	22	9	1	16	35	4	1,91
	Accounts . 1902-3	6	13	33	6	40	22	11	1	16	34	17	1,99
Court-fees realised in cash.	Accounts . 1901-2	2	22	...	1	47	1,04	4	.	26	8	...	2,14
	Budget . 1902-3	1	20	1	4	55	1,19	5	1	25	11	..	2,42
	Revised . 1902-3	1	23	1	5	40	1,34	3	1	23	8	1	2,46
	Accounts . 1902-3	1	23	1	5	42	1,34	5	2	21	8	1	2,43

Section D.—RECEIPTS BY CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law—*concluded.*

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	U. P. of Agra and Oudh	Punjab	N.-W Frontier Province	Madras.	Bombay.	Berar.	TOTAL
General Fees, Fines, and Forfeitures.	Accounts	1901-2	37	64	4,17	63	6,83	3,04	2,89	31	7,09	2,73	...	28,70
	Budget	1902-3	40	64	4,20	77	6,70	3,08	2,11	1,04	7,18	2,74	...	28,86
	Revised	1902-3	32	76	4,30	66	6,78	3,09	2,12	1,01	7,06	2,80	17	29,07
	Accounts	1902-3	29	78	4,37	65	6,75	3,09	2,07	1,04	7,15	2,80	15	29,14
Other Receipts	Accounts	1901-2	...	4	3	6	44	21	68	2	28	54	...	2,30
	Budget	1902-3	80	3	4	6	43	21	60	5	26	50	...	2,98
	Revised	1902-3	45	5	4	6	50	25	68	6	29	51	...	2,89
	Accounts	1902-3	44	5	3	7	54	24	75	7	28	48	...	2,95
TOTAL IN RUPEES	Accounts	1901-2	57	1,01	4,49	77	8,02	4,48	3,71	34	7,80	3,64	...	34,83
	Budget	1902-3	1,47	98	4,50	93	7,96	4,68	2,86	1,11	7,89	3,60	...	35,98
	Revised	1902-3	94	1,15	4,71	84	8,08	4,90	2,92	1,09	7,74	3,74	22	36,33
	Accounts	1902-3	80	1,19	4,74	83	8,11	4,89	2,98	1,14	7,80	3,70	33	36,51
TOTAL IN STERLING.														£
	Accounts	1901-2												232,2
	Budget	1902-3												239,9
	Revised	1902-3												242,2
	Accounts	1902-3												243,4

122. The receipts under this head showed an excess of 53 as compared with the Budget Estimate, and of 1,68 as compared with the actuals of the previous year. To these excesses, Berar receipts contributed 33 in each case. Under *Sale-proceeds of Unclaimed and Escheated property*, there were no receipts in India on account of estates in the hands of the Administrator General, Bengal, while there were small improvements over the Budget in Bengal and Bombay. Under *Court-Fees realised in cash*, Bengal showed a small decrease (13), chiefly under Process-servers' Fees and recoveries on account of pauper-suits, while the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh showed a small increase (15), due to high receipts from Kurk Amins' fees The variations under *General Fees, Fines and Forfeitures* were chiefly under Magisterial Fines, which is not susceptible of a correct forecast. Under *Other Receipts*, the commission and fees realized by the Administrator General, Bengal, on estates in his hands was over-estimated in India, while that on sale-proceeds of attached properties was underestimated in the Punjab. The excess over the accounts of the previous year was chiefly under *Sale-proceeds, etc*, in Bengal (12) and Bombay (5), *Court-fees realised in cash* in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (30), *General Fees, Fines, and Forfeitures* in Burma (20), and *Other Receipts* in India (44), Bengal (10) and Punjab (7). The increase in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh was the result of a change in the system of realizing Kurk Amins' fees which were formerly recovered in stamps, but are now realized in cash and credited to this head The excess in India represented commission and fees realized by the Administrator General, Bengal, from estates coming to his hands, credited to Government for the first time after the re-organisation of his office.

XVIB.—Law and Justice—Jails.

			India	Central Provinces.	Burma	Assam	Bengal	U. P of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab	N.-W Frontier Province.	Madras	Bombay	Berar.	TOTAL.
Sale-proceeds of Jail Manufactures.	Accounts	1901-2	13	2,47	3,56	17	13,50	3,03	1,76	4	5,47	1,00	...	31,13
	Budget	1902-3	13	2,15	3,56	22	14,00	3,4[illegible]	1,79	14	5,00	1,06	.	31,50
	Revised	1902-3	9	2,35	3,75	24	13,50	3,46	1,80	13	5,25	1,12	11	31,80
	Accounts	1902-3	11	2,17	3,64	25	11,87	3,57	1,57	14	5,03	1,15	11	29,61
Other Receipts	Accounts	1901-2	6	1	35	14	19	33	72	1	24	1,00	...	3,05
	Budget	1902-3	12	2	34	15	15	3[illegible]	56	1	25	78	..	2,73
	Revised	1902-3	8	1	40	12	20	34	30	2	25	98	3	2,73
	Accounts	1902-3	3	2	39	11	21	30	31	1	25	1,22	4	2,89
Convict Receipts at Port Blair and Nicobars	Accounts	1901-2	3,40	.	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	3,40
	Budget	1902-3	3,02	..	...	.	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	3,02
	Revised	1902-3	3,08	...	...	..	.	...	...	..		...	..	3,08
	Accounts	1902-3	2,94	...	...	..	...	...	...		...	...	..	2,94
TOTAL IN RUPEES	Accounts	1901-2	3,59	2,48	3,91	31	13,6[illegible]	3,36	2,48	5	5,71	2,00	...	37,58
	Budget	1902-3	3,27	2,17	3,90	37	14,15	3,8[illegible]	2,35	15	5,25	1,84	...	37,25
	Revised	1902-3	3,25	2,36	4,1[illegible]	3[illegible]	13,70	3,80	2,1[illegible]	15	5,50	2,10	14	37,61
	Accounts	1902-3	3,08	2,19	4,03	36	12,08	3,87	1,83	15	5,28	2,37	15	35,44
TOTAL IN STERLING.														£
	Accounts	1901-2												250,5
	Budget	1902-3												248,4
	Revised	1902-3												250,8
	Accounts	1902-3												236,3

Section D.—RECEIPTS BY CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

XVIB.—Law and Justice, Jails—*concluded.*

123. The total receipts fell short of the Budget Estimate by 1,81, and the actuals of the preceding year by 2,14. The falling-off, as compared with the Budget Estimate, was chiefly due to smaller receipts under *Sale-proceeds of Jail Manufactures* in Bengal (2,13), where, owing to the release of prisoners on the occasion of His Majesty's Coronation Durbar, the output and sales of jail products suffered a decline, and there were also smaller demands for such articles from the Military and other Departments. The decrease in Punjab (22), was the result of a change in the method of adjusting recoveries on account of paper used for printing at the Jail Presses, which were formerly taken to this head, but are now adjusted under XXIII—Stationery and Printing. Of the variations compared with the preceding year, the high receipts in that year in the Central Provinces were due to a rise in the income of the Jubbulpur Central Jail in consequence of the transfer of the tent factory from the Reformatory School, while those in Madras were due to the demands of the Military Department for supplies for South Africa and China. The low figures in the preceding year in the United Provinces of Agra aud Oudh, were attributed to the factory work in several jails having come to a standstill owing to the outbreak of epidemics. The net receipts under this head, after deducting the corresponding charges under 19B, are given below:—

			India	Central Provinces	Burma	Assam	Bengal	U. P. of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab	N.-W. Frontier Province	Madras	Bombay	Berar	TOTAL.
Net Receipts from Jail Manufactures	Accounts	1901-2	7	1,03	1,60	—3	2,14	1,31	52	1	1,38	32	..	8,35
	Budget	1902-3	5	57	1,50	2	1,86	1,47	—16	2	1,00	36	.	6,69
	Revised	1902-3	2	1,11	1,93	4	3,45	1,86	1,17	5	1,30	42	6	11,41
	Accounts	1902-3	5	1,02	1,79	1	2,13	2,05	80	5	76	24	9	8,99

124. Under *Other Receipts*, the decrease, as compared with the Budget in India (9), occurred chiefly in the recoveries of transportation and jail charges from Native States and Colonial Governments, while that in Punjab (25), was due to the prevalence of an epidemic in the Mung Rasúl Central Jail, and to a fall in the population of other jails. The excess in Bombay (44) was due partly to the convict gangs having been employed on remunerative work, and partly to the adjustment by credit to this head and debit to 30—Stationery and Printing, of the hire of convict labour employed in the Yerrowda Jail Press. The decrease under *Convict Receipts at Port Blair and Nicobars*, was chiefly under sale of stores and tea-garden receipts. The high receipts of last year were due to arrear recoveries from Native States on account of maintenance charges of their convicts in Port Blair.

XVII.—Police.

			India	Central Provinces	Burma	Assam	Bengal	U. P. of Agra and Oudh	Punjab	N.-W. Frontier Province	Madras	Bombay.	Berar.	TOTAL
Police supplied to Municipal, Cantonment, and Town Funds	Accounts	1901-2	23	1	54	1	8	68	5,82	25	.	61	.	8,23
	Budget	1902-3		1	58	1	10	67	5,40	74		63		8,14
	Revised	1902-3	32	1	64	1	9	69	5,44	78	...	63	...	8,61
	Accounts	1902-3	27	1	59	1	12	68	5,47	79	1	67		8,62
Police supplied to Public Departments, Private Companies, and Persons.	Accounts	1901-2		8	11	2	44	21	61	5	1,77	1,70	...	4,99
	Budget	1902-3	...	9	10	1	40	15	39	7	1,43	1,73		4,37
	Revised	1902-3		11	11	1	63	21	43	21	1,60	1,78	1	5,10
	Accounts	1902-3	.	10	8	1	74	20	51	18	1,60	1,72	1	5,15
Police supplied to Railways.	Accounts	1901-2			.						...		...	.
	Budget	1902-3	.	.	...			..	.			...		.
	Revised	1902-3		..		.				.		.	3	3
	Accounts	1902-3	...	...			...		...	.	..	...	13	13
Presidency Police	Accounts	1901-2	...	...		..	83	...	...	..	30	1,58	.	2,71
	Budget	1902-3	...	..	.	...	1,00	...			27	1,75	.	3,02
	Revised	1902-3	...	..	...	.	90	..			38	1,56	...	2,84
	Accounts	1902-3			.		92		...	.	40	1,48	..	2,80
Fees, Fines, and Forfeitures (chiefly Cattle Pound Fees)	Accounts	1901-2	11	1,58	2,86	98	5,49	3,60	98	3	3,29	2,33		21,25
	Budget	1902-3	9	1,59	2,91	1,14	5,48	3,53	1,06	9	3,45	2,17	...	21,51
	Revised	1902-3	11	1,51	3,05	96	5,62	3,86	85	7	3,24	2,20	36	21,89
	Accounts	1902-3	10	1,44	3,13	98	5,58	3,98	89	7	3,24	2,32	35	22,08
Other Receipts	Accounts	1901-2	8	7	21	88	4,32	38	15	1	40	36	...	6,86
	Budget	1902-3	8	7	17	89	4,12	41	10	1	36	39	.	6,60
	Revised	1902-3	6	7	16	84	4,20	44	13	2	41	44	5	6,82
	Accounts	1902-3	18	7	13	83	4,68	42	13	2	39	43	7	7,35

Section D.—RECEIPTS BY CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

XVII.—Police—*concluded.*

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma	Assam	Bengal	U. P. of Agra and Oudh	Punjab.	N.-W Frontier Province.	Madras	Bombay	Berar.	TOTAL.
TOTAL IN RUPEES	Accounts	1901-2	42	1,74	3,72	1,89	11,16	4,87	7,56	34	5,76	6,58	...	44,04
	Budget	1902-3	17	1,76	3,76	2,05	11,10	4,76	6,95	91	5,51	6,67	...	43,04
	Revised	1902-3	49	1,70	3,96	1,82	11,44	5,20	6,85	1,08	5,63	6,67	45	45,29
	Accounts	1902-3	55	1,62	3,93	1,83	12,04	5,28	7,00	1,06	5,64	6,62	56	46,13
TOTAL IN STERLING	Accounts	1901-2												£ 293,6
	Budget	1902-3												290,9
	Revised	1902-3												301,9
	Accounts	1902-3												307,5

125. The receipts under this head showed an improvement of 2,49 over the Budget Estimate, and 2,09 over the actuals of the preceding year Of these, the receipts from Berar accounted for an improvement of 56 in each case. The improvement (1,93) over the Budget was contributed by all the minor heads, except *Presidency Police*, under which the receipts fell off by 22 Under *Police supplied to Municipal, Cantonment, and Town Funds*, the improvement occurred in all the provinces but chiefly in India (27), where it was due to a change of procedure in the adjustment of recoveries from Municipal and Cantonment Funds which were formerly adjusted by deduction from expenditure, but are now credited as receipts Compared both with the Budget and the actuals of the previous year, the increase under *Police supplied to Public Departments, etc*, was due to large recoveries on account of Punitive Police. Under *Fees, Fines, and Forfeitures*, the variations, as compared with the Budget and the actuals of the previous year, were in most cases under Cattle-pound receipts The increase under *Other Receipts*, was chiefly contributed by Bengal, where the improvement was principally due to recoveries on account of Village Police The decrease under *Presidency Police* occurred chiefly in Bombay, and was due to smaller receipts on account of Private Watchmen (Ramoshis) and Cattle-pounds. The falling-off in Bengal was the result of variations under several detailed heads and was counterbalanced by the increase in Madras, due to recoveries on account of the Harbour Police having been adjusted under this head, though estimated under *Police supplied to Public Departments, etc.*

XVIII.—Marine.

			India	Burma.	Bengal	Bombay.	TOTAL
Pilotage Receipts	Accounts	1901-2	...		11,25		11,25
	Budget	1902-3		.	12,00	.	12,00
	Revised	1902-3		...	10,67		10,67
	Accounts	1902-3			11,39		11,39
Dockyard Services, etc	Accounts	1901-2	3,93		..		3,93
	Budget	1902-3	1,92				1,92
	Revised	1902-3	6,58	.		..	6,58
	Accounts	1902-3	7,01		.	...	7,01
Sale-proceeds of Vessels and Stores	Accounts	1901-2	52	3	1	..	56
	Budget	1902-3	44	7	2	..	53
	Revised	1902-3	39	4	4	...	47
	Accounts	1902-3	34	5	4	...	43
Registration and other Fees	Accounts	1901-2	.	5	61	61	1,27
	Budget	1902-3	.	5	63	60	1,28
	Revised	1902-3	...	7	62	63	1,32
	Accounts	1902-3	...	8	63	64	1,35
Coast Light Dues	Accounts	1901-2	...	3,60	...	...	3,60
	Budget	1902-3	...	3,51	...	...	3,51
	Revised	1902-3	...	4,15	...	..	4,15
	Accounts	1902-3	...	4,27	...	...	4,27

Section D.—RECEIPTS BY CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued*

XVIII.—Marine—*concluded.*

		India.	Burma.	Bengal	Bombay	TOTAL
Other Receipts	Accounts . 1901-2	27	22	72		1,21
	Budget . 1902-3	26	25	68	...	1,19
	Revised . 1902-3	25	24	67	...	1,16
	Accounts 1902-3	58	26	68	..	1,52
TOTAL IN RUPEES	Accounts . 1901-2	4,72	3,90	12,59	61	21,82
	Budget . 1902-3	2,62	3,88	13,33	60	20,43
	Revised . 1902-3	7,22	4,50	12,00	63	24,35
	Accounts . 1902-3	7,93	4,66	12,74	64	25,97
TOTAL IN STERLING						£
	Accounts . 1901-2	.	.	.	.	145,4
	Budget . 1902-3	.	.	.	.	136,2
	Revised 1902-3	.	.	.	.	162,3
	Accounts 1902-3	.	.	.	.	173,2

126. The total receipts exceeded the Budget Estimate and the actuals of the preceding year by 5,54 and 4,15, respectively. The improvement occurred chiefly under *Dockyard Services, etc*, (5,09), and was due chiefly to larger recoveries in connection with the employment of Royal Indian Marine vessels on Imperial Service. The same cause explains the increase compared with the previous year. Under *Sale-proceeds of Vessels and Stores*, the decrease, as compared with the Budget, was due to over-estimate and, as compared with the previous year, to smaller sales of old boilers and condemned stores The decrease in Bengal (61), as compared with the Budget under *Pilotage Receipts*, was due to over-estimate The increase under *Coast Light Dues* in Burma (76), was due to a larger number of vessels having visited the Burma ports. The improvement under *Other Receipts*, as compared with both the Budget and the actuals of the previous year in India, was due to recovery of passage-money of Military Officers conveyed to Aden to join the Somaliland Field Force and of the value of coal supplied in 1901-2 from the Persian Gulf depôts to His Majesty's ships

XIX.—Education.

		India	Central Provinces	Burma	Assam	Bengal	U P of Agra and Oudh	Punjab	N-W Frontier Province	Madras	Bombay	Berar	TOTAL.
Fees from Schools and Colleges.	Accounts 1901-2	18	25	23	61	6,83	2,97	1,30	1	4,00	3,73		20,11
	Budget 1902-3	15	24	24	61	7,06	2,89	1,32	2	3,95	3,82	..	20,30
	Revised 1902-3	17	25	57	65	6,86	3,01	1,31	2	4,15	3,76	32	21,07
	Accounts 1902-3	17	27	59	65	6,86	3,14	1,31	2	4,37	3,65	29	21,32
Contributions	Accounts 1901-2	7	17	.	...	3 4	93	8	...	6	4	.	1,69
	Budget . 1902-3	7	15	1	.	23	95	8	1	6	3	..	1,59
	Revised . 1902-3	6	16	..	..	28	93	8	2	6	4	1	1,64
	Accounts . 1902-3	7	16	.	1	29	95	13	2	5	3	2	1,73
Other Receipts	Accounts 1901-2	3	16	8	2	68	1,13	4		61	1,45		4,20
	Budget . 1902-3	3	10	4	1	85	1,29	3	.	38	1,33		4,06
	Revised . 1902-3	3	7	3	2	70	1,06	4		39	1,47	11	3,92
	Accounts . 1902-3	3	10	4	2	73	1,13	4	...	46	1,59	15	4,29
TOTAL IN RUPEES	Accounts 1901-2	28	58	31	63	7,85	5,03	1,42	1	4,67	5,22	...	26,00
	Budget . 1902-3	25	49	29	62	8,14	5,13	1,43	3	4,39	5,18	.	25,95
	Revised . 1902-3	26	48	60	67	7,84	5,00	1,43	4	4,60	5,27	44	26,63
	Accounts . 1902-3	27	53	63	68	7,88	5,22	1,48	4	4,88	5,27	46	27,34
TOTAL IN STERLING													£
	Accounts 1901-2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	173,3
	Budget . 1902-3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	173,0
	Revised . 1902-3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	177,5
	Accounts 1902-3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	182,2

127. The aggregate receipts exceeded the Budget by 1,39, and the actuals of the preceding year by 1,34. The improvement included Berar receipts to the extent of 46 in each case. The chief noticeable points in the transactions of the year were an increase in Burma (34), due to the transfer of the Rangoon Collegiate School from the Educational Syndicate to Government, a decrease in Bengal (26), chiefly under Fees, Government Schools and sale-proceeds of articles manufactured at the Reformatory Schools, and an increase in Madras (49), due to improved attendance and the enhancement of fees.

Section D.—RECEIPTS BY CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

XX.—Medical.

			India	Central Provinces	Burma	Assam.	Bengal	U. P of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab	N.-W. Frontier Province.	Madras.	Bombay.	Berar.	TOTAL.
Medical College and School Fees.	Accounts .	1901-2	.	...	...	2	60	1	12	..	21	76	...	1,72
	Budget .	1902-3	.	.	..	4	70	.	12	..	18	54	...	1,58
	Revised	1902-3	.	.	...	3	56	1	15	...	24	81	.	1,80
	Accounts	1902-3	.	..		3	55	1	15	.	24	79	.	1,77
Hospital Receipts	Accounts .	1901-2	.	...	...	...	82	1	7	..	27	66	.	1,83
	Budget	1902-3	..		17	...	89	1	4	.	22	66	..	1,99
	Revised	1902-3	.	...	17	...	90	1	4	1	28	77	..	2,18
	Accounts	1902-3	.	.	15	...	89	1	3	1	27	74	..	2,10
Lunatic Asylum Receipts.	Accounts	1901-2	.	6	18	1	14	13	3	.	21	20	...	96
	Budget	1902-3		8	18	1	15	18	2	.	21	18	...	1,01
	Revised .	1902-3	.	6	20	1	23	14	2		21	20	.	1,07
	Accounts	1902-3		6	19	3	24	13	3	..	20	18	...	1,06
Contributions .	Accounts	1901-2	9	2	2	1	93	2,25	44	4	72	42	..	4,94
	Budget	1902-3	9	19	3	1	79	2,40	42	6	82	38	.	5,19
	Revised	1902-3	34	12	2	2	88	2,30	43	9	61	38		5,19
	Accounts	1902-3	37	12	6	3	95	2,24	46	6	65	38	...	5,32
Other Receipts	Accounts	1901-2		1	6	3	8	20	4		37	9		88
	Budget	1902-3	.	1	5	2	6	20	4	1	37	9		85
	Revised	1902-3	3	1	6	3	14	20	12		42	8	..	1,09
	Accounts	1902-3	1	1	7	2	12	19	9	.	44	7	..	1,02
TOTAL IN RUPEES.	Accounts	1901-2	9	9	26	7	2,57	2,00	70	4	1,78	2,13	..	10,33
	Budget	1902-3	9	28	43	8	2,59	2,79	64	7	1,80	1,85		10,62
	Revised	1902-3	37	19	45	9	2,71	2,61	76	10	1,76	2,24	..	11,33
	Accounts .	1902-3	38	19	47	11	2,75	2,58	76	7	1,80	2,16	..	11,27

			Total India, equivalent in Sterling.	England	Total, including England
			£	£	£
TOTAL IN STERLING	Accounts	1901-2	68,9	1,4	70,3
	Budget .	1902-3	70,8	1,5	72,3
	Revised .	1902-3	75,5	1,5	77,0
	Accounts	1902-3	75,1	1,5	76,6

128 The receipts in India were higher than the Budget Estimate by 65, and the actuals of the previous year by 94. Under *Medical College and School Fees,* there was an increase of 25 in Bombay, due to increased fees and attendance at the Grant Medical College, partly counterbalanced by a decrease of 15 in Bengal in the receipts from fees and fines in the Medical College, Calcutta Under *Hospital Receipts* there were small increases in Madras and Bombay, due, in the latter, to receipts from paying patients and nursing fees. Under *Contributions,* the increase of 28 in India was due chiefly to a special contribution by the Queen Victoria Memorial Scholarship Fund Committee to the District Board, Ajmer, to meet expenses connected with the extension and endowment of the General Hospital at that place, and that of 16 in Bengal, to larger receipts from Municipalities and private persons. The decrease in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh was due to a falling-off of subscriptions from private persons to dispensaries, while that in Madras to the short receipts from Municipalities for the Medical College. Under *Other Receipts,* the improvement occurred chiefly in Bengal, Punjab and Madras, and was due in the first case to larger receipts under Miscellaneous, in the second to recoveries from Municipal Funds of the cost of disinfectants and plague serum which were originally paid by the Umballa District Board, and in the third to excess realizations on account of vaccination receipts, private scavenging fees, and sale-proceeds of street sweepings, etc.

129 The improvement over the actuals of the preceding year, occurred chiefly under *Hospital Receipts* (27), *Contributions* (38), *and Other Receipts* (14).

XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments.

			India	Central Provinces	Burma.	Assam	Bengal.	U. P of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab	N.-W. Frontier Province	Madras	Bombay.	Berar	TOTAL.
Receipts on account of Experimental Cultivation.	Accounts	1901-2	...	10	6	...	1	12	13	..	...	13	...	55
	Budget .	1902-3	...	7	6	...	1	15	9	...	1	13	...	52
	Revised .	1902-3	...	8	2	...	2	12	7	...	1	14	...	46
	Accounts	1902-3	...	11	2	...	2	11	8	...	1	11	...	46

Section D.—RECEIPTS BY CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments—*concluded.*

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal	U.-P. of Agra and Oudh	Punjab	N.-W. Frontier Province.	Madras.	Bombay.	Berar.	TOTAL.
Botanical and other Public Garden Receipts	Accounts 1901-2	..	12	...	..	20	49	51	1	4	3	...	1,39
	Budget 1902-3	...	12	...	...	5	53	52	2	2	3	...	1,28
	Revised 1902-3	.	12	...	...	4	55	53	2	5	2	...	1,33
	Accounts 1902-3	...	10	.	...	3	56	56	2	5	2	...	1,34
Cinchona Plantations.	Accounts 1901-2	..	...	...	..	1,99	...	...	.	1,93	...	...	3,92
	Budget 1902-3	...	...	..	...	1,87	...	.	.	2,10	...	...	3,97
	Revised 1902-3	..	...	...	...	2,15	...	...	...	2,11	...	...	4,26
	Accounts 1902-3	...	..	...	...	2,16	..	.	.	2,43	...	..	4,59
Receipts on account of Public Exhibitions and Fairs.	Accounts 1901-2	1	6	...	.	7	57	64	..	...	2	..	1,37
	Budget 1902-3	1	5	...	...	7	55	74		..	2	...	1,44
	Revised 1902-3	1	5	.	...	10	59	61		.	3	1	1,40
	Accounts 1902-3	1	4	...	.	6	56	72	..		3	..	1,42
Veterinary and Stallion Receipts.	Accounts 1901-2	60	1	.		18	6	7			15	.	1,07
	Budget 1902-3	69	2			14	7	5	..	.	15		1,12
	Revised 1902-3	91	2			17	7	9	.	.	18	...	1,44
	Accounts 1902-3	83	2	..	.	17	7	9	..		19	1	1,38
Labour and Emigration.	Accounts 1901-2	...	8	...	62	49		.		26	.	...	1,45
	Budget 1902-3	...	8	...	80	49	...	..		16	.	.	1,53
	Revised 1902-3	..	9		54	45	..	.	..	20		.	1,28
	Accounts 1902-3	...	10		57	44	..			16	.	..	1,27
Sale of Maps, Instruments, etc., by the Survey and Mathematical Instruments Department	Accounts 1901-2	87	..	..	...	...	.	..		.	.	.	87
	Budget 1902-3	90	...	.	..		..		..	...	...	.	90
	Revised 1902-3	1,10	.	..	.	..	.	..	..	..	...	..	1,10
	Accounts 1902-3	1,10	...	...	..	.	...	.	..		...	...	1,10
Other Receipts	Accounts 1901-2	10		1	..	5	1	4	...	3,34	14	...	3,69
	Budget 1902-3	8	...	2	..	4	6	4	.	4,12	14	...	4,80
	Revised 1902-3	13	..	2	...	3	3	5	..	3,63	11	1	4,01
	Accounts 1902-3	11	...	2	..	3	4	9	...	3,44	11	.	3,84
TOTAL IN RUPEES.	Accounts 1901-2	1,58	37	7	62	2,99	1,25	1,39	1	5,57	46	...	14,31
	Budget 1902-3	1,68	34	8	80	2,67	1,36	1,44	2	6,71	46	...	15,56
	Revised 1902-3	2,15	36	4	54	2,96	1,36	1,35	2	6,00	48	2	15,28
	Accounts 1902-3	2,05	37	4	57	2,91	1,34	1,54	2	6,09	46	1	15,40

		Total India, equivalent in Sterling.	England	Total, including England.
		£	£	£
TOTAL IN STERLING	Accounts . 1901-2	95,5	4	95,9
	Budget 1902-3	103,7	3	104,0
	Revised 1902-3	101,9	5	102,4
	Accounts 1902-3	102,7	5	103,2

130. The Indian receipts showed a decrease of 16 as compared with the Budget Estimate, but exceeded the actuals of the previous year by 1,09 Compared with the Budget, the falling-off was largest under *Other Receipts* in Madras (98), and was due to short receipts from sale-proceeds of aluminium-ware and other articles at the School of Art. *Labour and Emigration* also shewed a small decline in Assam (23). These decreases were largely counterbalanced by an excess (62) under *Cinchona Plantations*, arising out of the extensive sale of Quinine both in Bengal and Madras. There were also small excesses in India, under *Veterinary and Stallion Receipts* (14), and *Sale of Maps, etc.*, (20), due in the former to the sale of unserviceable cattle by the Hissar Cattle Farm, and in the latter, to larger receipts from the sale of maps and mathematical instruments by the Survey of India Department.

131. The excess, compared with the previous year, occurred chiefly under *Cinchona Plantations* (67), *Veterinary and Stallion Receipts* (31), and *Sale of Maps, Instruments, etc.*, (23).

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.

1901-2. Accounts.		1902-3.		
		Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
R	EXPENDITURE—	R	R	R
15,78,71	India (Rupee figures) .	17,33,25	16,62,76	16,70,44
£		£	£	£
10,524,7	India (equivalent in Sterling) .	11,555,0	11,085,1	11,136,2
622,1	England	573,8	554,8	553,0
11,146,8	TOTAL .	12,128,8	11,639,9	11,689,2

132. The expenditure in this section showed a saving of £439,6 or R65,94 as compared with the Budget Estimate, and an excess of £542,4 or R81,36 as compared with the actuals of the preceding year. As compared with the Budget Estimate there was a saving of £61,6 or R9,24 under Law and Justice—Courts of Law, chiefly in the Central Provinces, Burma, Bengal and Madras, due to the provision for revision of establishments not having been fully used, of £63,0 or R9,45 under Law and Justice—Jails, chiefly in the Central Provinces, Burma, Bengal and Punjab, due mainly to small purchases of raw materials, fall in the price of food-grains, decrease in the jail population, and release of prisoners on the occasion of the Coronation Durbar, of £80,3 or R12,05 under Police, due chiefly to the reforms and reorganizations provided for not having been sanctioned in Burma, and the additional force estimated for not having been entertained in Bengal, of £186,6 or R27,99 under Education, contributed by almost all the provinces, due chiefly to special grants for the improvement of education not having been utilized, of £7,5 or R1,13 under Ecclesiastical, due to vacancies and absences on leave; of £78,6 or R11,79 under Medical, chiefly due to savings in plague expenditure in Bengal and saving and over-estimate in ordinary expenditure in other provinces; of £83,3 or R12,50 under Political, chiefly in political subsidies in India, due to the low drawings of the Amir of Afghanistan, and of £38,5 or R5,78 under Scientific and Other Minor Departments, due to savings in the Survey of India Department, Geological and other Surveys and Veterinary and Stallion charges. These savings were partly counterbalanced by an excess of £153,3 or R23,00 under General Administration, due to more charges on account of Staff and Household and Tour Expenses in almost all the provinces, and an excess of £6,5 or R98 under Marine, due chiefly to additional expenditure necessitated by the Aden Delimitation Commission and the Cyclone of 6th May 1902 in Burma.

133. Of the excess, compared with the previous year, £152,8 or R22,92 occurred under General Administration due to the causes mentioned above; £57,6 or R8,64 under Law and Justice—Courts of Law, due to revision of establishments and the expenditure in Berar; £62,6 or R9,39 under Police, contributed by Berar, North-West Frontier Province, Bengal and the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh; £165,4 or R24,81 under Education, contributed by all the provinces; £96,4 or R14,46 under Medical, due to larger outlay on Hospitals and Dispensaries as well as on measures connected with the plague, £132,4 or R19,86 under Political, chiefly in special Political expenditure and charges on account of the Coronation Durbar; and £5,3 or R80 under Scientific and Other Minor Departments in India, due to the Indian Art Exhibition at Delhi, the revision of the Imperial Gazetteer, and additiona charges on account of the Inspector General of Agriculture, the Agricultural Chemist and the Imperial Library. These excesses were partly counterbalanced by savings of £46,1 or R6,92 under Law and Justice—Jails; of £1,8 or R27 under Ecclesiastical, due to the causes mentioned above, and of £82,2 or R12,33 under Marine, in India chiefly under Dockyards and in England mainly under stores.

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

18.—General Administration.

		India	Central Provinces.	Burma	Assam	Bengal.	U. P. of Agra and Oudh	Punjab	N.-W. Frontier Province	Madras.	Bombay	Berar	TOTAL
Salaries of Governor General, Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, Residents and Chief Commissioners, including Commissioner in Sind and his establishment.	Accounts 1901-2	2,54	44	96	46	1,00	96	97	17	1,20	2,46	...	11,16
	Budget	2,52	50	96	50	96	96	96	59	1,20	2,46	...	11,61
	Revised 1902-3	2,56	52	96	48	1,06	96	95	53	1,20	2,40	17	11,79
	Accounts	2,59	51	96	48	1,02	96	95	53	1,20	2,39	16	11,75
Staff and Household.	Accounts 1901-2	2,40	10	29	8	1,14	42	26	6	1,42	2,83	...	9,00
	Budget	2,44	9	30	12	48	52	26	.	1,40	2,73		8,34
	Revised 1902-3	5,55	66	48	26	5,13	1,75	26	15	3,09	5,21	8	22,62
	Accounts	5,28	69	66	13	4,85	1,88	38	17	3,00	4,95	8	22,07
Durbar Fund.	Accounts 1901-2	2,09		...	..	...	.			..	..	..	2,09
	Budget	2,15	..	.	. .		.	..	. .	...	...	...	2,15
	Revised 1902-3	2,15	.	.	...	...		...		. .	..		2,15
	Accounts	2,32	...	..	...	..	...	..		..	—	..	2,32
Executive Council	Accounts 1901-2	4,04	...	..	...	...	...	7	. .	1,35	1,30	...	6,76
	Budget	4,06	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	1,37	1,30	.	6,73
	Revised 1902-3	4,07	..	.		..	..	...	..	1,47	1,32	.	6,86
	Accounts	4,04	.	.	...	...	..	1	...	-1,50	1,32	.	6,87
Legislative Council.	Accounts 1901-2	66	...	14	...	35	7	...	...	5	6		1,33
	Budget	82	...	25	...	66	6	3		10	6	.	1,98
	Pevised 1902-3	1,01	...	18	..	60	4	..	...	5	5	..	1,93
	Accounts	1,11	...	18	..	59	3	...	.	5	5		2,01
Secretariat.	Accounts 1901-2	24,62	1,57	2,79	1,21	6,08	3,67	2,71	30	3,89	6,06	..	52,90
	Budget	24,03	1,44	2,95	1,18	5,60	3,48	2,48	1,03	3,86	5,55	..	51,60
	Revised 1902-3	23,41	1,59	3,47	1,25	5,91	3,51	2,41	83	4,12	5,57	54	52,61
	Accounts	24,44	1,63	2,95	1,26	5,72	3,52	2,42	81	4,18	5,62	61	53,16
Tour Charges.	Accounts 1901-2	3,22	31	20	3	37	69	45	12	12	2	...	5,53
	Budget	2,82	34	17	6	62	58	60	5	6	6		5,36
	Revised 1902-3	7,67	39	1,45	64	35	57	1,22	6	4	10	2	12,51
	Accounts	5,62	42	1,89	63	50	52	1,24	7	62	59	...	12,10
Board of Revenue and Financial Commissioner.	Accounts 1901-2	...	...	1,19	...	2,83	2,71	1,67	20	1,71	...	...	10,31
	Budget	...	.	1,20	..	2,94	2,67	1,52	70	1,65	...	.	10,68
	Revised 1902-3		.	1,15	.	2,90	2,84	1,51	63	1,84	...		10,87
	Accounts	3		1,14		2,85	2,88	1,52	62	1,81	...	.	10,85
Commissioners	Accounts 1901-2	...	2,01	4,29	55	6,03	4,91	3,19	—1	...	2,59		23,56
	Budget	.	1,97	4,36	56	5,84	5,09	2,87	.		2,55	.	23,24
	Revised 1902-3	..	1,96	4,53	55	6,04	4,87	2,90			2,67	32	23,84
	Accounts	...	1,98	4,59	51	6,02	4,97	2,91			2,67	29	23,94
Inspector-General of Stamps, Registration, Excise, Jails, and Police.	Accounts 1901-2	.	31	.	53		51	57		...	19	..	2,11
	Budget		37		55	.	54	57			17	...	2,20
	Revised 1902-3	...	36		54		48	58		.	16	15	2,27
	Accounts	..	35	.	53	.	49	59		..	16	13	2,25
Account Offices	Accounts 1901-2	6,43	1,07	2,99	55	3,72	3,07	1,86		2,79	2,89	...	25,37
	Budget	7,04	1,07	3,09	58	3,64	3,13	1,92	.	2,90	4,99	...	26,36
	Revised 1902-3	6,70	97	3,07	54	3,51	3,16	2,07		2,87	2,89	35	26,13
	Accounts	6,79	94	3,06	53	3,56	3,17	2,01	..	2,84	2,91	31	26,12
Paper Currency Office.	Accounts 1901-2	1,24	...	31	...	..	14	15	.	32	84	. .	3,00
	Budget	1,24	...	32	...	...	16	16		32	86		3,06
	Revised 1902-3	1,27	...	31	...	...	15	16	.	32	88	...	3,09
	Accounts	1,30	..	31	...	...	15	16	...	32	88	.	3,12
Allowance to Presidency banks.	Accounts 1901-2	1,93	..	..	...	...	...	..	..	27	57	...	2,77
	Budget	1,96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	56	...	2,80
	Revised 1902-3	1,96	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	27	58	...	2,81
	Accounts	1,97	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	27	58	...	2,82

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS -*continued.*

18.—General Administration—*continued.*

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal	U. P. of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab	N.-W. Frontier Province	Madras	Bombay.	Berar.	TOTAL
General Establishment of Local Fund Offices	Accounts 1901-2	2	34		3	2,57	77	1,45	13	3,14	1,13	...	9,58
	Budget 1902-3	2	37	...	3	2,68	82	1,41	29	3,32	1,18	...	10,12
	Revised 1902-3	3	35	...	3	2,72	92	1,35	25	3,24	1,17	30	10,36
	Accounts 1902-3	2	35	.	3	2,64	79	1,37	25	3,24	1,16	30	10,15
Reserve Treasuries.	Accounts 1901-2	8	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	8
	Budget . 1902-3	7	..	.	.	...	...	...	...	2		..	9
	Revised . 1902-3	9	. .		..	...		...	...	1	.	...	10
	Accounts 1902-3	9	...	...	...	.	..	..	...	..	.	...	9
Lump addition .	Budget . 1902-3	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	60	...	...	60
TOTAL IN RUPEES.	Accounts 1901-2	49,27	6,15	13,16	3,44	24,09	17,92	13,35	97	16,26	20,94		1,65,55
	Budget . 1902-3	49,17	6,15	13,60	3,58	23,42	18,01	12,78	2,66	17,08	20,47		1 66,92
	Revised 1902-3	56,47	6,80	15,60	4,29	28,22	19,25	13,41	2,45	18,52	23,00	1,93	1,89,94
	Accounts 1902-3	55,60	6,87	15,74	4,10	27,75	19,36	13,56	2,45	19,03	23,28	1,88	1,89,62

		Total India, equivalent in Sterling.	England.	Total, including England
		£	£	£
TOTAL IN STERLING	Accounts 1901-2	1,103,7	259,1	1,362,8
	Budget . 1902-3	1,112,8	249,5	1,362,3
	Revised . 1902-3	1,266,3	251,7	1,518,0
	Accounts 1902-3	1,264,1	251,5	1,515,6

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal	U. P. of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab	N.-W. Frontier Province	Madras	Bombay.	Berar.	TOTAL
Excess over Budget Grant	Imperial	6,42	.	...	...	.	1	9	..	..	...	1,58	8,10
	Provincial	...	79	2,24	57	4,43	1,34	69	...	2,06	2,84	30	15,26
Excess sanctioned by Imperial Government	Imperial	5,16	...	..	...	..	...			...	...	1,58	6,74
	Provincial	...	78	1,74	57	...	1,17		...	2,06	1,00	.	7,32
Excess sanctioned by Local Government	Provincial	.	1	50	...	4,43	17	69	...	..	33	30	6,43
Excess awaiting sanction of the Imperial Government . . .	Imperial	1,26	. .	...	...	...	1	9	..	...	...	.	1,36
	Provincial	...	...	...	...		..	...	. .	..	1,51	...	1,51

134. The expenditure in India exceeded the Budget Estimate by 22,70 and the actuals of the previous year by 24,07. These excesses included Berar figures to the extent of 1,88, so that the real excesses amounted to 20,82 and 22,19, respectively.

135. Under *Salaries of Governor General, etc.*, the small excess over the Budget Estimate in India (7) represented cost of new furniture purchased for the residence of the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, in accordance with the recommendations of the Furniture Committee. In Bengal (6) it was due to the Chief Commissioner, Assam, having drawn his pay for a certain period in Calcutta. The savings in North-West Frontier Province (6) were due to the transfer of the charges on account of the Chief Commissioner's sumptuary allowance from this head to *Staff and Household.* In Bombay there were savings (7) in the pay and travelling allowance of the Commissioner in Sindh, the former due to change of incumbents. The low figures in the preceding year occurred chiefly in the North-West Frontier Province which was constituted a separate province from 9th November 1901. Under *Staff and Household* there were excesses in all the provinces, due partly to the requirements of the Durbar and partly to higher expenditure under Hill Journey charges, Postage and Telegram charges, Rents, Rates, and Taxes, and miscellaneous contingencies, etc. The same causes explain the excess over the actuals of the preceding year. The increase under *Durbar Fund* in India (17) was caused by the payment in advance in March 1903 of the contract allowance for furniture of His Excellency the Viceroy for the year 1903-4. The small excess under *Executive Council* in Madras (13), was chiefly due to the payment in this country of the furlough allowance of a Member of Council. The excess under *Legislative Council* occurred in the charges on account of the members of the Viceregal Council,

Section D.- SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

18—General Administration—*continued.*

136. The *Secretariat* charges exceeded the Budget Estimate in India by 41, Central Provinces 19, Assam 8, Bengal 12, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh 4, Madras 32 and Bombay 7, but fell short of it in the Punjab by 6 and North-West Frontier Province 22. The details of the India Secretariat charges are given below:—

Secretariat (India).

1901-2. Accounts		1902-3. Budget	1902-3. Revised	1902-3. Accounts
2,99	Financial Department	3,01	2,95	3,16
91	Statistical Department	93		
2,91	Home Department	2,93	2,85	2,85
1,50	Legislative Department	1,50	1,72	1,90
4,60	Foreign Department	4,38	4,70	5,08
2,09	Revenue and Agricultural Department	2,00	1,99	1,95
8	Translator's Department	8	7	7
29	Record Department	30	32	33
3,32	Public Works Department	3,44	3,44	3,62
5,09	Military Department	5,46	5,37	5,66
84	Imperial Library	.		..
24,62	TOTAL	24,03	23,41	24,62

137. The excesses under Finance (15), Legislative (40), and Public Works Department (18) were mainly due to privilege leave arrangements and deputation of officers on special duty. Higher expenditure under hill journey allowance in the case of the Financial Department, and the printing of a new edition of the Digest of Indian Law Cases (20) in that of the Legislative Department also contributed to the increase, while the Public Works Department showed some savings under establishment and telegram charges. The charges relating to the Statistical Department were transferred to the head "26—Scientific and other Minor Departments"—that having been decided to be the correct head of adjustment The saving under Home Department, was the result of the deputation of the Secretary and the Deputy Secretary on other work and less expensive arrangements made in their place The excess under Foreign Department (70) was under salaries (20), establishment (4) and contingencies (45) and was more or less connected with the Durbar at Delhi. The increase in *Secretariat* charges in Central Provinces (19) was chiefly caused by the appointment of officers on special duty, for which no provision existed in the Budget. The grant of a local allowance to the Secretary and additional charges on account of acting allowance of officers brought about the excess in Assam (8) The Budget proved too low in Bengal (12). The saving in North-West Frontier Province (22) was due to the transfer of the charges on account of the Private Secretary to the Chief Commissioner from this head to *Staff and Household* (12), as well as to smaller expenditure under travelling allowance (10) The increase in Madras (32) was ascribed to the deputation of an officer in connection with the revision and maintenance of village maps and records, and to increased expenditure under establishment, allowances, supplies and services and contingencies. The high actuals under *Tour Charges* were the outcome of extensive tours, due in a certain measure to the Delhi Durbar, in almost all the provinces. The increase over the actuals of the previous year was due to the same cause. Under *Board of Revenue*, the actuals showed an excess in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (21), due to the appointment of an additional member to the Board there, as well as in Madras (16), due partly to the payment of privilege leave allowance and partly to the deputation of a member in connection with the preparation of a Code of Rules for the regulation of Land Banks, the revision of Madras Act II of 1864, and the compilation of the Madras Sections of the Gazetteer of India The savings in Bengal (9) and North-West Frontier Province (8) occurred chiefly under pay of officers The high expenditure under *Commissioners* in Burma (23) and Bengal (18) was chiefly attributable to privilege leave arrangements combined with payment of arrear salaries in Burma and larger expenditure under contingencies in Bengal. The low figures in United Provinces of Agra and Oudh were the result of savings under salaries (8) and contingencies (4). The excess in Bombay (12) was chiefly in payments to officers of other provinces.

138. The total charges for Account and Currency Offices are shown below —

		Civil Account.	Currency Offices.	Total Civil Account and Currency Offices	Office of A. G., P. W. Dept.	TOTAL.
Accounts	1901-2	23,01	3,00	26,01	2,36	28,37
Budget	1902-3	23,82	3,06	26,88	2,54	29,42
Revised	1902-3	23,69	3,09	26,78	2,44	29,22
Accounts	1902-3	23,69	3,12	26,81	2,43	29,24

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued*

18.—General Administration—*concluded.*

139 The saving in Civil Account Office was chiefly due to absence of officers on leave and the deputation of Superintendents to act as Chief Superintendents, partly counterbalanced by excess expenditure due to privilege leave arrangements The excess in Currency Office was chiefly in the charges for extra establishment and contingencies. The saving in the Office of Accountant General, Public Works Department, was the result of vacancies and absences of officers on leave

140 The expenditure in England showed an excess of £2,0, due to larger expenditure on telegrams (£8) and special publications (£9) and in stores (£3) sent to this country.

19A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law

			India	Central Provinces	Burma	Assam	Bengal	U. P. of Agra and Oudh	Punjab	N.-W. Frontier Province	Madras	Bombay	Berar	TOTAL
High Court, Chief Courts, Recorder's Court, and Judicial Commissioner	Accounts	1901-2	5	63	3,30		11,69	5,98	3,82	17	5,70	6,94		38,34
	Budget	1902-3	5	66	3,12		13,15	6,41	3,76	59	,57	6,91		40,82
	Revised	1902-3	5	68	3,35		11,90	6,26	3,70	54	5,80	7,01	25	39,54
	Accounts	1902-3	5	68	3,35		12,33	6,25	3,72	57	5,84	7,06	24	40,09
Law Officers	Accounts	1901-2	13	4	76	10	3,65	1,75	1,42	3	1,62	2,19	..	11,69
	Budget	1902-3	71	19	79	15	3,59	1,52	1,37	7	1,72	2,06	..	12,17
	Revised	1902-3	70	14	78	12	3,48	1,00	1,31	6	1,60	2,33	1	12,13
	Accounts	1902-3	70	16	79	13	3,48	1,72	1,34	6	1,50	2,53		12,41
Civil and Sessions Courts	Accounts	1901-2	84	1,31	1,66	1,96	49,62	24,20	12,08	50	25,12	10,20		1,36,55
	Budget	1902-3	89	1,92	4,61	2,35	50,08	25,33	11,60	1,61	26,37	19,92		1,44,58
	Revised	1902-3	91	1,50	1,54	2,03	50,18	24,07	11,96	1,57	25,25	19,15	81	1,39,37
	Accounts	1902-3	95	1,50	1,47	2,06	50,19	25,12	11,95	1,40	25,32	19,31	77	1,40,04
Courts of Small Causes	Accounts	1901-2	4	32	38	.	1,64	79	28		94	2,37		6,76
	Budget	1902-3	4	32	35		1,74	84	34		94	2,47		7,04
	Revised	1902-3	4	32	45		1,62	79	32		91	2,47	34	7,26
	Accounts	1902-3	4	32	42		1,62	81	37		91	2,45	34	7,28
Criminal Courts	Accounts	1901-2	1,59	7,54	21,11	4,06	25,59	19,30	16,31	99	12,73	14,19		1,23,41
	Budget	1902-3	1,60	8,78	22,08	5,04	26,63	19,46	15,09	2,66	12,96	13,71		1,28,91
	Revised	1902-3	1,58	7,90	21,43	4,13	25,[illegible]9	19,09	14,93	2,71	12,80	14,20	16	1,24,92
	Accounts	1902-3	1,64	7,94	21,51	4,20	26,21	19,09	15,[illegible]0	2,72	12,64	14,35	14	1,25,74
Other Courts of Justice	Accounts	1901-2					8[illegible]	..			6[illegible]	89	.	2,32
	Budget	1902-3					82	.			[illegible]6	91	..	2,32
	Revised	1902-3			.		78	.			56	94		2,28
	Accounts	1902-3			.		78	..			5[illegible]	91		2,24
Other Charges (Pleadership Examinations)	Accounts	1901-2				.	11	16			6		.	33
	Budget	1902-3			..		12	16			6		.	35
	Revised	1902-3		.			11	20			6	1	..	37
	Accounts	1902-3		1		..	11	20			3		...	35
Refunds	Accounts	1901-2	4	8	95	8	90	46	47	2	90	29	..	4,19
	Budget	1902-3	12	11	80	7	72	44	34	5	92	23	.	3,80
	Revised	1902-3	10	12	95	7	72	39	40	3	94	30	3	4,05
	Accounts	1902-3	9	13	94	9	83	39	37	5	93	27	3	4,12
Lump Provision	Budget	1902-3		..	...	...	.	1,25	...	.	22	...	...	1,47
TOTAL IN RUPEES	Accounts	1901-2	2,69	9,92	28,16	6,20	94,03	52,70	34,38	1,71	47,73	46,07	...	3,23,59
	Budget	1902-3	3,41	11,98	32,05	7,61	96,85	55,41	33,30	4,98	49,62	46,25	...	3,41,46
	Revised	1902-3	3,38	10,66	28,50	6,35	94,78	53,00	32,62	4,71	47,92	46,40	1,60	3,29,92
	Accounts	1902-3	3,47	10,74	28,48	6,48	95,55	53,58	33,05	4,80	47,72	46,88	1,52	3,32,27

			Total India, equivalent in Sterling	England.	Total, including England.
			£	£	£
TOTAL IN STERLING	Accounts	1901-2	2,157,2	5	2,157,7
	Budget	1902-3	2,276,4	5	2,276,9
	Revised	1902-3	2,199,5	2	2,199,7
	Accounts	1902-3	2,215,1	2	2,215,3

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

19A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law—*concluded.*

141. The Indian expenditure showed a saving of 9,19 as compared with the Budget Estimate, but exceeded the actuals of the previous year by 8,68. Excluding Berar figures, however, the variations amounted to 10,71 and 7,16, respectively, and were chiefly under charges for revision of establishments.

142. Under *High Court,* etc., Bengal showed a saving of 82, due to the appointment of a Puisne Judge having remained vacant for three months and to the provision for an additional Judge, the Official Referees and additional establishments not having been fully utilized. There was also a small saving in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (16), due to the absence of the Judicial Commissioner on leave. Bombay, on the other hand, showed a small increase (15), due to higher expenditure on account of leave allowances, sessions charges, fees for summoning witnesses, and payments to officers of other provinces. Under *Law Officers* the variations in almost all the provinces were in the pay and fees of pleaders and barristers. In Bengal, there were some savings under charges on account of English Law Officers and the Legal Remembrancer, while in Bombay the appointment of an assistant to the Legal Remembrancer and increased expenditure under establishment, law charges and fees in criminal cases, brought about an excess. The large excess, as compared with the actuals of the previous year, in India (57) was caused by a full year's charge of the office of the Administrator General, Bengal. The decreases under *Civil and Sessions Courts* were due in the Central Provinces (42) to effect not having been given to the revision of Munsiffs' establishment till 1st January 1903, in Burma (3,14) to the proposed reorganization of the Judicial Service not having been sanctioned, and in Assam (29) to the separate Judgeship sanctioned for the Assam Valley Districts not having been filled up till January 1903. The saving in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (21) occurred chiefly under salaries of Judges. The small excess in Bengal (11) was the result of petty fluctuations under several heads, while the increase over the actuals of the preceding year was due to additional temporary appointments created in the Judicial Service as well as additional establishments, which also explained the excess compared with the Budget Estimate in the Punjab, which was, besides, taken at a low figure. In the North-West Frontier Province, the Budget appears to have been over-estimated for want of accurate information. In Madras, savings occurred chiefly under Process-serving establishment (54), as the scheme of reorganization for which a special allotment of 92 was made in the Budget Estimate, is being only gradually introduced. In Bombay the special grant of 50 for improving the pay of the subdivisional ministerial establishments was not utilized, there were also petty fluctuations under other heads. Under *Court of Small Causes* no provision was made in Burma for the salary of the additional Judge, Court of Small Causes, Rangoon, in view of the absorption of the appointment in the cadre of the new Judicial Service. As the scheme for the re-organization of the service was not sanctioned, the pay of the appointment continued to be debited to this head which caused the excess. In Bengal, there were savings (12) under salaries and contingencies. Under *Criminal Courts,* the large saving in the Central Provinces (84) was due to smaller expenditure under salaries and to the provision for the improvement of the pay of ministerial establishments not having been utilized for want of the sanction of the Secretary of State. The decrease in Burma (57) was chiefly due to the proposal for a new district not having been sanctioned, there were also some savings under contingencies partly counterbalanced by excesses under establishment charges. The saving in Assam (84) was due to leave vacancies, to the payment of leave allowances of officers outside the province, and to the provision (39) for improving the position of district office establishments not having been utilized. The low expenditure in Bengal (42) was the result of savings under salaries (83) and contingencies (13), partly counterbalanced by excesses under establishment (53), chiefly Process-serving establishment (43); while that in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh was attributable to savings under salaries and establishment, the latter due to delay in carrying out the revision of Record Room establishments. In the Punjab, the special grant of one lakh, together with that of 20 for the Attock District, was not utilized; there were, on the other hand, some excesses under salaries (11), establishment (12), and travelling allowance (19), due to the necessities of the Plague and the Durbar. The absence of a larger number of officers on leave accounts for the saving in Madras (32). In Bombay a larger number of officers on duty accounted for the excess. The fluctuations under *Other Charges* in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh and Madras were connected with the law examinations. The increase under *Refunds* in Bengal was due to larger payments on account of refund of criminal fines. In Burma, the Budget Estimate was taken at too low a figure. The excess of 1,52 (Imperial) in Berar has been sanctioned and out of the excesses of 6 (Imperial) in India and 64 (Provincial) in Bombay, 1 (Imperial) and 16 (Provincial) were sanctioned, and the remainder 5 (Imperial) in India and 48 (Provincial) in Bombay, await sanction.

143. Under English expenditure, the Budget Estimate provided for the outfit allowance of a Judge, but no Judge was sent out. The demands for stores were also smaller than were provided for in the Estimates.

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued*

19B.—Law and Justice—Jails.

		India.	Central Provinces	Burma	Assam	Bengal	U P of Agra and Oudh	Punjab	N-W Frontier Province	Madras	Bombay	Berar	TOTAL.
Jail Manufactures	Accounts 1901-2	6	1 44	1 96	20	11 36	1,72	1,24	3	4,09	68		22,78
	Budget 1902-3	8	1,58	2,06	20	12,14	1,98	1,95	12	4,00	70		24,81
	Revised 1902-3	7	1,24	1,82	20	10,05	1,00	03	8	3,95	70	5	20, 9
	Accounts 1902-3	6	1,15	1,85	24	9 73	1,52	77	9	4,27	91	3	20,62
Other Jail Charges	Accounts 1901-2	71	3,85	9,79	1 55	18 56	15,18	9,94	33	9 67	8,74		78,12
	Budget 1902-3	1,44	3,92	10,09	1 28	17,29	15,86	10,37	1,17	9,01	7,80		78,23
	Revised 1902-3	71	3,56	8,78	1,20	16 95	14,00	9,37	95	8,72	8,13	. 44	72,81
	Accounts 1902-3	67	3,42	8,81	1,26	17,17	13,99	9,47	95	8,52	8,21	35	72,82
Convict Charges at Port Blair, Nicobars, and Straits Settlements	Accounts 1901-2	14 71	.			.	.					..	14,71
	Budget 1902-3	15,20								.	.	.	15,20
	Revised 1902-3	15 38										21	15,59
	Accounts 1902-3	15,37	.						..		.		15 37
TOTAL IN RUPEES	Accounts 1901-2	15,48	5,29	11,75	1,55	29,92	16,90	11,18	39	13,76	9,42	.	1,15,61
	Budget 1902-3	16,72	5,50	12,15	1,48	29,43	17,84	12,32	1,29	13,01	8,50	.	1,18,24
	Revised 1902-3	19,16	4,80	10,60	1,40	27,00	15,60	10,00	1,03	12 67	8,83	70	1,08,79
	Accounts 1902-3	16,10	4,57	10,65	1,50	26 90	15,51	10,24	1,04	12,79	9,12	38	1,08,81

		Total India, equivalent in Sterling	England	Total, including England
		£	£	£
TOTAL IN STERLING	Accounts 1901-2	770,8	8	771,6
	Budget 1902-3	788,3	2	788,5
	Revised 1902-3	725,3	2	725,5
	Accounts 1902-3	725,4	1	725,5

	India.	Central Provinces	Burma	Assam	Bengal	U P of Agra and Oudh	Punjab	N-W Frontier Province	Madras	Bombay	Berar	TOTAL.
Excess over Budget Grant — Imperial		..			..		...		..	..	37	37
Excess over Budget Grant — Provincial	.	.		2					.	62	..	64
Excess sanctioned by Imperial Government—Imperial	..											
" " " Local Government—Provincial						.		.			37	37
" awaiting sanction of Imperial			..	2	.					33		35
Government—Provincial	.	..	.		.					29	.	29

144 The expenditure in India was less than the Budget by 9,43 and the actuals of the preceding year by 6,80.

145 Under *Jail Manufactures*, there were savings in the Central Provinces (43), Burma (21), Bengal (2,41), the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (46), and the Punjab (1,18), while Madras (27) and Bombay (21) showed some excesses In the Central Provinces, the oil pressing manufactory was discontinued in some jails and a heavy claim against the Jubbulpore Jail (37) was paid in the following year In Burma the provision for increase of the manufacturing establishments of Central Jails was not required, and the expenditure on tools and plants was also smaller than estimated for. The decrease in Bengal was chiefly due to smaller purchases of raw materials (2,02) and smaller expenditure under Europe Stores (8) and Contingencies (5), while that in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh was attributable to a decline in the demand for jail manufactures owing to the prevalence of the plague. The saving in the Punjab was due partly to the provision (60) made for wool-spinning machinery in the Montgomery jail not having been utilized, and partly to smaller purchases of raw materials combined with a change in the method of adjustment of the cost of paper purchased for Jail presses which were formerly debited to this head but are now taken under "30—Stationery and Printing." The excesses in Madras and Bombay were due to a better demand for jail manufactures. Compared with the previous year, the variations followed the receipts and were more or less under purchase of raw materials. Under *Other Jail Charges*, the Budget in India included a provision of 70 for improvement in the position of officers in collateral charge of district jails and in the pay of commissioned Medical Officers of jails throughout India This was not utilized, there were also some savings under dietary charges. In the Central Provinces there were savings in the salaries of Superintendents of Jails as well as in clothing and dietary charges. The decrease in Burma was attributable to a fall in the jail population, due to some extent to the release of prisoners on the occasion of the Coronation Durbar, which also explained the saving in Bengal. The same cause, combined with favourable prices of food grains, accounted for the low figures in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (1,87). The saving in the Punjab (90) was chiefly under dietary, hospital and establishment charges—the result of a decrease in the number of prisoners in the jails.

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

19B.—Law and Justice—Jails— *concluded.*

The same causes explained to a great extent the decrease in the North-West Frontier Province (22) and Madras (49). The increase in Bombay (41) was partly under salaries, due to the absence of the Inspector General of Prisons and partly under dietary charges, the provision for which proved insufficient. The excess in India (17), under *Convict Charges at Port Blair, etc*, was the result chiefly of increases on account of passage-money, owing to the release of a large number of convicts on the occasion of the Coronation Durbar and Commissariat Stores (38), owing to the requirements having been under-estimated, partly counterbalanced by decreases under Forest Supplies (22) and Marine supplies (53), the latter having been due to large recoveries effected from the Marine Department on account of coal supplied to Royal Indian Marine vessels, which were adjusted by deduction from the expenditure under this head. The decrease, compared with the previous year, was chiefly due to a fall in the price of food-grains, to a decrease in the jail population, and to the release of prisoners on the occasion of the Durbar.

20. —Police.

			India	Central Provinces	Burma	Assam	Bengal	U P of Agra and Oudh	Punjab	N-W Frontier Province.	Madras	Bombay.	Berar.	TOTAL
Presidency Police	Accounts.	1901-2					8,20		..		2,78	4,14		15,42
	Budget.	1902-3		.			8,74	.	..		3 41	3,06		16,11
	Revised	1902-3	.	.		.	8,50	.			3,12	3,86	..	15,48
	Accounts	1902-3	.		.		8,52	.		.	3,18	3,30		15,00
Superintendence.	Accounts	1901-2		51	1,31		1,63	1,65	1,34	11	1,52	1,05		9,12
	Budget	1902-3		49	1,42		1,55	1,79	1,30	38	1,52	1,11	..	9,56
	Revised	1902-3	.	49	1,42		1,60	1,74	1,33	35	1,52	1,08	5	9,58
	Accounts	1902-3	.	49	1,42		1,68	1,74	1,32	37	1,57	1,08	5	9,72
District Executive Force	Accounts.	1901-2	5,36	13,96	40,53	6,53	17,75	48,14	26,94	1,56	39,46	43,14		2,73,37*
	Budget	1902-3	1,91	14,45	42,41	7,04	53,85	49,34	24,00	4,68	40,48	43,26	.	2,84,48
	Revised	1902-3	4,30	14,13	41,26	6,56	48 36	48,23	25,76	4,57	39,53	42,60	2,50	2,77,86
	Accounts	1902-3	4,38	14,34	39,70	6,80	48,59	48,59	26,07	4,61	40,34	42,13	2,49	2,78,04
Municipal and Cantonment Police	Accounts.	1901-2	.		20		43	.	5,86	24	..	48	...	7,21
	Budget.	1902-3			21		49	..	5,70	80	.	48		7,68
	Revised.	1902-3		.	20		40		5,68	80	...	48	...	7,56
	Accounts	1902-3	...	...	18	.	39		5,55	76	..	49		7,37
Government Railway Police	Accounts	1901-2	39	22	22	7	1 68	1,53	2,80	1	1,04	1,01		8,97
	Budget.	1902-3	41	21	22	7	1,01	1,73	2,90	...	1,29	1,03	...	9 47
	Revised.	1902-3	50	23	22	7	1,81	1,61	2,86	1	1,14	1,03	2	9,50
	Accounts	1902-3	58	22	33	7	1,70	1,61	2,83	1	1,00	1,01		9,36
Village Police.	Accounts.	1901-2	.		25	2	4,45	30,94			5	9,80		45,51
	Budget.	1902-3	..		26	2	4,60	31,59			5	9,80	..	46,32
	Revised	1902-3			24	2	4,08	31,18			5	9,70	1,39	47,26
	Accounts.	1902-3	.	...	23	2	4,83	31,44		...	5	9,60	1,48	47,65
Special Police.	Accounts.	1901-2			52,36	10,37	1,53	3	3,54	1,68	15	4,61	...	74,27
	Budget	1902-3	...		56,59	11,61	1,40	4	1,15	5,20	14	4,82	.	81,01
	Revised	1902-3		.	52,30	10,33	1,55	4	1,44	4,87	15	4,55	.	75,53
	Accounts.	1902-3	.	...	52,30	10,14	1,66	4	1,53	4,68	15	4,85	...	75,55
Cattle Pounds.	Accounts	1901-2	2	72	6	22	26	1,38	39	2	2,40	90	...	6,37
	Budget.	1902-3	4	84	6	25	26	1,52	40	5	2,59	1,06	..	7,07
	Revised.	1902-3	5	74	6	23	28	1,47	36	4	2,35	95	40	6 93
	Accounts	1902-3	3	75	6	23	25	1,43	38	4	2,35	92	37	6,81
Other Charges	Accounts	1901-2	1,28	1	28	1	58	3	6	..	41	51	.	3,17
	Budget	1902-3	1,25	1	26	1	60	3	5		9	40	...	2,76
	Revised	1902-3	1,13	1	30	1	61	3	5	1	14	45	23	2,97
	Accounts	1902-3	1,46	2	35	1	53	2	4	1	14	54	9	3,21
Lump provision	Budget.	1902-3		.	..	.		40						40
TOTAL IN RUPEES	Accounts.	1901-2	7,05	15,42	95,21	17,22	66,51	83,70	40,93	3,62	47,81	65,94	.	4,43,41
	Budget	1902-3	6,61	16,00	1,01,43	19,00	73,16	86,44	3 ,56	11,11	49,57	65,98		4,64,86
	Revised.	1902-3	6 04	15,60	96,00	17,22	67,79	84,30	37,48	10,65	48,00	65,00	4,59	4,52,67
	Accounts	1902-3	6,45	15,82	94,57	17,27	68,15	84,87	37,72	10,68	48,78	63,92	4,48	4,52,71

			Total India, equivalent in Sterling.	England	Total, including England
			£	£	£
TOTAL IN STERLING	Accounts.	1901-2	2,956,1	1,0	2,957,1
	Budget.	1902-3	3,099,1	9	3,100,0
	Revised.	1902-3	3,017,8	1,6	3,019,4
	Accounts	1902-3	3,018,0	1,7	3,019,7

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

20.—Police—*continued.*

146. The Indian expenditure fell short of the Budget Estimate by 12,15 but exceeded the actuals of the previous year by 9,30 The actuals of the year included Berar charges to the extent of 4,48. The saving occurred in all the provinces except the Punjab, where there was an excess of 2,16, chiefly due to the Delhi Coronation Durbar and the adjustment of the value of ordnance stores supplied by the Military Department to the Border Military Police of the Dera Ghazi Khan district. The bulk of the savings occurred in Burma (6,86) and Bengal (5,01), due, in the former, to the absence of the Inspector-General on long leave, to the proposal for regrading the higher Police not having been sanctioned, to the re-armament of the Civil Police not having been carried out and to the provision for seven additional companies of Military Police not having been required, and in the latter, partly to the short strength of the force and partly to the lump provision of 4,06 for additional force not having been fully utilized. There were also savings in Bombay (2,06), chiefly under *District Executive Force* (1,13) and *Presidency Police* (66), due to less charges for District Police, salaries of Presidency Police and private Watchmen and Ramoshis; and in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, chiefly under *District Executive Force* (75), and *Village Police* (15), due in the first case to savings under salaries (47) consequent upon the absence of officers on furlough The lump provision of 40 for extra police in connection with plague preventive measures was utilized for meeting extra expenditure under other heads, as the actual charges on that account were recorded under existing heads. As compared with the previous year, the increase was contributed by all the provinces except India, Burma, Punjab and Bombay, but chiefly by the North-West Frontier Province (7,06), Bengal (1,64) and the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (1,19). In the North-West Frontier Province the actuals of the preceding year included charges of the province from 9th November 1901 only, in Bengal the excess was mainly under *District Executive Force.* In the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh the increase was mainly due to the introduction of reforms in the Rural Police system in Oudh, coupled with higher expenditure against *District Executive Force* in the year under report. The decrease occurred chiefly in the Punjab (3,21) and Bombay (2,02), due in the latter to the recovery of arrear contributions from the Bombay Municipality, less charges on account of clothing, payments of grain compensation and to savings in the grant for allowances to heads of Village Police and watchmen. In the Punjab, *Special Police* charges were high in the previous year in consequence of the reorganization of the Border Military Police and the supply of ordnance stores to the force

147 Under *Presidency Police*, the saving in Bengal (22) was due to short strength of the force and to the lump provision of 10 for additional Police Force and 10 for refunds not having been fully utilized, partly counterbalanced by an excess of 4 under salaries and 3 under contingencies of the Police Commissioner's Office. In Madras (23) it was due mainly to the lump provision of 48 for increasing the strength of the force and improving the pay of the European officers having been only partly utilized; there was also a small decrease under Mounted Police. In Bombay (66), it occurred under all the sub-heads but chiefly under salaries due to absentees, in travelling allowances supplies and services, charges for moving prisoners, contingencies, water-supply, charges for private watchmen, and River Police. Under *Superintendence*, the small excess in Bengal (13) was due to larger expenditure under salaries, allowances and contingencies; while that in Madras (5) partly to the absence of the Inspector General on privilege leave and partly to the charges connected with packing and carriage of clothing, arms, ammunition and accoutrements. The small saving in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (5) was due to decrease under salaries and allowances counterbalanced by an increase under purchase of tents and contingencies; while that in Bombay (3) was chiefly under establishment charges Under *District Executive Force*, the saving in India (53) was due to an excess recovery of 90 as contribution from Local Funds in the Indore Agency towards the Central India Agency Police, partly counterbalanced by an excess expenditure of 26 on account of contributions from Municipal and Cantonment Funds, Baluchistan, having been credited on the receipt side under XVII.—Police instead of being adjusted by deduction from the charges under this head, that in Burma (2,71) to the provision for regrading District Superintendents and Inspectors of Police, and also for an additional District Superintendent of Police for the new district of Pyapon not having been required owing to the proposal not having been sanctioned and to the re-armament of the Civil Police not having been carried out during the year. In Assam the saving (24) occurred chiefly under salaries of officers, owing to leave vacancies, and petty construction and repairs. In Bengal the decrease (5,26) was due to a saving of 52 in the salaries of officers, of 5,31 in the pay of the Police force, partly in consequence of the full sanctioned strength not having been entertained and partly in consequence of the lump provision of 4,06 for additional force not having been fully utilized and of 1,31 under contingencies, partly counterbalanced by an excess of 1,47 under supplies and services, of 4 under allowances and of 31 under other Police In the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh the saving of 75 was chiefly under salaries, consequent upon the absence of officers on furlough, Police force, and establishment counterbalanced by an outlay on the purchase of bicycles for the armed Police and higher expenditure on travelling allowance, clothing and reward. In Bombay the decrease (1,13) was due to savings under District Police (1,00) chiefly under salaries, establishment and clothing charges and other Police, in

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

20.—Police—*concluded.*

additional Police charges, and in payments to officers of other provinces These savings were partly counterbalanced by an excess in the Punjab under Police force, supplies and services, contingencies, and other Police. Under *Government Railway Police,* the saving in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (12) was chiefly due to the re-organization of the supervising staff having been delayed; that in the Punjab (7) to less charges on account of rent of Railway quarters occupied by the North-Western Railway Police, and that in Madras (29) to the recovery from the Madras Railway, North-Eastern line of $\frac{7}{10}$ths share of the Police charges on that line for the period from 1st January 1901 to 30th June 1902, for which the Budget did not take credit. These savings were partly counterbalanced by an excess of 17 in India, due to the payments to the Mysore Durbar in liquidation of their claims on account of the Police Watch and Ward establishment employed on the State Railway lines up to 31st March 1898, of 11 in Burma, due to short supply of escorts, and of 9 in Bengal. Under *Village Police,* the saving in Bombay (20) was due partly to decrease in the allowances to Heads of Village Police and Watchmen, and partly to the grant for Pagis not having been fully utilized, while that in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (15) to smaller expenditure on Rural Police in the province of Agra. On the other hand, there was an excess of 23 in Bengal, chiefly due to larger expenditure under establishment and contingencies of the Village Chowkidari Fund. Under *Special Police* the saving in Burma (4,29) was chiefly due to the provision made for seven additional companies of Military Police for the Southern Shan States not having been required and to the enhanced rates of pay provided for Hospital Assistants not having been drawn; that in Assam (1,47) to savings under salaries of officers (8), Police force (5), clothing (13), petty construction and repairs (10), compensation for dearness of provision (13), and the cost of free rations (97); and that in the North-West Frontier Province (32) to smaller charges on account of the Border Military Police Force. These savings were partly counterbalanced by excesses in Bengal (20), due to larger expenditure on allowances, clothing and ordnance stores for the Bengal Military Police; and the Punjab (38), chiefly due to the adjustment of the value of ordnance stores supplied by the Military Department to the Border Military Police of the Dera Ghazi Khan district. Under *Cattle Pounds,* there were savings in almost all the provinces. The decrease in Central Provinces (9) was due to savings under construction and repair of pounds; that in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (9) to low expenditure under Feed of cattle, that in Madras (24) to short expenditure on account of construction and repair of pounds and feeding charges; while that in Bombay (14) to smaller expenditure under supplies and services, and construction of pounds. Under *Other Charges* the largest excess (21) occurred in India, and was due chiefly to the deputation on special duty of Mr P. D. Kirkham for enquiry into the forgery of currency notes and to the usual recovery of 14 on account of proportionate share of Thagi charges debitable to Berar, anticipated in the Budget, not having been effected in consequence of the perpetual lease of Berar to the British Government. Excesses also occurred in Burma (9), chiefly due to increased expenditure on account of fees to Inspector under "Steam Boiler Inspection Establishment" and larger refunds; in Madras (5) due to the absence on privilege leave of the Inspector of Steam Boiler, and refunds of excess recoveries of Punitive Police tax; and in Bombay (8) due to large Refunds of Cattle Pound fees and the adjustment of the discount on Government promissory notes of the Steam Boiler Inspector Fund. There were savings, on the other hand, in Bengal (7). The excesses of 2,16 (Provincial) in the Punjab and 1,48 (Provincial) and 3,00 (Imperial) in Berar were sanctioned.

148. In England, the account included £5 for return passages to India in connection with the Police Commission.

21.—Marine.

		India	Burma.	Assam	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
General Supervision and Accounts.	Accounts . 1901-2 . .	1,66	..	...	.	..	..	1,66
	Budget . 1902-3	1,77	...	...	...		...	1,77
	Revised . 1902-3 .	1,73	...	...	...	.	..	1,73
	Accounts . 1902-3	1,73	..	...	...	...	...	1,73
Marine Survey and Establishment.	Accounts . 1901-2 . .	90	62		80	13	20	2,65
	Budget . 1902-3	84	62	...	87	11	23	2,67
	Revised . 1902-3 . .	82	64	...	89	15	23	2,73
	Accounts . 1902-3	82	65	...	88	17	22	2,74

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

21.—Marine—*concluded.*

		India	Burma	Assam	Bengal	Madras.	Bombay	TOTAL.
Dockyards	Accounts . 1901-2 .	7,41		..		.		7,41
	Budget 1902-3 .	5,31		. .		...	..	5,31
	Revised 1902-3 .	6,50	.	...	...	...	..	6,50
	Accounts 1902-3 .	5,73	...	...		.	...	5,73
Salaries and Allowances and Victualling of Officers and men afloat	Accounts . 1901-2 .	9,77	1,28	25	85	...	10	12,25
	Budget 1902-3 .	9,87	1,48	27	92	...	10	12,64
	Revised 1902-3 .	9,52	1,38	27	91	...	10	12,18
	Accounts 1902-3 .	9,73	1,37	26	91	..	9	12 36
Marine Stores and Coal for Building and Repairs of Ships	Accounts . 1901-2 .	-1,61	2,16	22	84		14	1,75
	Budget 1902-3 .	-2,10	2,19	22	1,02		4	1,37
	Revised 1902-3 .	-2,42	2,65	24	86	..	4	1,37
	Accounts 1902-3 .	3,89	2,97	22	1,26		5	61
Pilotage, Pilot Establishment, and Vessels	Accounts . 1901-2			2	6,93	.	1	6,96
	Budget 1902-3 .			2	6,45		...	6,47
	Revised 1902-3 .			2	6,76		...	6,78
	Accounts 1902-3 .			2	6,73	..	1	6,76
Other Charges	Accounts 1901-2 .	4 39	4,24	45	80	.	2	9,90
	Budget 1902-3	3,61	4,04	20	99	.	2	8,86
	Revised 1902-3	3,30	3,66	20	83		2	8,01
	Accounts 1902-3 .	5,42	3 78	20	86	..	2	10,28
TOTAL IN RUPEES .	Accounts 1901-2	22,52	8,30	94	10,22	13	47	42,58
	Budget 1902-3 .	19,30	8,33	71	10,25	11	39	39,09
	Revised 1902-3 .	19,45	8,33	73	10,25	15	39	39,30
	Accounts 1902-3 .	19,54	8,77	70	10,64	17	39	40,21

		Total India, equivalent in Sterling.	England	Total, including England.
		£		£
TOTAL IN STERLING .	Accounts . 1901-2	283 9	314,3	598,2
	Budget . 1902-3	260,6	248,9	509,5
	Revised 1902-3	262,0	247,5	509,5
	Accounts . 1902-3	268,1	247,9	516,0

		India	Burma.	Assam	Bengal	Madras	Bombay	TOTAL.
Excess over Budget Grant .	Imperial .	24	...	...	...	...	...	24
	Provincial . .	..	44	.	39	6	...	89
Excess sanctioned by Imperial Government .	Imperial . .	24	.	. .	.	..	...	24
	Provincial	.		...	.	..	...	...
Excess sanctioned by Local Government . .	Provincial . .	...	44	...	39	6	...	89

149 The Indian expenditure exceeded the Budget Estimate by 1,12, but fell short of the actuals of the previous year by 2,37. The excess, as compared with the Budget, occurred mainly under *Other Charges* in India and *Marine Stores and Coal for Building and Repairs of Ships* in Burma, and was due in the former to the hire of transports *Satara*, *Sarada* and *Sofala* for the Aden Boundary Commission, and in the latter to the repairs necessitated by the cyclone of 6th May 1902, and larger outlay on stores for new launches.

150. The small excess, as compared with the Budget under *Dockyards* (42) in India, was due chiefly to work done in connection with the fitting of transports on account of the Imperial Government, to repairs to Royal Indian Marine vessels damaged by cyclonic storms at Karachi, and to more work done for other Departments and Local Governments, the first two causes also explaining the high

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

21.—Marine—*concluded.*

actuals of the preceding year. Under *Salaries and Allowances, and Victualling of Officers and Men afloat* the saving in India (14) was the result of savings due to leave (44), counterbalanced by increases (32) on account of certain Royal Indian Marine vessels having been employed throughout the year, instead of being laid up with reduced crews for a portion of the year. In Burma (11) it was due to the appointment of a Commander having been vacant for some months and to the reduction of the crew of the vessel, while increase in the number of steam launches explains the excess over the previous year in that province. Under *Marine Stores and Coal for Building and Repairs of Ships* in India (1,79) there were increased recoveries (7,64) on account of stores used in fitting transports for expeditions, of stores and coal for transports and of coal issued to His Majesty's ships in the Persian Gulf, reduced by excesses (5,88) on account of purchases to replace issues from stock as well as for the maintenance of a reserve. All these causes, more or less explain the variation compared with the previous year. The excess in Burma as compared with the Budget was due to the repairs necessitated by the cyclone of 6th May 1902 and larger outlay on stores for new launches, and that in Bengal to larger expenditure under building, repair and outfit of ships. The high expenditure in the previous year, was due to repairs to the steamers *Jhelum* and the flat *Mooltan* in that year. Under *Pilotage, Pilot Establishment and Vessels,* the increase in Bengal was due chiefly to larger payments on account of Pilotage Allowance, to Free List and Licensed Pilots and mess-money to Pilots and miscellaneous charges Under *Other Charges* the variations in India have been explained above In Burma, the saving was due chiefly to a decrease in the subsidies to steam-boat companies, owing partly to a new line provided for, not having been opened, and partly to a reduction in the rate of subsidy payable for the Mergui Mail Service and to a saving in the provision for the conservancy of the Irrawaddy Chindwin river As compared with the previous year, the decrease (46) was due chiefly to the transfer of the subsidies for the Arakan Mail Service to 15—Post Office referred to in para. 108. The saving, as compared with the Budget, in Bengal occurred chiefly under contribution to Port Funds.

151. In England the expenditure fell short of the Budget Estimate by £1,0, owing to smaller demands for stores (2,4) counterbalanced by payment of arrears in respect of passages from India of officers of the defence vessels not covered by subsidy.

22.—Education.

		India	Central Provinces.	Burma	Assam.	Bengal	U P of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab	N.-W Frontier Province.	Madras	Bombay.	Berar	TOTAL.
Direction	Accounts. 1901-2		31	45	28	78	45	45	..	56	47		3,75
	Budget	20	31	53	28	70	45	45	...	60	48		4,00
	Revised 1902-3	31	31	51	26	68	54	57		53	52	9	4,32
	Accounts	32	31	51	26	68	56	52	.	55	51	10	4,32
Inspection	Accounts 1901-2	8	82	1,56	46	6,57	2,75	1,61	3	4,03	2,45		20,36
	Budget	9	90	2,37	48	6,78	3,12	1,70	15	4,08	2,50	.	23,07
	Revised 1902-3	9	90	1,54	47	6,65	2,96	1,58	15	4,15	2,53	14	21,16
	Accounts	9	93	1,58	47	6,55	3,00	1,63	14	4,26	2,53	15	21,33
University	Accounts. 1901-2	...	...	...	...	.	...	28	.	.	.	..	28
	Budget	...	...	...	...	..		30			...		30
	Revised 1902-3	...	...	...	...			30	.			.	30
	Accounts	...	.	...	.	...	.	32	...	.	...	...	32
Government Colleges	Accounts. 1901-2	42	32	..	15	7,47	3,65	63	...	4,05	2,36	...	19,05
	Budget	45	84	...	19	7,68	3,49	65	..	4,62	2,65	..	20,57
	Revised 1902-3	46	34	...	17	7,75	3,52	64	..	4,30	2,59	...	19,83
	Accounts	46	34	..	20	7,84	3,39	69	..	4,36	2,62	...	19,90
Government Schools.	Accounts 1901-2	53	3,10	2,48	1,13	10,08	12,48	7,29	20	11,16	21,86	.	70,31
	Budget	51	6,04	3,67	1,22	11,33	13,30	7,41	48	11,86	22,19	..	78,01
	Revised 1902-3	50	4,80	2,21	1,20	10,27	14,46	7,16	46	11,15	22,51	1,44	76,16
	Accounts	55	4,78	2,23	1,19	10,35	14,61	7,24	46	11,93	22,84	1,42	77,60
Grants-in-aid and Payments by Results.	Accounts. 1901-2	74	1,61	4,59	2,14	14,78	4,39	3,34	2	8,24	5,54		45,39
	Budget	77	1,90	6,80	2,21	14,70	4,95	2,09	11	14,48	13,26	..	62,17
	Revised 1902-3	76	1,82	5,63	2,15	15,00	4,99	2,95	10	10,31	6,64	12	50,47
	Accounts	77	1,86	5,91	2,18	19,54	5,07	4,15	13	12,42	6,53	9	58,65
Scholarships	Accounts. 1901-2	5	28	29	33	2,26	62	84	2	47	84	...	6,00
	Budget	8	40	37	39	2,48	71	95	8	47	88	..	6,81
	Revised 1902-3	5	31	30	34	2,28	66	84	7	48	88	5	6,26
	Accounts	5	27	29	35	2,30	65	81	5	47	89	5	6,18

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

22.—Education—*concluded.*

			India.	Central Provinces	Burma	Assam	Bengal	U. P. of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab	N.-W. Frontier Province	Madras.	Bombay.	Berar.	TOTAL.
Other Charges	Accounts	1901-2	14	6	1,06	11	79	92	21	1	19	81	...	4,30
	Budget	1902-3	16	9	1,04	12	2,36	1,03	4,26	2	1,26	1,12	...	11,46
	Revised	1902-3	15	7	86	11	1,13	87	1,51	2	1,29	99	10	7,10
	Accounts	1902-3	6	8	85	11	1,35	91	29	2	1,29	1,01	10	6,07
Lump Provision	Budget	1902-3	.			1,00	10,00	5,00	..			..	...	16,00
TOTAL IN RUPEES	Accounts	1901-2	1,96	6,50	10,43	4,60	42,73	25,26	14,65	28	28,70	34,33	...	1,69,44
	Budget	1902-3	2,26	10,48	14,78	5,89	56,03	32,05	18,71	84	38,27	43,08	...	2,22,39
	Revised	1902-3	2,32	8,55	11,05	4,70	43,76	28,00	15,55	80	32,27	36,66	1,94	1,85,60
	Accounts	1902-3	2,30	8,57	11,37	4,7	48,61	28,19	15,65	80	35,28	36,93	1,91	1,94,37

			Total India, equivalent in Sterling	England.	Total, including England.
			£	£	£
TOTAL IN STERLING.	Accounts	1901-2	1,129,6	2,7	1,132,3
	Budget	1902-3	1,482,6	1,7	1,484,3
	Revised	1902-3	1,237,3	2,0	1,239,3
	Accounts	1902-3	1,295,8	1,9	1,297,7

152. The expenditure in India showed a saving of 28,02 as compared with the Budget Estimate, but exceeded the actuals of the preceding year by 24,93. The saving, as compared with the Budget Estimate, was contributed by all the provinces, and was chiefly due to the special grants sanctioned by the Government of India for the improvement of education not having been utilized, as the Local Governments had not been able to mature their schemes for their disposal. The actuals of the year included Berar figures to the extent of 1,91

153. Under *Direction*, the provision in India for the office of the new Director General of Education proved inadequate. In the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh a new Personal Assistant was sanctioned for the Director of Public Instruction, for which no provision had been made in the Budget Estimate. Under *Inspection*, the provision in Burma for an Inspectress of Schools (9), as well as for the reorganization of the Provincial Educational Service (64), was not required, and there were also vacancies and absences on leave. In the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the provision for the appointment of an Inspector and an Assistant Inspector and their establishments and other incidental charges was not utilized. In Bengal, there were savings under pay of Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors (9), as well as under Allowances (3) The decrease in the Punjab (7) was under salaries due to leave vacancies, while that in Madras (72) was chiefly due to the provision for the revision of Sub-Assistants not having been utilized. Under *Government Colleges* in the Central Provinces the lump provision of 50, out of the special Imperial grant of 2,00 allotted to the province, was not utilized The variations in the other provinces were mainly under salaries, and were due to leave arrangements and deputations The large saving (1,26) under *Government Schools* in the Central Provinces was also due to the special grant under this head not having been fully used. A similar cause explained the savings in Burma (1,44), where the provision aggregating 1,68 for Model Schools, Secondary and Primary Schools for girls, and Commercial and additional Normal Schools, was not required, while the transfer of the Rangoon Collegiate School to Government, on the other hand, brought in an increase in expenditure of 30. The decrease in Bengal (98) was due to a variety of causes, such as smaller payments of stipends to pupil teachers in Normal Schools, non-utilization of the provision made in the Budget Estimate for certain new schemes, such as opening of commercial and technical classes, training of gymnastic teachers and starting of training colleges, and smaller expenditure on the purchase of raw materials for Reformatory Schools The excess in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh was chiefly due to larger outlay on Primary Schools. The small saving in the Punjab (17) occurred chiefly in local expenditure, and was due to over-estimates by District Boards. The small excesses in Madras (7) and Bombay (65) also were in local expenditure, due in the case of Madras to larger payments on account of stipend to salary-result-system schools, and in that of Bombay to larger outlay on books and furniture for indigenous Local Board Schools Compared with the previous year, the excess in the Central Provinces (1,68) was mainly due to larger outlay on the construction of school buildings and improvement in the pay of village school masters; while that in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (2,13) was treaceable to larger expenditure on Primary Schools and other educational purposes. The excesses in Madras (77) and Bombay (98) were due to the causes enumerated above. Under *Grants-in-aid and Payments by results*, the saving in Burma (89) was the result of an

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

22.—Education—*continued.*

over-estimate. The large excess in Bengal (4,84) consisted of larger payments on account of grants for European Schools (11), Primary Schools (38), Educational Buildings (43), as well as for stipends in Boys' Schools (4,10) and Girls' Schools (20), partly counterbalanced by a saving in the grants for rewards (5) The bulk of this expenditure was in the local section of the accounts (3,90). The excess in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (12) indicated larger grants to Anglo-Vernacular Schools, while that in the Punjab represented additional grants for buildings, etc., sanctioned out of the special Imperial Grant of 4,00 The decrease in Madras (2,06) was due to the transfer of the subsidy to the Local Board (2,60) out of the Special Grant of 8,00 from this head to the Adjusting head—*Contribution*, partly counterbalanced by excesses under building grants, payments by results and grants to Municipal Funds In Bombay the Budget Estimate provided 6,00 under this head out of the special Imperial allotment, as well as 2,56 for Building grants, both of which were only partially utilized Under *Other Charges*, the saving in India was due to the grant for building and furniture at Bangalore not having been utilized In Burma it was due to the transfer of the Rangoon Collegiate School to Government, and the consequent decrease in the amount of contribution to the Educational Syndicate The large saving in Bengal was chiefly due to the non-utilization of the grant of 1,25 for contribution to the Provident Fund for teachers in Primary Schools, while that in the Punjab was due to the special Imperial grant of 4,00 not having been utilized for expenditure under this head The special Imperial allotments of 1,00 and 10,00 for Assam and Bengal respectively were also not utilized, while that for the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh was expended in the construction of educational buildings, partly in the Civil and partly in the Public Works Departments, as well as in meeting excess charges under *Government Schools* and *Grants-in-aid*. The variation under the English expenditure does not call for any remark.

154. The excesses of 5 (Imperial) in India and 95 (Provincial) and 96 (Imperial) in Berar have been sanctioned.

23. Ecclesiastical

			India.	Central Provinces	Burma.	Assam	Bengal	U P of Agra and Oudh	Punjab	N-W Frontier Province	Mad-ras	Bom-bay	Berar	TOTAL
Church of England.	Accounts.	1901-2	1,41	40	89	21	1,77	2,20	2,04	12	3,09	2,73		14,86
	Budget.	1902-3	1,67	45	1,03	21	1,77	2,23	1,89	35	3,09	3,05		15,77
	Revised	1902-3	1,52	43	82	20	1,70	2,24	1,70	31	3,01	2,72	2	14,76
	Accounts.	1902-3	1,57	43	82	19	1,69	2,23	1,78	31	2,95	2,62	.	14,59
Church of Scotland.	Accounts	1901-2	9	.	..	...	20	7			23	31		90
	Budget.	1902-3	10		.		27	8			23	24		92
	Revised	1902-3	9			.	21	7		.	23	25	..	85
	Accounts	1902-3	9		.	.	19	10			24	25		87
Allowance to other Clergymen.	Accounts.	1901-2		.	4		7	4	4	.	7	17	.	43
	Budget	1902-3	...	.	4	.	7	4	4		7	16	..	42
	Revised	1902-3			4	..	7	4	4		7	17	..	43
	Accounts	1902-3	1		4	.	8	3	5	.	6	17	..	44
Payments to officer of other Provinces.	Accounts	1901-2		.		..		..	.			10	.	10
	Budget.	1902-3	...	...	..	.		..				2		2
	Revised	1902-3	...	..		...			.		.	12		12
	Accounts	1902-3	..		..	..	...		...		...	8	...	8
Charges for Cemeteries.	Accounts.	1901-2	4	2	6	1	7	8	6	1	11	9	...	55
	Budget.	1902-3	4	2	7	1	8	8	5	1	13	9	.	58
	Revised	1902-3	4	2	6	1	8	8	5	1	12	9	..	56
	Accounts	1902-3	4	2	6	1	7	8	5	1	14	9	1	58
TOTAL IN RUPEES	Accounts	1901-2	1,54	42	99	22	2,11	2,39	2,14	13	3,50	3,40	..	16,84
	Budget	1902-3	1,81	50	1,14	22	2,19	2,43	1,98	30	3,52	3,56	.	17,71
	Revised.	1902-3	1,65	45	92	21	2,06	2,43	1,88	32	3,43	3,35	2	16,72
	Accounts.	1902-3	1,71	45	92	20	2,03	2,44	1,58	32	339	3,21	1	16,56

			Total India, equivalent in Sterling	England	Total, including England
			£	£	£
TOTAL IN STERLING.	Accounts	1901-2	112,3	5	112,8
	Budget.	1902-3	118,1	4	118,5
	Revised.	1902-3	111,4	6	112,0
	Accounts	1902-3	110,4	6	111,0

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

23.—Ecclesiastical—*concluded.*

155. The Indian expenditure showed a saving of 1,15 as compared with the Budget Estimate and of 28 as compared with the actuals of the preceding year The variations under this head were, more or less, due to variations in the number of Junior and Senior Chaplains on duty or on leave. In India and Burma however, the absence of the Lord Bishop on leave mainly accounted for the savings. The excess of 1 (Imperial) in Berar has been sanctioned, while that of 1 (Imperial) in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh requires to be sanctioned

156. The excess expenditure in England was due to the payment of the passage and outfit allowance of the new Bishop of Calcutta.

24.—Medical.

			India	Central Provinces	Burma	Assam	Bengal	U. P. of Agra and Oudh	Punjab	N.-W. Frontier Province	Madras.	Bombay.	Berar.	TOTAL
Medical Establishments	Accounts	1901-2	1,17	2,04	3,00	1,43	6,91	4,67	3,29	21	5,25	4,31	..	32,28
	Budget	1902-3	1,21	2,16	3,29	1,49	6,87	4,82	4,16	54	5,38	3,52	..	33,44
	Revised	1902-3	1,18	2,13	3,11	1,38	6,70	4,06	3,32	60	5,36	4,20	37	33,01
	Accounts	1902-3	1,18	2,16	3,13	1 37	6,71	4,52	3,26	57	5,43	4,19	40	32,92
Government Hospitals and Dispensaries	Accounts	1901-2	1,17	1,50	1,62	1,02	8,82	5,13	3,69	14	10,79	7,63	.	42,41
	Budget	1902-3	1,26	1,56	4,32	2,02	9,38	6,00	3,62	43	11,72	9,24	.	49,75
	Revised	1902-3	1,21	1,52	3,45	1,95	9,10	5,73	3,61	36	10,77	7,77	25	45,72
	Accounts	1902-3	1,24	1,53	3,72	1,05	9,60	5,66	3,60	39	10,91	7,73	28	46,81
Vaccine Establishments and Sanitary Commissioner.	Accounts	1901-2	67	14	60	36	2,07	1 84	1,29	4	7,76	4,30		19,13
	Budget	1902-3	70	45	1,12	38	2,13	2,08	1,26	13	9,84	4 52	..	22,61
	Revised	1902-3	70	12	79	40	2,07	1,74	1,25	11	8,31	4,29	24	20,02
	Accounts	1902-3	69	16	78	41	2,07	1,76	1,25	12	8,18	4,20	24	19,88
Medical Schools and Colleges	Accounts	1901-2			5	18	3,10	34	1,31	.	1,80	1,98	..	8,76
	Budget	1902-3		...	7	21	3,20	35	1,39	1	2,19	1,89		9,31
	Revised	1902-3			4	26	3,07	36	1,35		2,12	1,83	3	9,06
	Accounts	1902-3			2	24	3,10	36	1,34	1	2,01	1,79	3	8,90
Lunatic Asylums	Accounts	1901-2	7	19	49	13	1,26	89	56	2	89	1,32	.	5,82
	Budget	1902-3	5	25	62	13	1,47	1,10	57		92	1,37	...	6,48
	Revised	1902-3	7	22	46	14	1,25	99	58	2	88	1,33	2	5,96
	Accounts	1902-3	8	19	46	14	1,26	98	57	2	89	1,32	1	5,92
Grants for Medical Purposes	Accounts	1901-2	75	26	1,09	13	2,44	4,19	5,18	1	2,55	2,37	...	18,97
	Budget	1902-3	3,01	34	1,37	15	6,05	4,32	5,00	9	3,55	6,73	..	30,61
	Revised	1902-3	1,44	34	1,08	12	1,07	4,42	7,46	1	3,23	5,50	10	24,77
	Accounts	1902-3	1,31	33	1,15	14	99	4,54	7,78	...	3,94	6,55	13	26,86
Other Charges	Accounts	1901-2	...		9		47	30	3	...	27	35	...	1,51
	Budget	1902-3			7		53	26	3	.	26	32	...	1,47
	Revised	1902-3	..		7	..	48	30	3	...	28	38	...	1,54
	Accounts	1902-3		.	7	.	48	29	3	...	27	39	..	1,53
Lump Provision	Budget	1902-3	...	..	...	...	...	1,00	...	...	54	...	..	1,54
TOTAL IN RUPEES	Accounts	1901-2	3,83	4,13	7,00	4,15	25,07	17,36	15,35	42	29,31	22,26	.	1,28,88
	Budget	1902-3	6,23	4,76	10 86	4,38	29,63	19,93	16,23	1,20	34,40	27,59		1,55,21
	Revised	1902-3	4,60	4,33	9,00	4,25	23,74	18,20	17,60	1,10	30,95	25,30	1,01	1,40,08
	Accounts	1902-3	4 50	4 37	9,33	4,25	21,21	18,33	17,83	1,11	31,63	26,17	1,09	1,42,82

			Total India, equivalent in Sterling	England.	Total including England.
			£	£	£
TOTAL IN STERLING.	Accounts.	1901-2	859,2	4,9	864,1
	Budget	1902-3	1,034,7	4,4	1,039,1
	Revised.	1902-3	933,9	8,6	942,5
	Accounts.	1902-3	952,1	8,4	960,5

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

24.—Medical—*concluded.*

157. The Indian expenditure showed a saving of 12,39 as compared with the Budget Estimate, and an increase of 13,94 as compared with the actuals of the previous year The decrease, as compared with the Budget, occurred chiefly under *Government Hospitals and Dispensaries* in Burma, Madras and Bombay, *Vaccine Establishments, etc.*, in Burma, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh and Madras, and *Grants for Medical Purposes* in India and Bengal, and was due to the provision for certain new projects not having been utilized, and that for ordinary purposes in certain cases having been over-estimated. The increase over the actuals of the previous year was also under the same heads owing mainly to larger outlay on improvements of Hospitals and Dispensaries under the control of District Boards in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, and larger expenditure in connection with the plague. The actuals included Berar figures to the extent of 1,09.

158. Under *Medical Establishments*, the decrease in Burma was due to the new Pyapon District not having been sanctioned, to the transfer of the charges on account of pay of the Resident Medical Officer Rangoon General Hospital, to *Hospitals and Dispensaries*, and to savings in travelling allowances; that in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh to savings under salaries and smaller outlay for Reserve Hospital Assistants; and that in the Punjab to the special grant of 1,00 under this head having been devoted to the inoculation scheme under the head *Grants for Medical Purposes.* The excess of 67 in Bombay was due to appointment of special officers and establishments for famine duty (provision for which was made under *Hospitals and Dispensaries*), increased charges for travelling allowances and payments to officers of other provinces. There were savings, under *Government Hospitals and Dispensaries*, in Burma (60), due to the number of Assistant Surgeons and Hospital Assistants having been below the sanctioned strength, to the increased rates of pay provided for Hospital Assistants not having been drawn, and to new hospitals provided for in the Budget not having been opened, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (14), due to savings in salaries and establishments of Hospitals and Dispensaries under the control of District Boards, and partial utilization of the grants for charges met from private contributions, counterbalanced to some extent by increased expenditure on purchase of instruments, in the Punjab (22) mainly in local expenditure due to an over-estimate by the District Boards, in Madras (81) in the charges of Presidency Hospitals and general over-estimate in the Budget for local charges, and in Bombay (1,51), due to the partial utilization of the grant of 3½ lacs for increase of Provincial expenditure, to the transfer of extra famine charges (30) and pay of Hospital Assistants (9) to other minor heads, and to savings in the supplies and services to Mofussil Hospitals. The increase in Bengal was chiefly due to larger expenditure on supplies and services and contingencies The increase, as compared with the previous year, was due chiefly to the transfer of the Rangoon General Hospital from the Municipality to Government in Burma, to larger outlay on improvements of Hospitals and Dispensaries under the control of District Boards in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, to higher expenditure in Bengal and the North-West Frontier Province, and to increased grants-in-aid to Dispensaries and Leper Asylums in Bombay Under *Vaccine Establishments and Sanitary Commissioner*, the saving in Central Provinces (29) was owing chiefly to the services of Sanitary Inspectors not having been required for the whole year; that in Burma (34) to the reorganization of the vaccination establishment not having taken place, and to vacancy in the appointment of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, that in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (30) to the non-utilization of the grant for the Bovine Lymph Depôt and to savings in salaries, that in Madras (1,66) to leave of officers and over-estimate, and that in Bombay (32) to savings in salaries. The variations under *Medical Schools and Colleges* were due to smaller expenditure for salaries, and supplies and services in Medical Schools in Bengal, and to the postponement in Madras of the opening of the Royapuram School, and to a private gentleman having undertaken to provide the furniture required for the Vizagapatam School. Under *Lunatic Asylums*, there was a small excess in India, chiefly in the diet of lunatics in Bangalore. On the other hand there were decreases due to over-estimates in the Central Provinces and Burma, and to savings in Bengal, the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh and Bombay The decrease under *Grants for Medical Purposes* in India (1,70) was due to a saving of 1,96 in the expenditure connected with the Bubonic Plague, counterbalanced by an excess on account of the Royal Society on Malaria; that in Burma (22) to savings in connection with the provisions for plague-preventive measures in Rangoon, and that in Bengal (5,06) and Bombay (18) to those in the grants for Bubonic Plague and other epidemic diseases; while, the increases in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (22), Punjab (2,78) and Madras (39) were chiefly due to purchase of surgical instruments, expenditure in connection with the inoculation scheme and plague-preventive measures, respectively. The excesses of 1,60 (Provincial) in the Punjab and 11 (Provincial) and 91 (Imperial) in Berar were sanctioned, and 7 (Imperial) in Berar awaits sanction.

159. The excess in England was in the charges on account of pay, passage, etc., of medical officers and lady-nurses in connection with the plague, etc., for which no further expenditure was anticipated at the time the estimates were framed, and accordingly no provision was made in the Budget.

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

25.—Political.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	U. P. of Agra and Oudh	Punjab.	N.-W. Frontier Province.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Political Agents	Accounts	1901-2	19,21	39	3,45	1,89	22	36	4,80	1,15	77	6,54	38,78
	Budget	1902-3	19,18	41	3,67	1,77	20	34	3,11	2,82	79	6,34	38,63
	Revised	1902-3	19,50	40	3,30	1,66	27	34	3,13	2,84	84	7,57	39,91
	Accounts	1902-3	20,69	40	3,42	1,58	46	21	3,09	2,76	81	7,32	40,74
Charges on the N.-W. Frontier.	Accounts	1901-2	10,32				.	...	4,21	2,74		...	17,27
	Budget	1902-3	10,37	.			.	.	10	6,91	...	...	17,38
	Revised	1902-3	10,20	..	.		..		10	7,21		..	17,51
	Accounts	1902-3	10,32	.	...	.	..	..	10	6,95	.		17,37
Political Subsidies	Accounts	1901-2	18,10	..				..	7	12	...	.	18,29
	Budget	1902-3	20,36		.			...	7	12	..		20,55
	Revised	1902-3	12,36	.	.				7	12	..	.	12,55
	Accounts	1902-3	5,30					...	7	12			5,49
Entertainment of Envoys and Chiefs.	Accounts	1901-2	27		9	2	2	.	41	65	..	11	1,57
	Budget	1902-3	31	..	2	5	2		10	85		13	1,48
	Revised	1902-3	49		1	4	2	..	6	1,00		18	1,80
	Accounts	1902-3	39	..	1	5	2	...	6	1,02	..	19	1,74
Durbar Presents and Allowances to Vakeels	Accounts	1901-2	36		9	3	14	..	29	4		56	1,51
	Budget	1902-3	52		12	2	17	2	12	9	.	42	1,48
	Revised	1902-3	48	2	10	2	17		14	11		51	1,55
	Accounts	1902-3	35	2	12	2	4		12	15	.	50	1,32
Refugees and State Prisoners	Accounts	1901-2	20		4		3	98	3,69	12	14	1,67	6,87
	Budget	1902-3	15		3		12	1,02	3,35	35	14	1,63	6,79
	Revised	1902-3	21	.	2		15	97	3,44	35	14	1,39	6,67
	Accounts	1902-3	20	..	2	..	15	97	3,45	35	14	1,39	6,67
Other Charges	Accounts	1901-2	5,42	1	29	2	2	9	5,67	5,99	1	20	17,72
	Budget	1902-3	32,69	2	27	4	3	3	10	9,18	.	1,55	43,91
	Revised	1902-3	37,90	5	24	1	67	—1	14	9,65	..	1,17	49,85
	Accounts	1902-3	36,98	1	20	6	3	3	13	9,63		1,43	48,50
TOTAL IN RUPEES	Accounts	1901-2	53,88	40	3,96	1,96	43	1,43	19,14	10,81	92	9,08	1,02,01
	Budget	1902-3	83,58	43	4,11	1,88	54	1,41	6,95	20,32	93	10,07	1,30,22
	Revised	1902-3	81,14	47	3,73	1,76	1,28	1,30	7,08	21,28	98	10,82	1,29,84
	Accounts	1902-3	74,23	43	3,77	1,71	70	1,21	7,02	20,98	·05	10,83	1,21,83

			Total India, equivalent in Sterling	England	Total, including England
			£	£	£
TOTAL IN STERLING	Accounts	1901-2	680,0	7,1	687,1
	Budget	1902-3	868,1	34,7	902,8
	Revised	1902-3	865,6	8,0	873,6
	Accounts	1902-3	812,2	7,3	819,5

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	U. P. of Agra and Oudh	Punjab.	N.-W. Frontier Province.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Excess over Budget Grant.	Imperial	..	.		.	27	.	7	66	.	44	1,44
	Provincial		..		.	...		.	..	2	32	34
Excess sanctioned by Imperial Government—	Imperial.		.		.	27	.	7	66	.	44	1,44
Excess sanctioned by Local Government—	Provincial			..		...	.	.	...	2	32	34
Awaiting sanction of Imperial Government—	Imperial	.		..	...		.	...	.	.	.	...

160. The Indian expenditure under this head fell short of the Budget Estimate by 8,39 but exceeded the actuals of previous year by 19,82 The saving, as compared with the Budget, occurred chiefly under *Political Subsidies* in India, and was due to the subsidy to the Amir of Afghanistan having been allowed by His Highness to accumulate The saving under *Political Subsidies* was to some extent counterbalanced by an excess under *Other Charges* The excess, compared with the previous year, was the result of increases under *Other Charges* and *Political Agents*, counterbalanced by a decrease under *Political Subsidies*

161. Under *Political Agents* the excess over the Estimates occurred chiefly in India (1,51), Bombay (98) and Bengal (26), partly counterbalanced by savings in Burma (25), Assam (19) and the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (13) The excess in India was due to the charges on account of the Baghelkhand Agency and the Indore Residency not having been recovered within the year from the Native States concerned, and also to some increased expenditure on account of travelling allowance. The excess in Bombay was due to high expenditure on account of telegrams at Aden and payments to officers of other provinces, combined with smaller recoveries for Foreign Service establishment, chiefly in Kathiawar and

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

25.—Political—*concluded.*

Palanpur. The increase in Bengal was due partly to the Political Agent, Manipur, having drawn his pay for three months in Calcutta, and partly to a special payment of 17 on account of advance to the Political Officer, Sikkim. In Burma, as in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the savings were due to the absence of officers on leave and deputation, while in Assam they occurred, as in last year, under the Coolie Transport Corps in the Lushai Hills. The saving of 5 in India under *Charges on the North-West Frontier*, which was mainly due to vacancies in the Zhob Levy Corps, was counterbalanced by an increase of 4 in the North West Frontier Province, being the result chiefly of a gross excess of 30 under payments for guarding hill passes on account of allowances to the Mahsuds and savings of 19 and 6 in the charges on account of Khyber Rifles and allowances to Khyber tribes respectively. Under *Entertainment of Envoys and Chiefs* the increase of 8 in India occurred in the grant at the disposal of the Foreign Department, for which an additional grant of 20 was made, while that of 17 in the North-West Frontier Province was also foreseen and provided for in the Revised Estimate. The increase of 6 in Bombay under this head was partly counterbalanced by a decrease of 4 in the Punjab. The excess of 8 in Bombay under *Durbar Presents, etc.*, as in the preceding head was wholly, at Aden, due to Durbar expenses on the occasion of presenting the Insignia of K.C S.I to the Sultan of Lahej and to presents given to several other chiefs and their followers seeking British protection which were not provided for. The increase of 6 under this head in the North-West Frontier Province was foreseen and provided for in the Revised The decrease in India (17) was due to fewer visits from Native Chiefs and that of (13) in Bengal to smaller expenditure on Durbar presents. Under *Refugees and State Prisoners*, the increase in India (5) was chiefly on account of Burmese Princes, that of 5 in the Punjab on account of the allowance of Sirdar Mahammad Ayub Khan having been raised with effect from 1st June 1902 The saving of 24 in Bombay was due to the death of one of the Chiefs, and the allowance due to him having remained undrawn Under *Other Charges*, the increase (4,29) in India was partly on account of special political expenditure, such as the Seistan Arbitration Commission and partly on account of the Coronation Durbar at Delhi. The increase in the North-West Frontier Province was mainly on account of expenditure incurred in connection with the Viceregal Durbar at Peshawar

162 The decrease in England was due to the contribution towards the mission to the Court of Persia and other minor consulates having been reduced from the 22nd November 1902, and to the charges for the reception of Indian Chiefs attending His Majesty's Coronation having been recovered from His Majesty's Imperial Government, partly counterbalanced by unexpected payments on account of law expenses in the action in connection with the traffic of arms in the Persian Gulf.

26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments.

		India	Central Provinces	Burma	Assam.	Bengal	U P. of Agra and Oudh	Punjab	N.-W Frontier Province	Madras	Bombay	Berar	TOTAL
SCIENTIFIC.													
Survey of India	Accounts 1901-2	16,07	.	...	..		.	.					16,07
	Budget 1902-3	16,76		.			..	.					16,76
	Revised 1902-3	15,03		..	.			.	.	.			15 03
	Accounts 1902-3	14,63	..	..						.			14,63
Geological and other Surveys.	Accounts 1901-2	2,95		8	1	.	2	1		53			3,59
	Budget 1902-3	4 52		19	4	5	5	...		56	1		5,42
	Revised 1902-3	3,19	2	14	5	1	4	3	.	60	3	...	4,11
	Accounts 1902-3	3,33	1	14	3	1	3	3		61	1	...	4,20
Meteorological Department.	Accounts 1901-2	4,10	..	.	.	.	..	.	.	...	..	.	4,10
	Budget 1902-3	4,00			.	...	..	..		.	...	.	4,00
	Revised 1902-3	3,97		..	..	.	.	...	..	...		1	3,98
	Accounts 1902-3	4,03	..		...	..	...	..	..	...	...	1	4,04
Other Scientific Departments	Accounts 1901-2	1,49	2	2	4	13	10	4	.	39	23	...	2,46
	Budget 1902-3	3,31	2	7	4	10	12	6		40	25		4,37
	Revised 1902-3	1,78	2	3	4	24	11	13	..	36	25		2,96
	Accounts 1902-3	3,16	2	3	4	13	11	10		42	25		4,26
AGRICULTURAL.													
Veterinary and Stallion charges.	Accounts 1901-2	6,81	15	1,03	3	92	68	1,67	5	23	1,41	.	12,98
	Budget 1902-3	7,44	23	1,46	3	1,08	90	1,77	29	49	1,60		15,29
	Revised 1902-3	7,30	25	1,11	5	1 00	76	1,70	12	32	1,45	5	14,11
	Accounts 1902-3	6,32	25	1,12	6	1,12	80	1,61	12	34	1,45	7	13,26

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments—*continued.*

		India	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal	U. P. of Agra and Oudh	Punjab	N.-W. Frontier Province.	Madras	Bombay.	Berar	TOTAL.
Other charges	Accounts 1901-2	39	47	22	4	3,75	1,95	1,24	3	1,84	82		10,75
	Budget 1902-3	3,96	53	3[illegible]	5	4,64	2 08	1,30	8	2,40	83	..	16,21
	Revised 1902-3	4 13	54	32	8	3,95	2,16	1,33	7	2,34	79	...	15,71
	Accounts 1902-3	4,10	58	31	9	4,04	2,37	1,41	7	2,30	81	..	16,08
LABOUR AND EMIGRATION	Accounts 1901-2	8	4	6	56	62	7	4	...	18	21	...	1,86
	Budget 1902-3	7	4	14	65	61	8	4	.	23	22		2,08
	Revised 1902-3	7	12	8	63	68	8	4	.	21	20	6	2,17
	Accounts 1902-3	8	13	7	64	65	9	5	..	21	20	6	2,18
STATISTICS	Accounts 1901-2	1,35	1,10	1,05	50	3,17	2,05	1,25	1	2,12	1,40	..	14 00
	Budget 1902-3	2,69	35	44	26	97	61	36	4	48	61	...	6 81
	Revised 1902-3	2,63	45	40	14	1,13	50	54	4	44	34	4	6,65
	Accounts 1902-3	2,95	42	37	14	91	49	59	4	52	35	3	6,56
MISCELLANEOUS.	Accounts 1901-2	88		5		18	5	6	..	3,57	20	..	4,99
	Budget 1902-3	1,18	.	10		22	10	3	...	4 36	22	.	6,21
	Revised 1902-3	1,21	.	8	..	20	5	2	..	3,53	8	..	5,18
	Accounts 1902-3	1,49		8		11	5	2		3,89	9	...	5,73
TOTAL IN RUPEES.	Accounts 1901-2	34,12	1,78	2,51	1,18	8,77	4,92	4,31	9	8,85	4,27	...	70,80
	Budget 1902-3	43 03	1,17	2,74	1 07	7,67	3,94	3,56	41	8,92	3,74	...	77,15
	Revised 1902-3	39,31	1,10	2,16	99	7,21	3,70	3,80	23	7,80	3,14	16	69 90
	Accounts 1902-3	40 09	1,41	2,12	1,00	7,02	3,94	3,81	23	8,29	3,16	17	71,24

		Total India equivalent in Sterling	England.	Total, including England
		£	£	£
TOTAL IN STERLING.	Accounts 1901-2	471 9	31,2	503,1
	Budget 1902-3	514,3	32,6	546,9
	Revised 1902-3	466,0	34,4	500,4
	Accounts 1902-3	475,0	33,4	508 4

		India	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal	U. P. of Agra and Oudh	Punjab	N.-W. Frontier Province.	Madras	Bombay.	Berar	TOTAL.
Excess over Budget grant	Imperial	..	18		...	12		24	.	7	...	11	72
	Provincial.	1	6			.	5	1		...		7	20
Excess sanctioned by Imperial Government	Imperial.	...	16			12	..		...	.	..	10	38
	Provincial.	1	...		..	...	..	...	..	...	.	.	1
Excess sanctioned by Local Government	Provincial.	.	6		...	.	5	1	.	.	..	7	19
Excess awaiting sanction of Imperial Government.	Imperial		2	...	...	.	.	24	...	7	...	1	34
	Provincial			.				..			.	...	

163. The expenditure in India showed a saving of 5,91 as compared with the Budget Estimate, but exceeded the actuals of 1901-2 by 44 The saving, as compared with the Budget, was contributed by all the provinces except the Central Provinces, and the Punjab, but chiefly by India under *Survey of India* (2,13), *Geological and other Surveys* (1,22), and *Other Scientific Departments* (2,11). The excess over the previous year was composed of an increase of 5,97 in India, mainly under *Other Scientific Departments, Other Charges* and *Statistics*, very nearly counterbalanced by a general decrease in almost all the other provinces, notably Bengal (1,75), Bombay (1,11), and the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (98). The principal causes of the excess in India were the charges in connection with the revision of the Imperial Gazetteer, the constitution of the office of the Inspector of Mines into a separate department, the transfer to this head of the charges for the Director General of Statistics, and additional charges on account of the Inspector General of Agriculture and the Agricultural Chemist, the Cryptogamic Botanist, and the Imperial Library. The low figures in all the other provinces were attributable to larger expenditure on account of Census Operation in the previous year.

164. The decrease under *Survey of India*, was due to smaller expenditure on Survey Parties. The saving under *Geological and Other Surveys* (1,19) occurred mainly in the Archæological Department (1,05), where the grants to Local Governments for Archæological expenditure were only partially utilized; there were also some savings in the salary of officers in that department as also in the Geological Survey owing to vacancies. Under *Other Scientific Departments* there was a net saving of 11, owing mainly to the provision of 90 under Bacteriology not having been utilized in India, and to a small extent to vacancies in the Central Museum and in the office of the Reporter on Economic Products. Under *Veterinary and Stallion Charges* there was a total saving of 2,03. The saving in Burma was due to leave

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*concluded.*,

26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments—*concluded.*

arrangements, to the provision for purchase of bulls and stallions not having been required, and to a decrease in the numerical strength of Veterinary Assistants. In the Punjab it was the result of an over-estimate in local expenditure, which also explains the decrease in the North-West Frontier Province. In the United Provinces also the saving occurred in local expenditure, while that in Madras was due to the provision for Veterinary Hospitals and Bacteriological Laboratory not having been utilized, combined with a reduction in the Pony and Mule-breeding charges. In Bombay the decrease was due to vacancies and to savings in the provision for payments to officers of other provinces, and also in that for maintenance and stabling of stallions. In India, where the savings would have been higher but for an excess of 39 in the charges for the Hissar Cattle Farm, the decrease was due to savings in the charges for Horse-breeding operations, purchase of stallions and mares and feed and keep of farm animals and cattle, and also to vacancies and low rates of pay drawn by officers. Under *Other Charges* the decrease in Bengal was due to the provision for the cattle-breeding farm at Pusa not having been utilized and to savings under Cinchona Plantation charges, which latter also explain the decrease in Madras The increase in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh was due to the expenditure incurred on account of the Victoria Park and Horticultural Gardens at Lucknow, while that in India to the charges on account of the Indian Art Exhibition at Delhi. Under *Labour and Emigration* the excess in the Central Provinces was due to no provision having been made in the Budget for the proportionate share of the charges on account of the Travelling Superintendent of Emigration and his establishment, which are adjustable between Central Provinces and Bengal. In Burma the expenditure was over-estimated. Under *Statistics* the excess of 26 in India was the result of an increase of 91 due to the charges of the Director General of Statistics and his establishment having been transferred to this head with effect from 1902-3, and of 18 under Census, counterbalanced by a decrease of 82 under "Gazetteer and Statistical Memoirs," owing to the provision for the Imperial Gazetteer having been over-estimated. The increase of 23 in the Punjab was in the charges for Census Operations, while the decrease of 26 in Bombay was in the grant for the Imperial Gazetteer owing to the office of the Imperial Gazetteer having been opened late in the year. The other variations do not call for any notice. Under *Miscellaneous* the excess in India (31) represents charges on account of purchase of furniture and temporary establishment in the Imperial Library. The decrease in Bengal (11) was due to the provision for Ethnographical Survey having been only partially utilized and to the charges on account of the Inspector of Mines for the previous year having been transferred to the India Books, a similar transfer to the books of the Public Works Department of the charges on account of the Inspector of Explosives being responsible for the decrease in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. The saving of 47 in Madras was due chiefly to a fall in the charges on account of the manufacture of aluminium-ware and of the weaving industry. Savings to the extent of 13 also occurred under this head in Bombay owing to the amalgamation of the office of the Reporter on Native Press with that of the Oriental Translator. The increase in Madras over the actuals of the previous year was due to charges having been incurred for the first time on account of the carpentry and weaving, etc., departments.

165. The small excess in England was due to a larger demand for stores, counterbalanced by a decrease in the expenditure for the purchase of stallions.

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS.

1901-2. Accounts.		1902-3. Budget.	1902-3. Revised.	1902-3. Accounts
	RECEIPTS:—			
R		R	R	R
80,14	India (Rupee figures) . .	73,40	78,83 .	81,22
£		£	£	£
534,3	India (converted into Sterling) .	489,3	525,6	541,5
93,7	England	83,9	90,0	89,5
628,0	TOTAL .	573,2	615,6	631,0

166 The total receipts in this section exceeded the Budget Estimate by £57,8 or R8,67 and the actuals of the previous year by £3,0 or R45. Of the excess, as compared with the Budget, £10,3 or R1,55 occurred under Receipts in aid of Superannuation Allowances, chiefly in subscriptions to the Indian Civil Service Family Pensions and Contributions for Pensions and Gratuities, £31,6 or R4,74 under Exchange, and £18,0 or R2,70 under Miscellaneous, due chiefly to heavy receipts on account of unclaimed deposits in Bengal, to the receipts from Berar, and to special recoveries in England on account of value of a cargo lost. These excesses were slightly counterbalanced by a decrease of £2,1 or R32 under Stationery and Printing.

167. The excess, as compared with the previous year, was composed of an excess of £6,8 or R1,02, under Receipts in aid of Superannuation Allowances, due to the causes mentioned above, and of £6,1 or R92 under Exchange, counterbalanced by a decrease of £3,2 or R49 under Stationery and Printing, and of £6,7 or R1,00 under Miscellaneous, due to smaller receipts in India and England, in the former case chiefly under Contributions.

XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances.

			India	Central Provinces	Burma	Assam	Bengal	U P of Agra and Oudh	Punjab	N.-W Frontier Province	Madras	Bombay	Berar	TOTAL
Subscriptions to the Military, Military Orphan, and Medical Retiring Funds	Accounts	1901-2	36				16	3			8	13	..	76
	Budget	1902-3	29			.	4	3			6	12		54
	Revised	1902-3	28			.	17	3	..	..	6	10		64
	Accounts	1902-3	22				17	2			7	5	...	53
Subscriptions under the Indian Civil Service Family Pension Regulations	Accounts	1901-2	15	21	28	8	63	64	39	2	53	43	.	3,36
	Budget	1902-3	15	22	27	8	68	62	25	6	60	45	...	3,38
	Revised	1902-3	17	34	34	6	73	80	32	7	58	53	..	3,94
	Accounts	1902-3	19	35	40	8	85	86	38	7	61	64	1	4,44
Subscriptions to the Civil Funds.	Accounts	1901-2	47	8	19	5	73	57	34	1	28	49		3,21
	Budget	1902-3	32	8	18	4	70	58	24	3	27	47		2,91
	Revised	1902-3	48	7	23	5	66	52	32		24	45		3,02
	Accounts	1902-3	49	8	23	5	61	53	33	...	24	42	...	2,98
Contributions for Pensions and Gratuities	Accounts	1901-2	4,06	19	57	5	61	25	62	1	78	2,09		9,23
	Budget	1902-3	4,34	20	42	6	50	23	64	2	72	2,10		9,23
	Revised	1902-3	3,64	19	52	5	77	28	65	2	73	2,10	20	9,15
	Accounts	1902-3	4,21	18	37	6	80	23	60	2	73	2,10	20	9,50
Other Items	Accounts	1901-2	24	...	..		11	1	..	...	...		...	36
	Budget	1902-3	27	...	.		10	1	...	..	.	..	...	38
	Revised	1902-3	27		..	..	12	1	...		...	...	..	40
	Accounts	1902-3	24	...			11	1	...	..	.	..	..	36
TOTAL IN RUPEES	Accounts	1901-2	5,28	48	1,04	18	2,24	1,50	1,35	4	1,67	3,14	...	16,92
	Budget	1902-3	5,37	50	87	18	2,02	1,47	1,13	11	1,65	3,14	..	16,44
	Revised	1902-3	4,81	60	1,09	16	2,45	1,64	1,20	9	1,61	3,18	20	17,15
	Accounts	1902-3	5,35	61	1,00	19	2,54	1,65	1,31	9	1,65	3,21	21	17,81

			Total India, equivalent in Sterling.	England.	Total, including England.
			£	£	£
TOTAL IN STERLING	Accounts .	1901-2	112,8	81,7	194,5
	Budget	1902-3	109,6	81,4	191,0
	Revised .	1902-3	114,4	80,7	195,1
	Accounts .	1902-3	118,7	82,6	201,3

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS—*continued.*

XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances—*concluded.*

168. The Indian receipts exceeded the Budget Estimate and the actuals of the previous year by 1,37 and 89, respectively, of which Berar figures contributed 21. The increase, as compared with the Budget, in Bengal (13) under *Subscriptions to the Military, Military Orphan, and Medical Retiring Funds*, was due to the net proceeds of the Orphangunge Market at Kidderpore having been higher than was estimated for, owing to smaller expenditure for the improvement of the Market; while the falling-off in India (7) and Bombay (7) was due to a decline in the number of subscribers to the Military Funds. *Subscriptions under the Indian Civil Service Family Pension Regulations* and *Subscriptions to the Civil Funds* showed increases of 1,06 and 7, respectively The former was contributed by all the provinces, and the latter by India, Burma, Assam and the Punjab. The increases generally were attributable to realization of marriage donations and increase in the number of subscribers; in the case of the *Indian Civil Service Family Pension Regulations* the improvement was also due to a rise in the rate of subscriptions from 1st September 1902. There was also an increase of 27 under *Contributions for Pensions and Gratuities*, contributed chiefly by Bengal, where it was due to a larger number of officers having been lent to Municipalities, Corporations, and the Court of Wards, etc.; the falling-off in other provinces was due to reversions to Government service

169 In England, the increase was due to contributions towards Leave Allowances and Pensions of Civil Officers lent from India for Imperial Service having been adjusted in that country, and to the rate of subscriptions towards the Indian Civil Service Family Pensions having been raised from 1st September 1902, partly counterbalanced by a decrease in the receipts of the Indian Military Funds and the Widows' Fund of the Home Establishment, the latter due to smaller sales of invested capital.

XXIII.—Stationery and Printing.

			India	Central Provinces	Burma	Assam	Bengal.	U P of Agra and Oudh	Punjab.	N.-W. Frontier Province.	Madras	Bombay	Berar	TOTAL.
Receipts from Sale of Stationery	Accounts .	1901-2	2	.	8	.	1,10	55	51	..	11	39		2,76
	Budget .	1902-3	1	1	7	1	82	45	29		16	55	..	2,37
	Revised .	1902-3	1	1	7	.	1,18	59	37		13	3	..	2,39
	Accounts .	1902-3	1	1	7	1	1,03	46	9	.	15	3	1	1,87
Sale of Gazettes and other Publications	Accounts .	1901-2	52	2	24	2	89	1,23	4	...	56	26	.	3,78
	Budget	1902-3	55	1	24	2	1,09	1,24	4	.	55	25	...	3,99
	Revised	1902-3	57	2	24	2	99	1,33	4		55	26	...	4,02
	Accounts	1902-3	81	3	25	2	91	1,06	5		53	24	.	3,90
Other Press Receipts	Accounts	1901-2	66	14	5	2	49	51	40	.	24	39	...	2,90
	Budget	1902-3	75	26	5	2	48	38	37	2	22	36	..	2,91
	Revised .	1902-3	65	16	9	3	51	45	40	2	22	40	7	3,00
	Accounts .	1902-3	50	13	9	2	46	51	64	5	24	50	4	3,18
TOTAL IN RUPEES	Accounts	1901-2	1,20	16	37	4	2,48	2,29	95	.	91	1,04		9,44
	Budget .	1902-3	1,31	28	36	5	2,39	2,07	70	2	93	1,16	..	9,27
	Revised	1902-3	1,23	19	40	5	2,68	2,37	81	2	90	69	7	9,41
	Accounts	1902-3	1,32	17	41	5	2,40	2,03	78	5	92	77	5	8,95
														£
TOTAL IN STERLING	Accounts .	1901-2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	62,9
	Budget .	1902-3												61,8
	Revised	1902-3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	62,7
	Accounts .	1902-3												59,7

170. The total receipts fell short of the Budget Estimate and the actuals of the previous year by 32 and 49, respectively. Under *Receipts from Sale of Stationery*, as compared with the Budget, there was an increase of 21 in Bengal due to large sales of stationery to State Railways, while there were decreases of 20 in the Punjab attributable to certain payments due in 1902-3 from the North-Western Railway not having been made till the following year, and of 52 in Bombay, due to the discontinuance of the credit to this head of the cost of stationery supplied to the Berar Administration. The increase of 26 in India under *Sale of Gazettes and other Publications* was due to large sales of Government publications, specially Woodman's "Digest of the Indian cases." On the other hand, small receipts from sale of Gazettes, Indian Law Reports, and Custom House Publications account, for the decrease in Bengal (18); and low receipts from sale of books, miscellaneous forms, etc., explain the deficit in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (18). Under *Other Press Receipts*, the decrease in India was due to less demand for State Railway forms and lower rates tendered for sales of waste paper, while that in the Central Provinces to an over-estimate. The increase in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh was due chiefly to higher receipts at the Civil Engineering College, Rurki, while that in Bombay, to sale-proceeds of old machines and more work done for private bodies.

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS—*continued.*

XXIV.—Exchange.

Sterling Amounts: Budget	Sterling Amounts: 1902-3 Revised	Sterling Amounts: Accounts		Credit + or Debit — to Exchange: Budget	Credit + or Debit — to Exchange: 1902-3 Revised	Credit + or Debit — to Exchange: Accounts
17,879,5	17,730,9	17,667,0	Net Expenditure in England . .	...	+1,06	+31
199,5	48,2	4	Guaranteed Companies .	—5,34	+3,75	+4,52
			Subsidised and other Companies—			
—2,0	9,1	22,0	Southern Mahratta and Mysore . .	+2,17	+1,57	+82
—229,0	—63,5	—65,7	Indian Midland		—61	—64
—74,7	—20,6	—18,1	Bengal-Nagpur	...	—7	—7
4 9	5,8	5,8	Bengal Central	.		
55,0	63,9	62,4	Rohilkhund-Kumaon	...	...	+1
53,1	104,9	95,7	Assam-Bengal	.	+2	+1
—63,6	—238,1	—236,5	Burma	+2	—2	..
			Total Subsidised and other Companies	+2,19	+89	+13
			Remittance Accounts—			
—751,0	—690,4	—686,6	East Indian Railway Advances . .	+7	—12	—9
190,0	185,8	181,6	Rajputana-Malwa Railway Advances .	+1	+4	+3
—5,4	—25,9	124,3	South Indian Railway Do .	+2	+2	+2
74,4	111,6	107,7	Bengal and North-Western Railway Advances	+1	+2	+2
49,0	354,3	355,4	Great Indian Peninsula Railway . .	+2	+6	+4
—906,7	—582,1	—1,458,8	Miscellaneous	—2	—18	—24
			Total Remittance Accounts	+11	—16	—22
			Total in Rupees .	—3,04	+5,54	+4,74
				£	£	£
			Total in Sterling .	—20 3	+36,9	+31,6

171. The actuals under this head vary with the average rate of exchange, and variations in the sterling transactions of the Railways

172. The Budget was calculated at an average rate of 16*d.* the rupee, but the actual average rate proved to be somewhat better, *viz*, 16 002*d.* This accounts for the net credit of 31 under *Net Expenditure in England.* Under *Guaranteed Companies,* the Budget provided for a net debit under exchange of 9,59 on account of receipts in India on capital account of the Madras Railway and for a credit of 4,25 for recoveries on account of stores used on Revenue Account. The actual capital receipts on account of the Madras Railway were, however, smaller by £147,1, and as a consequence, the debit under Exchange on this account amounted to only 3,58. On the other hand, the credit under Revenue Stores was greater by 3,85, chiefly in consequence of larger sales of stores to Foreign Railways by the Madras Railway Under *Subsidised Companies,* the smaller credit under Southern Mahratta was due to less payments in England for stores, etc., while the debit under Indian Midland was due to overdrafts against old capital which had not been anticipated at the time of the Budget. The variations from the Budget under other heads are not important and do not require any separate notice.

XXV.—Miscellaneous.

			India	Central Provinces.	Burma	Assam.	Bengal	U P of Agra and Oudh	Punjab	N.-W. Frontier Province	Madras	Bombay	Berar.	Total.
Gain by Exchange on Transactions in India.	Accounts	1901-2	..						...	..	.	5		5
	Budget	1902-3	.	..	.		...	.	.	...		7	.	7
	Revised	1902-3		..	..		..	.	..	.	.	2	26	28
	Accounts	1902-3		...	.			...	.	...	...	2	21	23
Premium on Bills.	Accounts .	1901-2	1,43	1	33	...	31	4	6	2	13	32	.	2,65
	Budget .	1902-3	1,29	1	34	..	44	5	3	3	18	60	..	2,97
	Revised .	1902-3	2,16	1	20	..	35	5	7	4	18	42	...	3,48
	Accounts .	1902-3	2,07	1	22	...	35	5	6	3	16	43	1	3,39

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS—*continued.*

XXV.—Miscellaneous—*continued.*

			India.	Central Provinces	Burma	Assam.	Bengal	U. P of Agra and Oudh	Punjab	N.-W. Frontier Province.	Madras	Bombay	Berar	TOTAL
Unclaimed Deposits	Accounts .	1901-2	25	25	21	8	6,30	71	75	17	55	20	..	9,47
	Budget	1902-3	25	24	20	15	4,98	45	50	6	52	30		7,65
	Revised .	1902-3	21	24	20	.	5,67	16	50	5	52	38	12	8,05
	Accounts	1902-3	20	22	22		6,02	36	67	4	98	58	16	9,51
Government Audit Fees	Accounts .	1901-2	26	14	43	2	54	41	..	...	16	15		2,11
	Budget .	1902-3	31	14	43	2	47	40	. .		16	14	..	2,07
	Revised .	1902-3	30	11	44	2	47	50	.	...	21	15	2	2,22
	Accounts	1902-3	37	15	45	2	70	50			21	15	4	2,59
Contributions	Accounts .	1901-2	...	63	...	5	2,34	6	38	3	81	31	...	4,61
	Budget	1902-3	...	53		5	57	5	36	5	76	6	.	2,43
	Revised .	1902-3	.	46	...	4	60	6	33	3	77	7	5	2,41
	Accounts	1902-3	...	46	1	4	64	6	32	5	78	4	8	2,48
Rents . .	Accounts	1901-2	5	27	5,25	18	31	1,09	8	...	5,43	1		12,67
	Budget .	1902-3	8	17	5,40	19	28	1,14	8	..	5,04	1	.	12,39
	Revised	1902-3	6	23	5,30	20	34	1,05	9	..	5,90	1	1	13,19
	Accounts .	1902-3	7	31	5,27	19	35	96	8	...	5,88	1	.	13,12
Miscellaneous Fees, Fines, and Forfeitures.	Accounts .	1901-2	59	3	22	'	21	..	11	...	53	8	...	1,77
	Budget .	1902-3	58	.	15		16	1	11	.	53	8	.	1,62
	Revised .	1902-3	57	4	15	...	25	1	10		60	10		1,82
	Accounts	1902-3	60	...	18	...	33	1	10	1	57	12	...	1,92
Extraordinary Items.	Accounts	1901-2	...		...	6	...	4	44	11	...	3	...	98
	Budget	1902-3	...	...	...	15			...	71	.	1	...	87
	Revised .	1902-3	..	...	. .	10		2		89		6	...	1,07
	Accounts	1902-3	. .	...	...	8	...	51	..	82	...	6	...	1,47
Other Items .	Accounts .	1901-2	1,21	5,73	22	12	4,19	46	2,14	42	79	37	. .	15,65
	Budget	1902-3	1,69	2,49	4,14	10	3,67	28	2,00	47	64	2,14	..	17,62
	Revised	1902-3	1,32	1,90	18	11	4,15	52	2,85	73	1,04	50	91	14,21
	Accounts .	1902-3	1,36	1 98	26	11	4,01	47	3,26	72	91	1,04	89	15,01
TOTAL IN RUPEES	Accounts .	1901-2	3,79	7,06	6,66	51	14,20	2,81	3,96	1,05	8,40	1,52	...	49,96
	Budget .	1902-3	4,20	3,58	10,66	66	10,57	2,38	3,08	1,32	7,83	3,41	.	47,69
	Revised .	1902-3	4,62	2,99	6,47	47	11,83	2,37	3,94	1,74	9,22	1,71	1,37	46,73
	Accounts .	1902-3	4,73	3,13	6,61	44	12,40	2,92	4,49	1,67	9,49	2,45	1,39	49,72

			Total India, equivalent in Sterling	England	Total, including England.
			£	£	£
TOTAL IN STERLING	Accounts	1901-2	333,1	12,0	345,1
	Budget .	1902-3	317,9	2,5	320,4
	Revised .	1902-3	311,6	9,3	320,9
	Accounts	1902-3	331,5	6,9	338,4

173. The receipts in India exceeded the Budget Estimate by 2,03, but fell short of the actuals of the previous year by 24. The actuals included Berar receipts to the extent of 1,39. As compared with the Budget, the increase occurred under all the heads except *Other Items,* where there was a decrease. Under *Premium on Bills,* the excess in India (78) was due to the large demand for Telegraphic Transfers from December to March, in connection with the Burma rice trade The smaller decreases in Burma (12) and Bombay (17), were due to the slack demand for supply bills and to the restrictions imposed on their issue, while that in Bengal was attributable to large issues of telegraphic orders on the District Currency Chests on payment of their equivalent and premium in the Calcutta Currency Office. Receipts from *Unclaimed Deposits* are of a fluctuating nature, and cannot be estimated accurately. Recoveries of arrears of audit fees from the Chittagong Municipality and several Wards' Estates mainly account for the increase in Bengal (23) under *Government Audit Fees.* The increase under *Rents* was chiefly due to large realizations of rents of Town, Civil Station and Nazul lands in Central Provinces, and to unexpected collections in Madras. Under *Miscellaneous Fees, Fines, and Forfeitures* the increase occurred chiefly in Bengal under " Fees for survey of Tea lands " Commutation value of Wasika Pensions under the First Oudh Loan lapsed to Government, accounts mainly for the increase against *Extraordinary Items* in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, and large realizations of fines from the Mahsud Tribes account for that in the North-West Frontier Province. There was a falling-off of 2,61 under *Other Items,* of which India contributed 33, Central Provinces 51, Burma 3,88, and Bombay 1,10, while Bengal showed an increase of 34, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh 19, Punjab 126, North-West Frontier Province 25, and Madras 27. The decrease in India was due to the Budget under percentage on Europe Stores, etc, having proved too high, in the

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS—*concluded*

XXV.—Miscellaneous—*concluded.*

Central Provinces to the sale-proceeds of weaver's cloth not having realized the amount estimated, in Burma to low kheddah receipts, and in Bombay to less recoveries of Famine Relief expenditure The increase in Bengal was chiefly due to sale of lands relinquished by the Assam-Bengal Railway, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh to higher receipts under sale of Nazul lands and houses, in the Punjab to sale of lands and receipts from the Copying Agency Account, in the North-West Frontier Province to an unexpected increase in tolls on the Khyber Road, due to a rise in the trade between Afghanistan and India, and in Madras to a special receipt on account of sale of lands for village extensions in Tenali Union in the Kistna District.

174. The receipts in England exceeded the Budget Estimate by £4,4 or R 66, the excess being mainly due to the recovery of the value and freight of a cargo lo t

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Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS.

1901-2 Accounts R		1902-3 Budget R	1902-3 Revised R	1902-3 Accounts R
	EXPENDITURE—			
2,67,42	India (Rupee figures) . .	2,77,06	3 13,04	3,15,42
£		£	£	£
1,782,9	Equivalent in Sterling	1,847,1	2,086,9	2,102,8
2,356,5	England	2,381,2	2,399,9	2,391,2
4,139,4	TOTAL .	4,228,3	4,486,8	4,494,0

175. The total expenditure in this section exceeded the Budget Estimate, and the actuals of the previous year, by £265,7 or R39,86 and £354,6 or R53,19, respectively. The Budget provided £20,3 or R3,04 under Exchange. As compared with the Budget, there were excesses of £6,9 or R1,04 under Superannuation Allowances and Pensions, chiefly due to the usual growth of expenditure in pension charges which was not sufficiently allowed for; of £34,5 or R5,18 under Stationery and Printing, due to large purchases of stationery in India and England, of £263,0 or R39,45 under Miscellaneous, due to heavy Remittance Charges, charges on account of Special Commissions of Enquiry, heavy remissions of *taccavi* advances and irrecoverable loans, chiefly in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, Bombay and Bengal, to heavy refunds of Suitors' Fund Deposits and expenditure in connection with the visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught in India, to the adjustment of contributions in aid of deficit balances of local Funds under this head instead of under 45 —Civil Works in the Central Provinces and Burma, and to Coronation Celebration charges all over India. Against these excesses, there were savings of £4,6 or R69 in the payment of Territorial and Political Pensions; and of £13,8 or R2,07 in the Absentee Allowances of Officers of the Civil and the Uncovenanted Service.

176. As compared with the actuals of the previous year, there were increases of £6,2 or R93 and of £59,9 or R8,99 in the payment of Territorial and Political Pensions and Superannuation Allowances and Pensions, respectively, both in India and England; of £26,7 or R4,00 under Stationery and Printing chiefly in England, and of £270,0 or R40,50 under Miscellaneous, chiefly due to the writing-off of irrecoverable *taccavi* loans in the Punjab and Bombay, and to the Coronation Celebration charges in almost all the provinces. These excesses were partly counterbalanced by a decrease of £8,2 or R1,23 in the Absentee Allowances of Officers in England.

27.—Territorial and Political Pensions.

		India.	Central Provinces	Burma.	Assam	Bengal	U P of Agra and Oudh	Punjab	N.-W. Frontier Province	Madras	Bombay	Berar	TOTAL.
Territorial and Political Pensions.	Accounts 1901-2	1,04	2,32		8	10,45	8,11	1 59	14	5,76	5 53		35,02
	Budget 1902-3	1,02	2,31	.	9	10,61	8 01	1,27	61	6 45	6,12		36,49
	Revised 1902-3	1,01	2,31		9	10,72	8,29	1 25	70	6,05	5,52	..	35,94
	Accounts 1902-3	1,01	2,18		8	10 57	8,30	1,29	71	5,94	5,52	..	35,60
Charitable Allowance	Accounts 1901-2	36	..	1,19	...	7	59	78	1	2	1	...	3,03
	Budget 1902-3	40		1,18	1	7	64	81	3	2	3	...	3,19
	Revised 1902-3	36	.	1,27	.	7	62	75	3	1	1	2	3,14
	Accounts 1902-3	36	.	1,27		6	57	77	4	2	1	...	3,10
TOTAL IN RUPEES.	Accounts 1901-2	1,40	2,32	1,19	8	10,52	8,70	2,37	15	5,78	5,54	.	38,05
	Budget 1902-3	1,42	2,31	1,18	10	10,68	8,65	2,08	64	6,47	6,15	...	39,68
	Revised 1902-3	1,37	2,31	1,27	9	10,79	8,91	2,00	73	6,06	5,53	2	39,08
	Accounts 1902-3	1,37	2,18	1,27	8	10,63	8,87	2,06	75	5,96	5,53	...	38,70

		Total India, equivalent in Sterling	England	Total, including England
		£	£	£
TOTAL IN STERLING	Accounts 1901-2	253,7	10,7	264,4
	Budget 1902-3	264,5	10,7	275,2
	Revised 1902-3	260,5	10,8	271,3
	Accounts 1902-3	258,0	12,6	270,6

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS—*continued.*

27.—Territorial and Political Pensions—*concluded.*

177. The total Indian expenditure showed a saving of 98 as compared with the Budget Estimate, but exceeded the actuals of the previous year by 65. As compared with the Budget, all the provinces except Burma, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh and North-West Frontier Province showed savings. The savings in India and Madras were due to over-estimate, and those in the Central Provinces, Bengal and Bombay, to lapses by deaths and also, in the case of Central Provinces, to pensions remaining undrawn during the year, and in Bombay, to the provision of 47 for the Angria Family, not having been utilized In Bengal, it was partly counterbalanced by a special payment of 50 for repairs of Nizamut Buildings damaged by the earthquake of 1897. The excess in the North-West Frontier Province (11), was due to arrear payments, that in Burma to enhanced rate of pension sanctioned for certain members of the ex-Royal family of Burma, and that in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, to extra payment of Wasika pensions owing to the lunar intercalary month The excesses of 9 (Imperial) in Burma, 22 (Imperial) in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh and 11 (Imperial) in the North-West Frontier Province await sanction.

178. The excess in England was chiefly due to larger payments of pensions to the members of the family of the late Maharajah Dhuleep Singh.

28.—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances.

1901-2 Accounts R		1902-3 Budget R	1902-3 Revised R	1902-3 Accounts R
11	India	6	5	3
...	Bengal	1	...	1
..	United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	...	..	1
.	Madras	1	1	
.	Bombay	2	2	1
.	Berar	.	1	..
11	TOTAL IN RUPEES	10	9	6
£		£	£	£
8	Equivalent in Sterling	7	6	4
251,8	England	257,5	249,0	244,0
252,6	TOTAL INCLUDING ENGLAND	258,2	249,6	244,4

179. The Indian expenditure showed a saving of 4, as compared with the Budget Estimate, chiefly due to over-estimate The excess of 1 (Imperial) in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh requires to be sanctioned.

180. In England, the saving of £13,5 was due to a decrease in the Absentee Allowances of Officers of the Indian Civil Service and of the Uncovenanted Service.

29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions.

			India	Central Provinces	Burma	Assam	Bengal	U. P. of Agra and Oudh	Punjab	N.-W. Frontier Province	Madras	Bombay	Berar	TOTAL.
Superannuation and Retired Allowances	Accounts	1901-2	5,72	3,60	4,12	1,10	23,98	22,83	12,34	26	17,31	20,89		1,12,15
	Budget .	1902-3	5,93	3,72	4,21	1,16	24,70	23,58	12,34	79	17,74	21,29	.	1,15,46
	Revised .	1902-3	6,02	3,89	4,26	1,26	24,68	23,31	12,33	79	17,49	21,00	1,71	1,16,74
	Accounts	1902-3	6,01	3,82	4,25	1,24	24,89	23,20	12,19	80	17,49	21,05	1,64	1,16,58
Compassionate Allowances	Accounts	1901-2	14	4	...	1	14	20	31	3	23	46	...	1,56
	Budget	1902-3	12	4		1	15	26	27	7	25	41	...	1,58
	Revised	1902-3	11	6	..	1	15	22	26	6	25	44		1,56
	Accounts	1902-3	10	5		1	16	21	26	5	24	44	...	1,52
Gratuities	Accounts	1901-2	5	2	6	1	9	12	11	...	20	10	...	76
	Budget	1902-3	3	3	7	3	7	12	13	2	13	13	.	76
	Revised	1902-3	3	3	8	1	8	11	11	1	14	25	1	86
	Accounts	1902-3	5	. 4	7	1	7	11	11	1	15	30	1	93
Military Orphan and Medical Retiring Funds.	Accounts .	1901-2		1	4	1	37	11	12	...	5	3	...	74
	Budget	1902-3	.	1	4	1	40	13	10	1	4	4	.	78
	Revised	1902-3	..	1	3	2	35	12	14	1	3	3	.	74
	Accounts .	1902-3	1	1	3	2	34	13	15	1	3	5	...	78
Pensions of the Military Fund.	Accounts .	1901-2	3	.	..	..	11	22	1	...	26	13	..	76
	Budget	1902-3	5	.	...	..	15	22	7	..	20	11	...	80
	Revised .	1902-3	1	...	...	...	10	22	...		23	11	...	67
	Accounts	1902-3	2	.	...	...	5	24	...	..	27	11	...	69

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS—*continued.*

29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions—*concluded.*

		India	Central Provinces	Burma	Assam	Bengal	U P of Agra and Oudh	Punjab	N.-W. Frontier Province	Madras	Bombay	Berar	TOTAL
Pensions of the Civil Funds.	Accounts 1901-2	11	1	..		2	1	..		7	3		25
	Budget 1902-3	8	..	...	...	2	...	.	..	7	3		20
	Revised 1902-3	12	1	..	..	2	1	...	...	5	3	.	24
	Accounts 1902-3	4	2	..	...	...	1	1	...	5	..		13
Other Charges	Accounts 1901-2	3	..	1	...	1	1	15	4	36		..	61
	Budget 1902-3	1	...	1	...	...	..	4	13	31	1	...	51
	Revised 1902-3	5		1	...	1	1	6	12	30	1	10	67
	Accounts 1902-3	7	...		.	..	1	5	13	30	1	11	68
TOTAL IN RUPEES	Accounts 1901-2	6,08	3,68	4,23	1,13	24,72	23,50	13,04	33	18,48	21,64	.	1,16,83
	Budget 1902-3	6,22	3,80	4,33	1,21	25,49	24,31	12,95	1,02	18,74	22,02	..	1,20,09
	Revised 1902-3	6,34	4,00	4,38	1,30	25,39	24,00	12,90	99	18,49	21,87	1,82	1,21,48
	Accounts 1902-3	6,30	3,94	4,35	1,28	25,51	23,91	12,77	1,00	18,53	21,99	1,76	1,21,31

		Total India, equivalent in Sterling.	England	Total, including England
		£	£	£
TOTAL IN STERLING	Accounts 1901-2	778,9	1,976,7	2,755,6
	Budget 1902-3	800,6	2,008,0	2,808,6
	Revised 1902-3	809,9	2,012,5	2,822,4
	Accounts 1902-3	808,7	2,006,8	2,815,5

		India	Central Provinces	Burma	Assam	Bengal	U P of Agra and Oudh	Punjab	N.-W. Frontier Province	Madras	Bombay	Berar	TOTAL
Excess over Budget Grant	Imperial	8	3	..	1		2			2		9	1,82
	Provincial	..	11	3	6	20	.				1	1,66	50
Excess sanctioned by Imperial Government	Imperial		1		...	...		..				1,66	1,67
	Provincial	..	11	.	...	...			.	...	..	9	20
Excess sanctioned by Provincial Government	Provincial		.	3	6	20	.			..	..		29
Excess awaiting sanction of Imperial Government	Imperial	8	2		1	.	2			2		.	15
	Provincial		.	.	...				..		1	.	1

181. The Indian expenditure exceeded the Budget Estimate by 1,22, and the actuals of the preceding year by 4,48. The major portions of the excess occurred under *Superannuation and Retired Allowances* and *Gratuities*, and were due mainly, in the former case, to the usual growth of pension charges, and in the latter to a payment of 15 in Bombay to an Officer of the Central Provinces.

182. The following statement shows this growth during the last six years:—

	R
1897-98	99,83
1898-99	1,01,87
1899-1900	1,06,24
1900-1901	1,09,17
1901-1902	1,12,15
1902-1903	1,16,58

183. The increase of 6 under *Other charges* occurred chiefly in India, and was due to refunds of contributions towards leave allowances and pensions. As compared with the actuals of the previous year, the increases occurred chiefly under the first head.

184. In England, the decrease of £1,2 was due to savings under Military Funds, partly counterbalanced by increases in the pensions of Officers of the Uncovenanted Service and in the Indian Civil Service Family Pensions

30.—Stationery and Printing.

		India.	Central Provinces	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	U. P. of Agra and Oudh	Punjab	N.-W. Frontier Province	Madras.	Bombay	Berar.	TOTAL
Stationery Office at the Presidency.	Accounts 1901-2	...	..	...	...	1,78	..	..	..	36	33	...	2,47
	Budget 1902-3	..	...	...	...	1,65	...	...	...	46	34		2,45
	Revised 1902-3	...	..	...	...	1,74	...	...		42	33		2,49
	Accounts 1902-3	...	...	...	...	1,86	...	...	..	48	33	...	2,67

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS—*continued*

30.—Stationery and Printing—*continued.*

		India	Central Provinces	Burma	Assam	Bengal	U P of Agra and Oudh	Punjab	N W Frontier Province	Madras	Bombay	Berar	TOTAL
Purchase of Stationery	Accounts 1901-2	1	6	19	7	26,54	64	1,14	7	86	6,78	...	36,36
	Budget 1902-3	1	7	20	9	24,73	73	1,12	21	77	6,16	..	34,09
	Revised 1902-3	2	6	19	7	30,88	65	1,10	16	76	6,16	..	40,05
	Accounts 1902-3	1	6	18	7	28,59	66	1,12	19	81	6,17	...	37,86
Government Presses	Accounts 1901-2	6,43	86	3,77	80	3,84	3,11	1 90	.2	3,39	4,12		28,24
	Budget 1902-3	7,50	90	4,07	83	3,93	3,36	1,73	19	3,43	4,27		30,26
	Revised 1902-3	6,30	80	3,72	75	4,10	3,26	1,90	18	3,44	4,10	28	28,83
	Accounts 1902-3	7,16	80	3,51	78	4,08	3,18	1,95	23	3,58	4,47	23	29,97
Stationery supplied from Central Stores	Accounts 1901-2	—27,57	97	2,81	21	6,73	4,61	1,59	12	5,26	5,22		.
	Budget 1902-3	—26,63	1,10	3,01	41	6,02	3,47	1,10	7	6,45	5,00	.	..
	Revised 1902-3	—28,11	1,01	3 01	37	6,02	4,02	1,33	13	6 59	5,30	36	..
	Accounts 1902-3	—29,06	90	3,05	29	7,25	4,16	1,01	10	6,23	5,69	38	
Stationery supplied to Postal, Telegraph, and Census Departments	Accounts 1901-2	—2,91						.				...	—2,91
	Budget 1902-3	—2,57	.										—2,57
	Revised 1902-3	—2,85		.	.				.	..			—2,85
	Accounts 1902-3	—2,85				.			..	..		..	—2,85
Other Charges	Accounts 1901-2	7	8		...	38	46	74	1	95	18	...	2,87
	Budget 1902-3	8	12			33	35	81	24	1,33	11		3,37
	Revised 1902-3	17	3			41	39	66	8	1,18	14	3	3,09
	Accounts 1902-3	8	3	...		40	36	70	6	84	12	2	2,61
Lump alteration.	Accounts 1901-2			.	...		...	.	.	.	..		...
	Budget 1902-3					.	.	.		..	.		...
	Revised 1902-3	6					..			..	.	..	
	Accounts 1902-3		.			.	.	.	.			.	4
TOTAL IN RUPEES.	Accounts 1901-2	23,97	1,97	6,77	1,13	39,27	8,82	5,37	22	10,62	16,63	...	67,03
	Budget 1902-3	—21,61	2,19	7,28	1,33	36,71	7 91	4,76	71	12,44	15,88	.	67,60
	Revised 1902-3	—24,44	1,90	6,92	1,19	43,15	8,32	4,89	55	12,39	16 03	67	71,57
	Accounts 1902-3	—24,66	1,79	6,74	1,14	42,18	8,36	4,78	58	11,94	16,78	63	70,26

		Total India, equivalent in Sterling	England.	Total, including England
		£	£	£
TOTAL IN STERLING	Accounts 1901-2	446,9	97,1	544,0
	Budget 1902-3	450,7	85,5	536,2
	Revised 1902-3	477,1	102,3	579,4
	Accounts 1902-3	468,4	102,3	570,7

		India	Central Provinces	Burma	Assam	Bengal	U P of Agra and Oudh	Punjab	N W Frontier Province	Madras	Bombay	Berar	TOTAL
Excess over Budget Grant	Imperial					3,97			...	6	2	59	4,64
	Provincial		.			1,50	45	2			88	4	2,89
Excess sanctioned by Imperial Government	Imperial		..			3,97	..		...	..		59	4,56
	Provincial	.			...	...		.	.	.	.	4	4
Excess sanctioned by Local Government	Provincial		..			1,50	45	2	.	.	17	...	2,14
Excess awaiting sanction of the Imperial Government	Imperial	..	...		..	.	..	.	...	6	2	...	8
	Provincial	...	..	..	.		...	...	...	...	71	...	7

185. The expenditure in India exceeded the Budget Estimate, and the actuals of the previous year, by 2,66 and 3,23, respectively. The principal increases occurred under *Stationery Office at the Presidency* and *Purchase of Stationery*, mainly in Bengal, and amounted to 21 and 3,86, respectively. In the former case, it was due to increased expenditure under Supplies and Services and Contingencies, and in the latter, to large purchases of stationery for Printing Presses and State Railways, as well as for supplies to officers on account of Delhi Coronation Durbar and other indenting officers. Under *Government Presses*, there were excesses in Bengal (10), Punjab (22), North-West Frontier Province (4), Madras (15) and Bombay (20), which were generally due to more charges for piece-work establishment and overtime allowances; and in the Punjab, specially to cost of paper purchased for Jail Presses being now charged to this head, instead of to Jail manufactures as before, and in Bombay to the adjustment for the first time, of the convict labour employed in the Jail Presses. These excesses were more than counterbalanced by savings in India (34), Central Provinces (10), Burma (56), Assam (5), and the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (18). In India, the saving was the result of large recoveries from the Postal, Telegraph and Census Departments, while in the other provinces, less establishment charges contributed mainly to the decreases

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS—*continued.*

30.—Stationery and Printing—*concluded.*

Under *Stationery supplied from Central Stores,* the Budget was exceeded in Burma, Bengal, the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the North-West Frontier Province, Bombay, and the Postal and Telegraph Departments. In the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, it was due to increased demands of the Superintendent, Government Press, for printing Municipal and other departmental forms, while in Bengal and Bombay, the estimate furnished by the Superintendents of Stationery, proved too low. Under *Other Charges,* the decrease in the Central Provinces (9), was due to work done by the Secretariat Press, instead of by private presses; that in the Punjab (11), to the provision for certain publications, not having been fully utilised, and to the size of the annual reports, etc., having been considerably reduced; that in the North-West Frontier Province (18), to an over-estimate, and that in Madras (49), to less charges on account of printing settlement registers at private presses.

186. The increase in England was chiefly due to larger demands for stores than was provided for

32.—Miscellaneous.

		India	Central Provinces	Burma	Assam	Bengal	U P of Agra and Oudh	Punjab	N.-W. Frontier Province	Madras	Bombay	Berar	TOTAL.
Allowances and Rewards.	Accounts. 1901-2	7	1	41	3	11	6	9	2	6	13		99
	Budget 1902-3	1	1	39	4	9	6	7	5	10	10		98
	Revised 1902-3	7	1	39	5	13	5	5	3	10	15		1 03
	Accounts 1902-3	9	2	36	4	13	5	4	6	10	16		1,05
Remittance Charges	Accounts 1901-2	58	12	50	12	52	63	3		48	82		4,10
	Budget 1902-3	31	10	50	20	60	60	34	4	47	60		3,76
	Revised 1902-3	07	7	25	31	50	67	35	4	50	44	74	4,54
	Accounts. 1902-3	68	6	47	31	47	71	37	4	59	43	69	4,82
Charitable Donations	Accounts. 1901-2	8	2	4	3	97	29	7	...	60	81		2,91
	Budget . 1902-3	8	3	4	5	1,20	33	7		58	83		3,21
	Revised . 1902-3	8	3	14	3	1,11	29	5		58	80		3,17
	Accounts 1902-3	9	3	16	3	1,1[illegible]	28	5	1	55	83		3,16
Rewards for Destruction of Wild Animals.	Accounts. 1901-2	1	17	26	16	8	9	5	1	17	18	..	1,48
	Budget . 1902-3	1	18	28	18	10	11	8	1	21	6		1,22
	Revised . 1902-3	1	16	30	16	8	10	5	1	16	7	3	1,13
	Accounts 1902-3	1	17	33	16	8	10	4	1	15	6	1	1,12
Petty Establishments.	Accounts 1901-2	2	12	2 35	18	28	29	1,50	3	3,15	6		8,04
	Budget . 1902-3	2	12	4,59	20	33	26	1,55	10	3,30	5		10,55
	Revised . 1902-3	2	14	1,49	20	31	24	1,57	10	5,65	7	27	[illegible],06
	Accounts. 1902-3	3	13	1,47	20	33	23	1,84	12	3,23	6	10	8,08
Special Commissions of Enquiry.	Accounts. 1901-2	1,26	.		..	20	3			7	4	.	1,60
	Budget . 1902-3	53				5	2	.		5	.		65
	Revised . 1902-3	3,07	6	7	6	2	14	21	1	30	13	.	4,07
	Accounts 1902-3	2,52	6	7	6		14	21	1	29	12		3,48
Irrecoverable Loans written off.	Accounts. 1901-2	..	5 19	2		5	1,19	7		2	14,57	...	21,11
	Budget . 1902-3		1,00	2	..	6	5	3 09	..	10	15 96	..	20,28
	Revised . 1902-3	..	1,00			5	1,52	2,62	.	6	25,91	..	31,16
	Accounts. 1902-3	...	40	..		18	1 50	2,60		10	26,76	2	31,56
Rents, Rates, and Taxes.	Accounts. 1901-2	24	2	28	2	33		.		7	1,39	..	2,35
	Budget . 1902-3	24	2	28	3	34	.	.	.	7	1,36		2,34
	Revised 1902-3	24	2	28	2	34			...	8	1,36	.	2,34
	Accounts. 1902-3	22	3	26	3	33			...	8	1,30	.	2,31
Extraordinary Items.	Accounts 1901-2	6	...			..		..	.	..			6
	Budget 1902-3	.	.	..	.	..		...	...		1		1
	Revised 1902-3		..			..			..				
	Accounts 1902-3	1	.		.	..	..		..	..		15,31	15,32
Other Items	Accounts 1901-2	16	5	14	5	56	27	21		70	56	.	2,70
	Budget . 1902-3	32	3	29	3	84	31	28	1	79	65	.	3,55
	Revised . 1902-3	3,47	26	2,12	13	91	37	17	1	87	1,60	15,41	25,32
	Accounts. 1902-3	2,87	27	5,51	16	1,91	61	32	15	1,35	90	8	14,19
TOTAL IN RUPEES.	Accounts. 1901-2	2 48	5,70	4,00	59	3,10	2,85	2,38	6	5,38	18,86	..	45,40
	Budget . 1902-3	1,52	1,49	6,39	73	3,61	1,74	5,48	21	5,67	19 71		46,55
	Revised . 1902-3	7 63	1,75	5,04	96	3,45	3,38	5,07	20	6,30	30,59	16,45	80,82
	Accounts. 1902-3	6,52	1,17	8,63	99	4,56	3,02	5,51	40	6,44	30,74	16,51	85,09

		Total India, equivalent in Sterling	England.	Total, including England
		£	£	£
TOTAL IN STERLING	Accounts. 1901-2	302,6	20,2	322,8
	Budget . 1902-3	310,3	19,5	329,8
	Revised . 1902-3	538,8	25,3	564,1
	Accounts. 1902-3	567,3	25,5	592,8

Section E,—MISCELLANEOUS—*concluded.*

32—Miscellaneous—*concluded,*

		India	Central Provinces	Burma	Assam	Bengal	U P of Agra and Oudh	Punjab	N W Frontier Province.	Madras	Bombay	Berar	TOTAL.
Excess over Budget Grant	Imperial	5,01	.	..	12	.	13	3	14	13		16,07	21,63
	Provincial		.	2,27	14	1,10	1,75	..	5	64	11,08	44	17,47
Excess sanctioned by Imperial Government	Imperial	08	...		11	...	...		..	...		16,07	17,16
	Provincial		.	..		...		..	...	.	..	26	26
Excess sanctioned by Local Government	Provincial			2,27	14	1,10	1 75		5	64	27		6 40
Excess awaiting sanction of the Imperial Government	Imperial	4,03			1		13	3	14	13		18	4,74
	Provincial					..					10,81		10,81

187. The Indian expenditure exceeded the Budget Estimate, and the actuals of the previous year, by 38,54 and 39,69, respectively The excesses included Berar figures to the extent of 16,51.

188 Under *Allowances and Rewards*, the excess in India (8) was due to a large number of officers having passed language examinations in Baluchistan. Under *Remittance Charges*, there were excesses in India (37), due chiefly to the loss incurred by Government on account of the payment of arrears of tribute payable to Holkar, in Government rupees, in Assam (11), to the movement of uncurrent coins to collecting depots for remittance to the Mint, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (11), and Madras (12), to the frequent movements of coin These excesses were partly counterbalanced by decreases in Bengal (13), due to large withdrawals of treasury surpluses by means of supply bills, and in Bombay (17), to less remittances to other provinces and to famine districts. Under *Petty Establishments*, the only noticeable variation was in Burma (3,12), where owing to the Kheddah Department having been formally transferred to the Civil Department from 1st October 1902, the provision was not utilized in full This saving was counterbalanced to the extent of 33 in the Punjab, owing mainly to the debit to this head of the cost of furniture for the Circuit House at Delhi Under *Special Commissions of Enquiry*, there was an excess in India (1,99), owing mainly to the expenditure in connection with the Indian Universities Commission, Industrial Education Conference, Furniture Committee, Police Commission, and Malkowal Commission, while those in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (12), Madras (24) and Bombay (12), represent charges connected with the Police Commission. Under *Irrecoverable Loans written off*, the excesses in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (1,45), and Bombay (10,80), were wholly on account, of remissions of *taccavi* advances, and that in Bengal (12), on account of writes off of zamindary embankment advances, while the savings in the Central Provinces (60) and the Punjab (49), represent less remissions by Government than was budgetted for. Under *Other Items*, there were excesses in all the provinces. In India, the excess was due to a special refund of Suitors' Fund Deposits, and charges in connection with the visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught; in the Central Provinces and Burma, to the change in the adjustment of contributions to Municipalities for deficit balances, from Civil Works to this head and to the Coronation festivities, in Assam, to the Coronation festivities entirely ; in Bengal chiefly to the write-off, under the orders of the Government of India, of the irrecoverable amount misappropriated by the late Commissioner of Sunderbans ; in Madras, to the repairing charges of the fishery vessel *Margarita* and the Coronation festivities, of which payments made in connection with the release of civil debtors form the greater portion ; and in Bombay, mainly to the Coronation Celebration charges.

189. In England, there was an excess of £6,0 over the Budget Estimate, which was chiefly due to increased expenditure on the Insignia of Indian Orders.

Section F.—FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE.

1901-2. Accounts. R		1902-3 Budget R	1902-3 Revised R	1902-3 Accounts R
1,31,93	EXPENDITURE— India (Rupee figures) . .	1,48,55	1,47,78	1,46,95
£		£	£	£
879,5	Equivalent in Sterling . .	990,3	985,2	979 7
5,0	England	1,0	3,0	2,9
884,5	TOTAL . . .	991,3	988,2	982,6

190 When the Budget Estimate was framed, the only provinces where famine conditions prevailed, were Ajmer-Merwara under India, the Punjab and Bombay, for which a provision of 63,48 was accordingly made, while 13,93 was assigned to the Construction of Protective Irrigation Works, £8,7 set apart for the Construction of Railways, and 71,14 reserved for the Reduction or Avoidance of Debt. Owing, however, to the cessation of the famine in Bombay and the Punjab, the expenditure on Famine Relief fell short of the Budget, while that on Construction of Protective Irrigation Works, also showed a saving The result was an increase in the amount available for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt The increase would have been greater, but for an increase in the charges for Construction of Protective Railways.

191. The following statement shows the total amount chargeable to this grant, and its distribution:—

Famine Relief and Insurance.

1901-2 Accounts R		1902-3 Budget R	1902-3 Revised R	1902-3 Accounts R
79,36	33. Famine Relief	63,48	47,03	48,23
...	34 Construction of Protective Railways . .	.	1,54	24
9,87	35. Construction of Protective Irrigation Works . .	13,93	15,51	13,77
42,70	36. Reduction or Avoidance of Debt . .	71,14	83,70	84,71
1,31,93	TOTAL	1,48,55	1,47,78	1,46,95
£		£	£	£
879,5	Equivalent in Sterling	990,3	985,2	979,7
5,0	England	1,0	3,0	2 9
884 5	TOTAL	991,3	988,2	982,6

Railway Revenue Account.

115,5	Net charges on account of Bengal-Nagpur Railway .	8,7	11,8	17,4
115,5	TOTAL .	8,7	11,8	17,4
1,000,0	GRAND TOTAL .	1,000,0	1,000,0	1,000,0

33.—Famine Relief.

1901-2. Accounts. R		1902-3 Budget R	1902-3 Revised R	1902-3 Accounts R
25	India	1,88	2,72	5,80
54	Central Provinces	..	2,60	2,25
7	Assam	.	...	..
7	Bengal	.		.
1	United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	...	1	2
27	Punjab	13,60	20	17
49	Madras	...	...	
77,66	Bombay	48,00	41,50	39,99
79,36	TOTAL .	63,48	47,03	48,23
£		£	£	£
529,1	Equivalent in Sterling	423,2	313,5	321,5
1	England	.	...	..
529,2	TOTAL .	423,2	313,5	321,5

Section F.—FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE—*continued.*

33.—Famine Relief.—*concluded.*

192. The expenditure in India was less than the Budget Estimate by 15,25. The saving was contributed by the Punjab and Bombay and was due to the termination of famine Nevertheless, gratuitous relief was continued in Bombay longer than was anticipated The amounts spent by the Native States of Bundi and Merwar on the earth-work of the Bunan-Ajmer-Merwara Railway and debited to Government (*vide* G I F D No 3182-A, dated the 3rd June 1903), represent mainly the excess in India The re-appearance of famine conditions necessitated some expenditure in the Central Provinces The excesses of 66 (Imperial, civil) in the Central Provinces and 1 (Provincial, civil) in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh were sanctioned, and the excess of 3,78 (Imperial, civil) in India awaits sanction.

34.—CONSTRUCTION OF PROTECTIVE RAILWAYS.

1901-2 Accounts R			Budget R	1902-3 Revised R	Accounts R
	Madras	Bellary-Royadrug Railway		1,54	8
		Hospet-Kotturi Railway			8
		Tirupatur Krishnagiri Railway			5
		Morappur-Dharmapuri Railway			3
				1,54	24
£		Equivalent in Sterling	£	£ 10,3	£ 1,6

The excess of 21 (Imperial) in Madras was covered by additional grant

Railway Revenue Account

193. The amount representing the net charge on the Revenues on account of the Bengal Nagpur Railway against the grant for Famine Relief and Insurance is as follows —

1901-2 Accounts £		Budget £	1902-3 Revised £	Accounts £
115,5	Net charge on account of Bengal-Nagpur Railway	8,7	11,8	17,4
115,5	TOTAL	8,7	11,8	17,4

35.—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works.

1901-2 Accounts R		Budget R	1902-3 Revised R	Accounts R
1,15	INDIA	1,28	1,66	1,45
	CENTRAL PROVINCES—			
	Khyrbandh Tank	.	27	25
1,74	Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept	40	3,23	1,57
	BENGAL—			
82	Dhaka Canal	1,21	85	84
1,55	Tribeni Canal	5,74	2,85	2,71
17	Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept	.	6	4
	UNITED PROVINCES—			
20	Betwa Canal	1,10	31	31
47	Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept		9	13
	PUNJAB—			
—9	Swat River Canal	...	...	...
16	Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept	5	..	..
	NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—			
7	Swat River Canal	60	32	29
	MADRAS—			
50	Rushikulya project	70	40	58
56	Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept	..	1,60	1,94
	BOMBAY—			
1	Nira Canal	13	4	2
2	Mhaswad tank	12	6	5
1	Chankapur tank	64	...	..
1,46	Shetphal tank	75	1,35	1,29
58	Maladevi tank	1,21	58	57
49	Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept	...	1,84	1,73
9,87	TOTAL INDIA	13,93	15,51	13,77
£ 65,8	Equivalent in Sterling	£ 92,9	£ 103,4	£ 91,9
4,9	EXPENDITURE IN ENGLAND	1,0	3,0	2,9
70,7	GRAND TOTAL	93,9	106,4	94,8

Section F.—FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE—*concluded.*

35.—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works—*concluded.*

194 The actuals of the year exceeded those of the previous year by R3,90, due chiefly to larger expenditure on the Tribeni Canal in Bengal, and to the cost of investigating Irrigation projects in Madras and Bombay. The difference between the actuals and the Budget Estimate is small.

36.—Reduction or Avoidance of Debt.

1901-2 Accounts		1902-3 Budget	1902-3 Revised	1902-3 Accounts.
R		R	R	R
42,70	India	71,14	83,70	84,71
£		£	£	£
284,6	Equivalent in Sterling	474,2	558,0	564,7

195. The charge under this head, represents as usual, the balance of the Famine Insurance grant, left after meeting the expenditure on the relief of famine and the construction of Protective works.

Section H.—RAILWAYS.

196 The following is a general statement of the Revenue Account, taking the gross figures for Guaranteed Railways instead of the net figures shown in the Finance and Revenue Accounts:—

	State Railways	Guaranteed Railways.	1902-3 Subsidized Companies.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.
	R	R	R	R	R
GROSS RECEIPTS—					
India	28,70,61	2,82,67	4,83	...	31,58,11
	£	£	£	£	£
Equivalent in Sterling .	19,137,4	1,884,5	32,2	...	21,054,1
England . .	2	.	17,9	..	18,1
TOTAL RECEIPTS .	9,137,6	1,884,5	50,1	..	21,072,2
CHARGES.	R	R	R	R	R
INDIA—					
Working Expenses . .	14,30,04	1,40,74	..		15,70,78
Surplus Profits . .	44,04	13,33	...	.	57,37
Interest . . .	5,02,05	1,25	...	...	5,03,30
Land and Supervision .	...	−95	6,33	.	5,38
Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure . . .	.	...	...	8,84	8,84
TOTAL INDIA	19,76,13	1,54,37	6,33	8,84	21,45,67
	£	£	£	£	£
Equivalent in Sterling .	13,174,2	1,029,2	42,2	58,9	14,304,5
ENGLAND—	£	£	£	£	£
Interest	2,512,6	1,026,9	...	...	3,539,5
Annuities . . .	2,999,2		...	...	2,999,2
TOTAL ENGLAND	5,511,8	1,026,9	...	...	6,538,7
TOTAL CHARGES	18,686,0	2,056,1	42,2	58,9	20,843,2
NET GAIN OR LOSS TO GOVERNMENT—					
	£	£	£	£	£
1902-1903 . . .	+ 451,6	*−171,6*	+ 7,9	*− 58,9*	+ 229,0
1901-1902 . . .	+1,154,6	*−249,2*	+20,3	*− 79,1*	+ 846,6
1900-1901 . . .	+ 819,4	*−451,7*	+5,5	*− 48,1*	+ 325,1
1899-1900 . . .	+ 747,1	*−617,1*	*−10,7*	*− 42,6*	+ 76,7
1898-1899 . . .	*− 165,4*	*−378,4*	*−40,2*	*− 36,2*	*− 620,2*
	R	R	R	R	R
1898-1899 . . .	*− 25,57*	*−57,19*	*−6,02*	*− 5,43*	*− 94,21*

197. These figures show that the net result of the working of all Railways was a gain of £229,0 after meeting all charges for interest, annuities, etc., which, compared with the gain in the previous year, shows a falling-off of £617,6 or R92,64. Under Receipts there was a decrease of £11,5 or R1,72 due mainly to a large falling-off in coal traffic on the East Indian Railway and in grain and seed traffic on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, while there were small increases on some other lines. The total charges were larger by £606,1 or R90,91, of which R65,64 consists of an increase in working expenses due chiefly to heavy repairs and renewals of stock and maintenance of way and works consequent on the heavy strain of the previous year and £247,2 or R37,08 represents higher charges for Interest and Annuity due to the increased Capital employed in the construction of railways.

Section H.—RAILWAYS—RECEIPTS.

1901-2. Accounts. R		1902-3 Budget. R	1902-3 Revised. R	1902-3 Accounts R
	RECEIPTS—			
30,33,21	India	29,92,22	30,01,24	30,17,37
£		£	£	£
20,221,4	Equivalent in Sterling	19,948,2	20,008,3	20,115,8
4,6	England	1,2	18,1	18,1
20,226,0	TOTAL	19,949,4	20,026,4	20,133,9

198. The following are the items comprised in this group, particulars of which are given in the succeeding statements :—

1901-2 Accounts R		1902-3 Budget R	1902-3 Revised R	1902-3 Accounts R
	India—			
28,91,10	State Railways (gross)	28,37,50	28,59,10	28,70,61
1,37,25	Guaranteed Companies (net)	1,49,00	1,37,05	1,41,93
4,86	Subsidized Companies	5,72	5,09	4,83
30,33,21	TOTAL INDIA	29,92,22	30,01,24	30,17,37
£		£	£	£
20,221,4	Equivalent in Sterling	19,948,2	20,008,3	20,115,8
	England—			
3,2	State Railways (gross)	2	2	2
1,4	Subsidized Companies	1,0	17,9	17,9
4,6	TOTAL ENGLAND	1,2	18,1	18,1
20,226,0	GRAND TOTAL	19,949,4	20,026,4	20,133,9

199. *State Railways* :—The gross receipts under India for the year 1902-03 show a falling-off compared with the actuals of the previous year, of 20,49. The variations on the more important railways were as under :—

Increases (+)		Decreases (—)	
Eastern Bengal	5,08	East Indian	36,52
Oudh and Rohilkhand	6	Rajputana-Malwa	31,25
Bengal-Nagpur	10,01	North Western	8,37
Bengal and North-Western	2,40		
Indian Midland	6,37		
Southern Mahratta	8,49		
South Indian	5,37		
Burma Railways	4,34		
Great Indian Peninsula	9,23		
Other State Railways—Imperial	3,93		
„ Provincial	2		
„ Local	35		
	55,65		76,14

Net decrease 20,49

200. It will be seen from the above that there was an improvement in the earnings of all the more important railway systems with the exception of the East Indian, Rajputana-Malwa and North-Western Railways. The decreases on these lines were due,—on the East Indian Railway (36,52) to the abnormal depression in the coal trade and the introduction during the year of a lower coal tariff; on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway (31,25) to a

Section H —RAILWAYS—RECEIPTS—*continued*

heavy decline in goods traffic, chiefly in grain and pulse, following on the cessation of the special famine conditions of the preceding three years; and on the North-Western Railway (8,37) to smaller exports of grain and seed to Europe and the coast ports of the Bombay Presidency. The principal increases were due —on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway (10,01) to general development of traffic and the opening of the Midnapur-Jherriah Branch; on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway (9,23) to an improvement in coaching traffic connected with the Delhi Coronation Durbar, and general development of goods traffic; on the Southern Mahratta Railway (8,49) to an improvement in passenger traffic attributable to the withdrawal of plague precautionary measures and the installation of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore and larger traffic in cotton and seeds, on the Indian Midland Railway (6,37) to the special traffic connected with the Delhi Durbar and the more favourable wheat and cotton crops, on the South Indian Railway (5,37) to the opening of the Pamban Branch, on the Eastern Bengal Railway (5,08) to a larger flow of pilgrim traffic to Puri *viâ* the Bengal-Nagpur Railway route, and on the Burma Railways (4,34) to an increase in 3rd class passenger fares and the steady demand for Burma paddy.

201. Compared with the Budget Estimate there was a net gain of 33,11 made up of the following gains and losses .—

Gains (+)		Losses (—)	
Eastern Bengal	5,22	East Indian	35,89
North Western	28,16	Rajputana-Malwa	25,06
Oudh and Rohilkhand	5,27	Other Railways—Imperial	1,20
Bengal-Nagpur	38	„ Local	28
Bengal and North-Western	2,20		
Indian Midland	10,11		
Southern Mahratta	3,62		
South Indian	3,05		
Burma Railways	1,67		
Great Indian Peninsula	35,86		
	95,54		62,43

Net gain 33,11

202. The principal gains were due—on the North Western Railway (28,16) to the anticipated falling-off in the abnormal grain and seed traffic of the previous year having only partly been realised and to the special traffic connected with the Delhi Coronation Durbar and the Hardwar Fair having exceeded expectations, on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway (5,27) to an over-estimate of the anticipated falling-off in goods traffic, and on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway (35,86) to the revival of coaching traffic beyond expectations and the unusually favourable cotton and seed crops. The variations on the other lines were due generally to the same causes as account for the variations compared with the actuals of the previous year.

203. *Guaranteed Railways.*—The total net receipts exceeded those of the previous year by 4,68 made up of an increase of 5,12 on the Madras Railway due mainly to the steady growth of 3rd class passenger traffic, an increase of 72 on the Extensions due to the larger mean mileage worked, and a decrease of 1,16 on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway due chiefly to a falling-off in goods traffic under grain and seeds and to a larger share of the joint working expenses of the system falling against the Railway. The total net receipts fell short of the Budget Estimate by 7,07 made up of decreases of 8,13 and 93 respectively on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway and Madras Railway Extensions, and an increase of 1,99 on the Madras Railway main line. These variations were due generally to the causes enumerated above and to an over-estimate of the mean mileage of the Extensions that would be open for traffic during the year.

Section H.—RAILWAYS—RECEIPTS—*continued*

XXVI and 38.—State Railways—Gross Receipts and Working Expenses.

Accounts, 1901-2 Gross Receipts	Accounts, 1901-2 Working Expenses	Accounts, 1901-2 Net	Capital Outlay to 31st March 1903	Railways	Budget, 1902-3 Gross Receipts	Budget, 1902-3 Working Expenses	Budget, 1902-3 Net	Revised, 1902-3 Gross Receipts	Revised, 1902-3 Working Expenses	Revised, 1902-3 Net	Accounts, 1902-3 Gross Receipts	Accounts, 1902-3 Working Expenses	Accounts, 1902-3 Net
R	R	R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
				INDIA—									
				IMPERIAL									
7,10,63	2,39,64	4,70,99	60,09,80	East Indian	7,10,00	2,37,00	4,73,00	6,70,00	2,41,69	4,28,31	6,74,11	2,40,91	4,33,20
1,70,14	87,19	82,95	15,02,56	Eastern Bengal	1,70,00	92,00	78,00	1,75,00	89,00	86,00	1,75,22	88,84	86,38
2,81,19	1,30,18	1,51,01	15,76,42	Rajputana-Malwa (a)	2,75,00	1,30,00	1,45,00	2,45,50	1,19,00	1,26,50	2,49,94	1,18,31	1,31,63
4,26,53	2,22,52	2,04,01	56,70,78	North-Western	3,90,00	2,15,00	1,75,00	4,18,00	2,40,00	1,78,00	4,18,16	2,42,94	1,75,22
1,35,21	65,84	69,37	18,06,95	Oudh & Rohilkhand	1,30,00	65,00	65,00	1,34,00	67,00	67,00	1,35,27	65,35	69,92
1,35,37	70,87	64,50	23,56,69	Bengal-Nagpur	1,45,00	73,00	72,00	1,46,00	73,58	72,42	1,45,38	73,90	71,48
99,80	74,10	25,70	(b)5,00,20	Bengal and North-Western and Tirhoot	1,00,00	77,00	23,00	1,01,50	79,10	22,10	1,02,20	80,27	21,93
83,74	40,22	43,52	10,72,88	Indian Midland	80,00	38,40	41,60	92,00	45,93	46,07	90,11	46,17	43,94
57,13	40,60	16,53	9,03,21	Southern Mahratta	62,00	43,95	18,05	65,50	40,75	24,75	65,62	41,18	24,44
1,03,68	49,35	54,33	9,61,34	South Indian	1,06,00	55,00	51,00	1,06,50	48,00	58,50	1,09,05	45,76	63,29
1,22,33	69,44	52,89	12,86,27	Burma	1,25,00	67,00	58,00	1,25,00	71,81	53,19	1,26,07	72,63	54,04
4,26,63	2,03,03	2,23,60	41,21,09	Great Indian Peninsula	4,00,00	1,92,00	2,08,00	4,37,50	2,18,57	2,18,93	4,35,86	2,21,23	2,14,63
27,52,38	12,92,98	14,59,40	2,78,61,19	TOTAL	26,93,00	12,85,35	14,07,65	27,16,50	13,34,73	13,81,77	27,27,59	13,37,49	13,90,10
				OTHER RAILWAYS, IMPERIAL									
			1,15,26	Tinnevelly-Quilon	1,30	68	62	70	30	40	70	30	40
4,01	2,45	1,56	40,45	Jodhpur Hyderabad (British Section)	4,80	2,50	2,30	5,15	2,90	2,25	5,05	2,91	2,14
39	25	14	2,37	Palanpur-Deesa	40	28	12	35	26	9	32	25	7
2,93	1,49	1,44	29,64	Bhopal	2,95	1,40	1,55	3,60	1,76	1,84	3,46	1,75	1,71
6,99	4,33	2,66	15,27	Warora Colliery	7,00	4,40	2,60	6,70	4,40	2,30	6,75	4,45	2,30
2,64	1,20	1,44	11,63	Bezwada Extension	2,95	1,16	1,79	2,85	1,50	1,35	3,02	1,49	1,53
20,92	16,96	3,96	11,35,34	Assam-Bengal	23,00	16,50	6,50	21,00	18,50	2,50	21,10	18,62	2,40
13,93	7,40	6,53	1,31,68	Bengal Central	14,00	7,34	6,66	13,15	7,62	5,53	13,25	7,72	5,53
13,87	6,52	7,35	1,13,09	Lucknow-Bareilly	14,00	6,46	7,54	14,25	6,80	7,45	14,54	6,77	7,77
4,37	3,10	1,27	59,05	Guntakal-Mysore Frontier	4,20	2,90	1,30	4,00	2,90	1,70	4,72	2,93	1,79
14,05	10,26	3,79	1,57,85	Mysore	14,00	9,50	4,50	16,30	10,50	5,80	16,42	10,49	5,93
46,90	25,13	21,77	6,15,30	North-East line, Madras Railway	47,00	24,00	23,00	45,00	27,00	18,00	44,54	30,07	14,47
1,62	73	89	27,51	Brahmaputra-Sultanpur	1,82	82	1,00	2,40	1,08	1,32	2,41	1,08	1,33
2,27	1,14	1,13	20,21	Hardwar-Dehra	2,60	1,30	1,30	2,50	1,25	1,25	2,54	1,27	1,27
1,34,89	80,96	53,93	24,80,65	TOTAL OTHER RAILWAYS, IMPERIAL	1,40,02	79,24	60,78	1,38,55	86,77	51,78	1,38,82	90,10	48,72
28,87,27	13,73,94	15,13,33	3,03,41,84	TOTAL	28,33,02	13,64,59	14,68,43	28,55,05	14,21,50	14,33,55	28,66,41	14,27,59	14,38,82
				Surplus Profits and share of net earnings, etc.									
.	1,79	—1,79	.	Bengal-Nagpur					42	—42		42	—42
	1,93	—1,93		Indian Midland					7	—7		7	—7
.	21,87	—21,87		East Indian		23,00	—23,00		20,31	—20,31		20,54	—20,54
	14	—14		Rajputana-Malwa (a)	.							6	—6
	1,61	—1,61		Bengal Central		1,66	—1,66		1,38	—1,38		1,42	—1,42
	1,18	—1,18		Lucknow-Bareilly		1,04	—1,04		70	—70		73	—73
.	4,33	—4,33		Southern Mahratta		4,55	—4,55		5,75	—5,75		5,81	—5,81
.	1,02	—1,02		Mysore		1,00	—1,00		1,50	—1,50		1,40	—1,40
..	6,15	—6,15		South Indian		5,00	—5,00		5,50	—5,50		5,53	—5,53
	4,42	—4,42		Burma		4,50	—4,50		4,69	—4,69		4,69	—4,69
...	2,72	—2,72		Great Indian Peninsula		1,75	—1,75	.	2,03	—2,03		2,93	—2,93
	9	—9		Brahmaputra-Sultanpur	...	8	—8	.	22	—22		23	—23
	11	—11		Hardwar-Dehra	.	20	—20		20	—20	...	21	—21
..	47,36	—47,36	.	TOTAL SURPLUS PROFITS, ETC		42,78	—42,78		43,67	—43,67		44,04	—44,04
28,87,27	14,21,30	14,65,97	3,03,41,84	TOTAL IMPERIAL	28,33,02	14,07,37	14,25,65	28,55,05	14,65,17	13,89,88	28,66,41	14,71,63	13,94,78
				PROVINCIAL.									
83	84	—1	9,04	Jorhat	88	75	13	85	88	—3	88	83	5
3	8	—5		Cherra-Companyganj									
86	92	—6	9,04	TOTAL PROVINCIAL	88	75	13	85	88	3	88	83	5
				LOCAL									
2,97	1,63	1,34	41,68	Mayavaram-Mutupet	3,60	2,13	1,47	3,20	1,67	1,53	3,32	1,62	1,70
28,91,10	14,23,85	14,67,25	3,03,92,56	TOTAL INDIA	28,37,50	14,10,25	14,27,25	28,59,10	14,67,72	13,91,38	28,70,61	14,74,08	13,96,53
£	£	£	£		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
19,274,0	9,492,3	9,781,7	202,617,1	Equivalent in Sterling	18,916,7	9,401,7	9,515,0	19,060,7	9,784,8	9,275,9	19,137,4	9,827,3	9,310
				England—									
2		2		East Indian	2		-	2		2	2	...	
3,0	.	3,0		Indian Midland					.	.			..
19,277,2	9,492,3	9,784,9	202,617,1	GRAND TOTAL	18,916,9	9,401,7	9,515,2	19,060,9	9,784,8	9,276,1	19,137,6	9,827,2	9,310,4

N 2

(a) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda Railway.
(b) Outlay on Tirhoot Railway.

Section H.—RAILWAYS—RECEIPTS—*continued.*

STATE RAILWAYS—IMPERIAL.

East Indian Railway.

1901-2. Accounts R		1902-3. Budget R	1902-3. Revised. R	1902-3. Accounts. R
	EARNINGS—			
2,07,56	Coaching	2,11,44	2,08,00	2,09,68
4,91,07	Goods	4,87,47	4,51,23	4,57,92
12,03	Miscellaneous and Suspense	11,12	10,80	6,54
7,10,66	TOTAL	7,10,03	6,70,03	6,74,14

204 The receipts for 1902-3 show a falling-off of 36,52 compared with the actuals of the previous year The decrease occurred under *Goods* traffic and was due mainly to the abnormal depression in the coal trade and partly to a lower coal tariff having been introduced in August 1902 The decrease of 35,89 compared with the Budget Estimate was due mainly to the same causes.

Eastern Bengal Railway.

1901-2 Accounts R		1902-3 Budget. R	1902-3 Revised. R	1902-3 Accounts R
	EARNINGS—			
56,83	Coaching	58,00	60,70	61,72
1,01,02	Goods	1,00,95	1,02,46	1,00,46
12,29	Miscellaneous and Suspense	11,05	11,84	13,04
1,70,14	TOTAL	1,70,00	1,75,00	1,75,22

205 Compared with the actuals of the previous year there was an improvement in receipts of 5,08, due mainly to the flow of pilgrim traffic to Puri that followed on the opening of the Howrah route *viâ* the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, and to larger movements of pilgrims in connection with certain bathing festivals held in April 1902 The opening of new stations on the Kaunia-Dhubri Extension, extensive through-bookings with the Bengal and North-Western Railway *viâ* Katihar, and development of cooly and fish traffic contributed to the increase. The same causes generally account for the increase of 5,22 compared with the Budget Estimate.

Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

1901-2. Accounts R		1902-3. Budget. R	1902-3. Revised. R	1902-3. Accounts. R
	EARNINGS—			
72,71	Coaching	70,00	72,00	72,55
2,05,68	Goods	2,01,00	1,69,00	1,70,49
2,80	Miscellaneous and Suspense	4,00	4,50	6,90
2,81,19	TOTAL	2,75,00	2,45,50	2,49,94

206. Compared with the actuals of the previous year the receipts show a falling-off of 31,25 due mainly to the heavy decline in Goods traffic, chiefly under grain and pulse, oil-seeds, sugar and salt, that followed on the cessation of the special famine conditions of the preceding three years, and to the diversion of traffic to the Jodhpur-Bikanir and Southern Punjab Railways. The decrease of 25,06 compared with the Budget Estimate was due generally to the same causes.

Section H.—RAILWAYS—RECEIPTS—*continued.*

North-Western Railway.

1901-2 Accounts R		1902-3 Budget R	Revised R	Accounts. R
	EARNINGS—			
1,33,44	Coaching	1,30,00	1,47,00	1,49,15
2,84,39	Goods	2,51,00	2,64,00	2,62,42
8,70	Miscellaneous and Suspense	9,00	7,00	6,59
4,26,53	TOTAL	3,90,00	4,18,00	4,18,16

207 Compared with the actuals of the previous year, there was a falling-off of 8,37, due mainly to smaller bookings of grain and seed for export to Europe and the coast ports of the Bombay Presidency, and to smaller imports of bounty-fed sugar The decrease on this account, was to some extent compensated for by an increase in Coaching traffic attendant on the Coronation Assemblage at Delhi and the Hardwar Fair and by the opening of the Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal and Khusalgarh Kohat Railways. Compared with the Budget Estimate, the actuals show an increase of 28,16. As noted in the last report, the year 1901-2 was a record year in the history of the North-Western Railway, and in framing the Budget Estimate, due allowance was made for a falling-off in the abnormal export traffic in grain and seeds. The anticipated falling-off was, however, only partly realized, and the increase in coaching traffic consequent on the Delhi Durbar and the Hardwar Fair, exceeded expectations.

Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

1901-2 Accounts R		1902-3 Budget. R	Revised R	Accounts. R
	EARNINGS—			
56,47	Coaching	54,50	5500	56,03
67,23	Goods	65,50	64,70	65,85
11,51	Miscellaneous and Suspense	10,00	14,30	13,39
1,35,21	TOTAL	1,30,00	1,34,00	1 35,27

208. The receipts for the year 1902-3, have more than equalled those of the previous year which were the best on record of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. This result would not have been attained, but for the special traffic connected with the Coronation Assemblage at Delhi, as, owing to the prevalence of plague, there was a large falling-off in ordinary traffic chiefly under grain, pulse and oil-seeds. The increase of 1,88 under *Miscellaneous and Suspense*, was due mainly to the adjustment of arrears of *Link* traffic exchanged with the Bengal and North-Western Railway, as explained in the note under that railway Compared with the Budget Estimate, the actuals show an increase of 5,27. Here, also, it was not considered prudent, at the time the Budget Estimate was framed, to expect a continuance of the abnormal traffic of the previous year.

Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

1901-2 Accounts. R		1902-3 Budget R	Revised R	Accounts. R
	EARNINGS—			
59,08	Coaching	63,25	57,95	57,85
70,60	Goods	75,50	79,65	79,46
5,69	Miscellaneous and Suspense	6,25	8,40	8,07
1,35,37	TOTAL	1,45,00	1,46,00	1,45,38

209. Compared with the actuals of the previous year, the receipts show an improvement of 10,01, due to general development of goods traffic, especially coal, and to the opening to traffic from 1st February 1903 of the Midnapur-Jherriah Branch. Compared with the Budget Estimate, there was a small increase of 38.

Section H.—RAILWAYS—RECEIPTS—*continued*

Bengal and North-Western and Tirhoot Railways.

1901-2 Accounts R		1902-3 Budget R	1902-3 Revised. R	1902-3 Accounts R
	EARNINGS—			
40,48	Coaching	41,30	43,58	44,13
48,06	Goods	49,13	48,70	49,20
11,26	Miscellaneous and Suspense	9,57	9,22	8,87
99,80	TOTAL	1,00,00	1,01,50	1,02,20

210. The receipts were better than those of the previous year by 2,40, due to development of traffic on the newly-opened extensions, and to general improvement in both passenger and goods traffic of the combined system. The decrease of 2,39 under *Miscellaneous and Suspense*, was mainly due to the adjustment of arrears of *Link* traffic exchanged with the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. The same causes generally account for the increase of 2,20, compared with the Budget Estimate.

Indian Midland Railway

1901-2 Accounts R		1902-3 Budget R	1902-3 Revised R	1902-3 Accounts R
	EARNINGS—			
26,98	Coaching	25,80	31,00	30,85
64,22	Goods	61,30	69,50	67,17
1,32	Miscellaneous and Suspense	1,40	1,10	1,92
92,52	TOTAL	88,50	1,01,60	99,94
8,78	*Deduct*—Bhopal Railway earnings	*8,50*	*9,60*	*9,83*
83,74	Net Indian Midland Railway proper	80,00	92,00	90,11

211. The increase of 6,37, compared with the actuals of the previous year, was due to an improvement in both Coaching and Goods traffic, attributable mainly to the Delhi Coronation Durbar, and to more favourable wheat and cotton crops. The increase of 10,11 compared with the Budget Estimate, was due mainly to the same causes.

Southern Mahratta Railway.

1901-2 Accounts R		1902-3 Budget R	1902-3 Revised R	1902-3 Accounts. R
	EARNINGS—			
19,48	Coaching	19,05	23,25	23,00
36,27	Goods	41,65	41,05	40,74
1,38	Miscellaneous and Suspense	1,30	1,20	1,88
57,13	TOTAL	62,00	65,50	65,62

212. Compared with the actuals of the previous year, there was an improvement in receipts of 8,49, of which 3,52 occurred under *Coaching* and 4,47 under *Goods* traffic. The increase in *Coaching* traffic is attributable to the withdrawal of plague-precautionary measures, the adoption of increased 3rd class passenger fares by mail trains, and the enhancement of 1st and 2nd class passenger fares. The increase was largely contributed to by the special traffic connected with the Coronation Assemblage at Delhi, and the Installation of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore. Under *Goods*, the increase of 4,47 was due to general improvement in traffic, especially under cotton and seeds following on the agricultural prosperity of the year. The same causes generally account for the increase of 3,62 compared with the Budget Estimate.

Section H.—RAILWAYS—RECEIPTS—*continued*

South Indian Railway.

1901-2. Accounts R		1902-3 Budget. R	Revised. R	Accounts R
	EARNINGS—			
52,91	Coaching	54,00	58,00	58,99
48,23	Goods	49,75	47,25	48,47
2,54	Miscellaneous and Suspense	2,25	1,25	1,59
1,03,68	TOTAL	1,06,00	1,06,50	1,09,05

213 Compared with the actuals of the previous year, the receipts were better by 5,37, due mainly to an improvement in Coaching traffic consequent on a favourable season for passengers, and to the opening for public traffic, of the Pamban Branch in August 1902. The increase of 3,05 compared with the Budget Estimate, is attributable generally to the same causes

Burma Railways.

1901-2 Accounts R		1902-3 Budget R	Revised R	Accounts R
	EARNINGS—			
54,67	Coaching	56,50	57,00	57,99
64,84	Goods	66,0	65,50	66 24
2,82	Miscellaneous and Suspense	2,50	2 50	2,44
1,22,33	TOTAL	1,25,00	1,25,00	1,26,67

214. Compared with the actuals of the previous year, which were the highest on record of the Burma Railways, the receipts for 1902-3 show an improvement of 4,34 Under *Coaching*, there was an increase of 3,32, mainly in 3rd class passenger fares, the result of continued development of traffic on the old sections of the line, and the opening up of new extensions, while *Goods* traffic was better by 1,40 owing to the steady demand for Burma paddy in Indian and other markets Compared with the Budget Estimate, the increase of 1,67 was due generally to the same causes

Great Indian Peninsula Railway

1901-2 Accounts R		1902-3 Budget R	Revised R	Accounts R
	EARNINGS—			
1,00,70	Coaching	96,75	1,07,80	1,08,83
3,23,57	Goods	3,00,00	3,26,00	3,23,68
2,36	Miscellaneous and Suspense	3,25	3,70	3,35
4,26,63	TOTAL	4,00,00	4,37,50	4,35,86

215. Compared with the actuals of the previous year, the receipts show an improvement of 9,23, mainly under Coaching traffic connected with the Delhi Durbar, but due also to general development of traffic consequent on the cessation of famine During the earlier months of the year, there was a decline in Goods traffic chiefly under grain and seeds from Upper India, but the fall on this account was more than compensated by a favourable cotton crop, and a large business in seed at the close of the year. Compared with the Budget Estimate, there was an increase of 35,86, due to the revival of Coaching traffic beyond expectations, and the unusually favourable cotton and seed crops, to which may be added the special traffic connected with the Coronation Durbar.

Section H.—RAILWAYS—RECEIPTS—*continued*

Other State Railways—Imperial

1901-2 Accounts	1902-3 Budget	1902-3 Revised	1902-3 Accounts
R	R	R	R
1,34,89	1,40,02	1,38,55	1,38,82

216. Compared with the actuals of the previous year, there was a net increase in receipts of 3,93, made up of increases aggregating 7,28 and decreases of 3,35 The principal increases were, 237 on the Mysore Railway due to an improvement in Passenger traffic connected with the Delhi Durbar, and the installation of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, and to better traffic in cotton and seeds, 1,04 on the Jodhpur-Hyderabad Railway, due to general development of traffic, 79 on the Brahmaputra-Sultanpur Railway, owing to the line having been open for the full 12 months of the year, as against only 9 months in 1901-2, 70 on the Tinnevelly-Quilon Railway, due to the opening of the line in June 1902, 67 on the Lucknow-Bareilly Railway, due to larger receipts on account of *Link* traffic and supervision charges recoverable from the Powayan Steam Tramway, and 53 on the Bhopal State Railway, due to improved passenger traffic connected with the Delhi Durbar, and to better crops. The main decreases were, 2,36 on the North-East line, Madras Railway, due to the stoppage of traffic caused by breaches in the line consequent on heavy floods, and 68 on the Bengal Central Railway, due to a falling-off in jute traffic and in sundry receipts from hire of vehicles, etc, by foreign railways The actuals fell short of the Budget Estimate by 1,20 There were decreases aggregating 6,10, of which the principal were, 2,46 on the North-East line, Madras Railway, due to breaches in the line caused by heavy floods, 1,90 on the Assam-Bengal Railway owing to the development of traffic, allowed for in the Budget Estimate, not having been realised, 75 on the Bengal Central Railway, due to a falling-off in jute traffic and sundry receipts, and 60 on the Tinnevelly-Quilon Railway, owing to the opening of only 19 miles of line, as against 50 miles allowed for in the Budget Estimate The increases total 4,90 of which 2,42 occurred on the Mysore Railway, due to improved Passenger and Goods traffic as explained above, in the comparison with actuals of the previous year, 59 on the Brahmaputra-Sultanpur Railway, due to general development of traffic beyond that allowed for, in the Budget Estimate, 52 on the Guntakul-Mysore Frontier Railway, due to an improvement in cross traffic interchanged with the South Indian Railway, and 54 and 51 respectively on the Lucknow-Bareilly and Bhopal State Railways, attributable to the same causes as account for the increases compared with the actuals of the previous year

State Railways—Provincial.

1901-2 Accounts	1902-3 Budget	1902-3 Revised	1902-3 Accounts
R	R	R	R
86	88	85	88

217. These figures relate to the Jorhat Railway.

State Railways—Local.

1901-2 Accounts	1902-3 Budget	1902-3 Revised	1902-3 Accounts
R	R	R	R
2,97	3,60	3,20	3,32

218 These figures relate to the Mayavaram-Mutupet Railway

Section H.—RAILWAYS—RECEIPTS—*continued.*

XXVII.—Guaranteed Companies—Net Traffic Receipts.

Accounts, 1901-2			Guaranteed Railway Companies	Budget, 1902-3			Revised, 1902-3.			Accounts, 1902-3			Guaranteed interest, 1902-3	Percentage of working expenses on receipts
Gross Receipts	Working Expenses	Net.		Gross Receipts	Working Expenses	Net	Gross Receipts	Working Expenses	Net	Gross Receipts	Working Expenses	Net		
R	R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
1,55,00	71,97	83,03	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	1,65,00	75,00	90,00	1,56,00	78,00	78,00	1,60,1[illegible]	78,25	81,87	70,99	48 67
1,10,33	56,46	53,87	Madras .	1,14,00	57,00	57,00	1,18,00	60,00	58,00	1,20,68	61,69	58,99	84,29	51 12
57	22	35	Ditto Extensions	3,50	1,50	2,00	1,85	80	1,05	1,57	80	1,07		42 78
2,65,00	1,28,05	1,37,25	Total	2,82,50	1,33,50	1,49,00	2,75,85	1,38,80	1,37,05	2,82,07	1,40,74	1,41,93	1,55,28	49 73
£	£	£		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1,772,7	857,7	915,0	Equivalent in Sterling	1,883,4	890,0	993,4	1,839,0	925,3	913,7	1,8[illegible]1,5	938,3	946,2	1,035,2	

Gross Receipts

219 The receipts of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway were better than those of the previous year by 5,12, made up of an increase of 9,09 in net suspense transactions, due to smaller payments to foreign railways on account of through traffic and miscellaneous receipts, and a decrease of 3,97 under earnings, due to a falling-off in Goods traffic, chiefly under food-grains, oil-seeds, and carriage of coal for the Rajputana-Malwa Railway On the Madras Railway, the increase of 10,35 was due partly to the steady growth of 3rd class Passenger traffic and partly to the adjustment of arrear charges under the contract for working the North-East line Fluctuations in suspense, chiefly in through traffic transactions with the West Coast Extensions and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway contributed to the increase. The increase of 1,30 on the Extensions was due to the larger mean mileage open during the year and to general development of traffic. The same causes generally account for the variations from the Budget Estimate, with the exception of the decrease of 1,93 on the Madras Railway Extensions which was due to the mean mileage open during the year, having been considerably less, than was allowed for in the Estimate

Working Expenses.

220. The working expenses of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway exceeded those of the previous year by 6,28. This was due chiefly to the large fall in the earnings of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway (about 31,25 below last year's actuals) resulting in a larger proportion of the gross expenses of the entire system falling against the Company's section. Other factors which contributed to the increase were, the special credit in the accounts for 1901-2, in connection with the transfer of outlay on the Narbada Bridge Protective Works to Capital account, and the special debit of 2,41 in the year under review, on account of loss on timber in the Parel Workshops. The increase of 3,25, compared with the Budget Estimate, is attributable generally to the same causes. On the Madras Railway, the increases of 5,23 compared with the actuals of the previous year and 4,69, compared with the Budget Estimate, were due to larger repairs and renewals of permanent way and rolling stock The lapse of 70 from the Budget provision for the Madras Railway Extensions, follows on the smaller traffic worked.

Section H.—RAILWAYS—RECEIPTS—*concluded.*

XXVIII.—Subsidized Companies (Repayment of Advances of Interest).

1901-2 Accounts		1902-3 Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
	INDIA—			
R		R	R	R
4,29	Mysore Railway	3,66	2,77	2,53
57	Tinnevelly-Quilon Railway (Native State Section)	2,06	2,31	2,30
	Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway	..	1	...
4,86	TOTAL INDIA	5,72	5,09	4,83
£		£	£	£
32,4	Equivalent in Sterling	38,1	33,9	32,2
	ENGLAND—			
1,4	Rohilkhand Kumaon Railway	1,0	1,0	1,0
	Southern Punjab Railway	.	16,9	16,9
33,8	TOTAL	39,1	51,8	50,1

221 The credits under India, represent the amounts recoverable from the Mysore and Travancore Durbars and from the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway Company. The recovery from the Mysore Durbar, is in settlement of the net charge for interest paid to the Southern Mahratta Railway Company in connection with the Mysore Railway

222 The details of the amounts recoverable are given below:—

1901-2 Accounts		1902-3 Budget.	Revised	Accounts
	INDIA—			
R		R	R	R
	MYSORE RAILWAY—			
7,21	Interest on Capital	7,20	7,20	7,20
15	*Less*—Charge for interest borne by Government for the unexpended balance of the Capital retained in its hands	4	13	13
7,06		7,16	7,07	7,07
2,77	Net receipts	3,50	4,30	4,54
4,29	Net charge for interest recoverable from the Mysore Durbar	3,66	2,77	2,53

The recovery from the Travancore Durbar is on account of —

(i) interest on so much of the South Indian Railway debentures as has been raised for the Native State Section of the Tinnevelly-Quilon Railway, and

(ii) interest on Government advances, *i.e.*, on outlay in excess of the amount of debenture capital raised in respect of the section

The recovery due from the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway Company, represents interest and dividends on the shares aggregating R59,900 allotted to Government in respect of survey expenditure and the value of famine earthwork at normal rates, which is treated as a Government share in the undertaking. No recovery was made during the year under review

223. The credits under England represent the amounts received from the Rohilkhand-Kumaon and Southern Punjab Railway Companies, in settlement of the Government share of the surplus profits of those Railways

Section H.—RAILWAYS—EXPENSES.

1901-2 Accounts		1902-3 Budget	1902-3 Revised	1902-3 Accounts
R	EXPENDITURE—	R	R	R
19,44,45	India . . .	19,63,19	19,98,90	20,04,93
£		£	£	£
12,963,0	Equivalent in Sterling .	13,087,9	13,326,0	13,366,3
6,416,4	England .	6,566,6	6,539,8	6,538,7
19,379,4	TOTAL .	19,654,5	19,865,8	19,905,0

224. The actuals were greater than those of the previous year, by £525,5 and than the Budget Estimate, by £250,4. The following figures detail the expenditure under the several heads:—

1901-2 Accounts		1902-3 Budget	1902-3 Revised	1902-3 Accounts
R	STATE RAILWAYS—	R	R	R
	India—			
14,23,85	Working Expenses . .	14,10,25	14,67,72	14,74,08
4,55,52	Interest on Debt . .	4,71,86	4,72,44	4,72,78
22,72	Interest on Advances .	26,62	26,26	26,23
5,28	Interest on Capital Deposits	3,19	3,05	3,04
19,07,37	TOTAL INDIA .	19,11,92	19,69,47	19,76,13
£		£	£	£
12,715,8	Equivalent in Sterling .	12,746,1	13,129,8	13,174,3
	England—			
1,147,7	Interest on Debt . .	1,144,3	1,143,4	1,143,5
2,997,8	Annuities . .	2,999,7	2,999,2	2,999,2
218,9	Interest on Advances .	218,9	218,9	218,9
1,042,5	Interest on Capital Deposits	1,174,4	1,150,2	1,150,2
5,406,9	TOTAL ENGLAND .	5,537,3	5,511,7	5,511,8
18,122,7	TOTAL STATE RAILWAYS .	18,283,4	18,641,5	18,686,1
	GUARANTEED COMPANIES—			
R	India—	R	R	R
22,15	Surplus Profits, etc. .	22,64	12,70	12,39
1,05	Interest	1,63	1,02	1,25
23,20	TOTAL INDIA .	24,27	13,72	13,64
£		£	£	£
154,6	Equivalent in Sterling	161,8	91,5	90,9
	England—			
1,009,5	Interest	1,029,3	1,028,1	1,026,9
1,164,1	TOTAL GUARANTEED RAILWAYS	1,191,1	1,119,6	1,117,8
	SUBSIDIZED COMPANIES—			
R	India—	R	R	R
2,02	Land and Subsidy . .	17,99	7,30	6,33
£		£	£	£
13,5	Equivalent in Sterling .	119,9	48,7	42,2
R	MISCELLANEOUS RAILWAY	R	R	R
11,86	EXPENDITURE . .	9,01	8,41	8,84
£		£	£	£
79,1	Equivalent in Sterling .	60,1	56,0	58,9
19,379,4	GRAND TOTAL EXPENDITURE	19,654,5	19,865,8	19,905,0

Section H.—RAILWAYS—EXPENSES—*continued*

38.—State Railways—Working Expenses.

1901-2 Accounts		1902-3 Budget	Revised.	Accounts.
R		R	R	R
14,23,85	EXPENDITURE . .	14,10,25	14,67,72	14,74,08

225 The details of these amounts by individual railways, are given on page 99 An explanation of the variations, compared with the actuals of the previous year and the figures of the Budget Estimate, is given below Of the excess of 64,26 under *Imperial*, 58,71 has been sanctioned and 5,55 requires to be sanctioned Under *Provincial*, the excess of 8 in Assam has been sanctioned by the Local Government.

STATE RAILWAYS—IMPERIAL.

East Indian Railway.

1901-2 Accounts		1902-3 Budget	Revised	Accounts
R		R	R	R
	WORKING EXPENSES—			
70,44	Maintenance . . .	61,29	63,52	62,17
69,21	Locomotive	71,88	74,18	75,45
21,13	Carriage and Wagon . .	22,41	18,81	13,15
47,71	Traffic	47,69	50,00	49,43
31,15	General, Miscellaneous and Suspense . . .	33,73	35,18	40,71
2,39,64	TOTAL WORKING EXPENSES .	2,37,00	2,41,69	2,40,91
21,87	Share of Surplus profits paid to the Company, and contribution to Provident Fund	23,00	20,31	20,54
2,61,51	TOTAL	2,60,00	2,62,00	2,61,45

226. Compared with the actuals of the previous year, there was a net increase in working expenses of 1,27 Under *Maintenance*, there was a decrease of 8,27, due to smaller relaying operations and to a credit for the value of permanent-way material transferred to the Shikoabad-Farakhabad Railway. The increase of 6,24 under *Locomotive*, was due partly to adjustments on account of the value of English engines, previously charged for at local rates and partly to larger expenditure on renewals The decrease of 7,98 under *Carriage and Wagon*, was due mainly to a smaller programme of renewals consequent on the transfer of the workshops from Howrah to Lilloah, and to a special credit for value of scrap material returned to stores. The increase of 9,56 under *General Miscellaneous and Suspense*, is attributable chiefly to fluctuations in suspense, connected with the transfer in the previous year of survey expenditure to the head 41.—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure, and with debits for stores used on works for the Delhi Coronation Durbar Compared with the Budget Estimate, the increase of 3,91 was due chiefly to heavier expenditure under *Locomotive* and *Suspense*, attributable generally to the causes referred to in the above comparison with actuals of the previous year.

Eastern Bengal Railway.

1901-2. Accounts		1902-3 Budget.	Revised.	Accounts
R		R	R	R
	WORKING EXPENSES—			
19,63	Maintenance	21,80	21,43	21,26
23,81	Locomotive . . .	24,84	23,00	22,58
8,15	Carriage and Wagon	9,93	7,86	8,16
18,35	Traffic	18,00	18,80	19,17
17,25	General, Miscellaneous and Suspense . . .	17,43	17,91	17,67
87,19	TOTAL	92,00	89,00	88,84

227. Compared with the actuals of the previous year, there was an increase in expenditure of 1,65, due mainly to the relaying of 7 miles of line with 85lb steel rails, and to the ballasting of a portion of the permanent-way between Calcutta and Naihati with stone ballast. The appointment of additional Traffic staff, heavy repairs to steamers and flats, and larger consumption of coal due to additions to the flotilla service, contributed to the increase. Under *Locomotive*, there was a reduction in expenses of 1,23, owing to heavy expenditure in the previous year on the renewal of engines and boilers. The reduction of 3,16 compared with the Budget Estimate was due to the non-arrival during the year, of 12 new engines provided for in the Estimate, as renewals.

Section H.—RAILWAYS—EXPENSES—*continued*

Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

1901-2. Accounts.		1902-3 Budget	1902-3 Revised	1902-3 Accounts
R		R	R	R
	WORKING EXPENSES—			
30,43	Maintenance	28,00	2[illegible],50	24,51
49,01	Locomotive	46,35	43,50	43,29
15,76	Carriage and Wagon	15,90	17,22	16,55
18,95	Traffic	17,90	16,83	16,92
16,03	General, Miscellaneous and Suspense	21,85	16,95	17,04
1,30,18	TOTAL WORKING EXPENSES	1,30,00	1,19,00	1,18,31
14	Share of Surplus Profits paid to Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company	...	...	6
1,30,32		1,30,00	1,19,00	1,18,37

228 Compared with the actuals of the previous year, the working expenses show a net decrease of 11,87 There were decreases of 5,92 under *Maintenance*, 5,72 under *Locomotive*, and 2,03 under *Traffic*, all attributable directly to the falling-off in earnings, and indirectly to the smaller share of the combined expenditure charged to the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, in consequence of reduced earnings, on the other hand, there were increases of 79 under *Carriage and Wagon*, due to more extensive repairs and renewals of rolling stock, and of 1,01 under *General, Miscellaneous and Suspense*, owing to the adjustment of arrear charges and to fluctuations in suspense During the year under review, a net payment of 6 was made to the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, on account of the ⅛th share of certain miscellaneous items of revenue relating to the period prior to 1st July 1900. The variations compared with the Budget Estimate, are attributable generally to the same causes

North-Western Railway

1901-2 Accounts.		1902-3 Budget	1902-3 Revised	1902-3 Accounts
R		R	R	R
	WORKING EXPENSES—			
59,04	Maintenance	57,65	56,55	63,38
88,43	Locomotive	82,16	90,44	89,68
21,81	Carriage and Wagon	20,36	36,25	34,68
32,62	Traffic	32,50	34,89	34,91
20,62	General, Miscellaneous and Suspense	22,33	21,87	20,29
2,22,52	TOTAL	2,15,00	2,40,00	2,42,94

229. Compared with the actuals of the previous year, the increase in working expenses, of 20,42 was due to increased train mileage run, to heavier repairs and renewals of stock, and to the execution of certain works necessary for the proper up-keep of the line. The same causes generally account for the increase of 27,94, compared with the Budget Estimate

Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

1901-2 Accounts.		1902-3 Budget	1902-3 Revised	1902-3 Accounts
R		R	R	R
	WORKING EXPENSES—			
17,21	Maintenance	19,20	18,70	16,74
19,69	Locomotive	19,00	19,55	20,35
8,39	Carriage and Wagon	7,45	8,50	7,54
11,80	Traffic	11,20	12,00	12,53
8,75	General, Miscellaneous and Suspense	8,15	8,25	8,19
65,84	TOTAL	65,00	67,00	65,35

230. Compared with the actuals of the previous year, the decrease of 47 under *Maintenance*, was due to short expenditure on renewal of girders of the Ramganga Bridge, the decrease of 85 under *Carriage and Wagon*, to smaller renewals of Coaching and Goods vehicles, and the decrease of 56 under *General, Miscellaneous and Suspense*, to fluctuations in suspense. There were increases of 66 and 73 under *Locomotive* and *Traffic*, due mainly to higher charges for carriage of coal, and the entertainment of additional Traffic staff Compared with the Budget Estimate, the actuals show a small increase.

Section H.—RAILWAYS—EXPENSES—*continued*

Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

1901-2 Accounts. R		1902-3. Budget R	1902-3. Revised R	1902-3. Accounts. R
	WORKING EXPENSES—			
16,95	Maintenance	17,15	17,90	17,31
20,17	Locomotive	20,60	22,55	22,67
6,00	Carriage and Wagon	5,90	5,50	5,06
12,76	Traffic	12,85	13,60	13,19
14,99	General, Miscellaneous and Suspense	16,50	14,03	15,67
70,87	TOTAL WORKING EXPENSES	73,00	73,58	73,90
1,79	Share of surplus profits paid to the Company and contribution to Provident Fund		42	42
72,66	TOTAL	73,00	74,00	74,32

231. The working expenses exceeded the actuals of the previous year by 3,03, due to the heavier traffic worked, and to the opening of the Midnapur-Jherriah Branch from 1st February 1903. A payment of 42 was made during the year, in respect of the balance of the Company's share of Surplus Profits for the year 1900 Compared with the Budget Estimate, the increase in working expenses amounted to 90, due to insufficient provision having been made for running expenses, and for repairs and renewals of Locomotives

Bengal and North-Western and Tirhoot Railways

1901-2 Accounts R		1902-3 Budget R	1902-3 Revised R	1902-3 Accounts R
	WORKING EXPENSES—			
12,90	Maintenance	12,83	12,00	12,31
10,47	Locomotive	9,82	10,50	11,27
2,46	Carriage and Wagon	2,66	2,63	2,67
8,40	Traffic	8,18	8,29	8,92
9,79	General, Miscellaneous and Suspense	10,51	11,58	11,69
30,08	Share of net earnings paid to the Company and contribution to Provident Fund	33,00	34,40	33,41
74 10	TOTAL	77,00	79,40	80,27

232 Compared with the actuals of the previous year, and with the Budget Estimate, there were increases under all heads, of working expenses excepting *Maintenance*, consequent on the larger volume of traffic worked by the system, while heavy charges were brought to account under *General, Miscellaneous and Suspense*, in connection with the adjustment of arrears of joint station expenses. The increase in the Company's share of net earnings, was due to the payment of a portion of the Company's share of net earnings pertaining to the previous year having been made during the year under review.

Indian Midland Railway

1901-2 Accounts R		1902-3 Budget R	1902-3 Revised R	1902-3 Accounts R
	WORKING EXPENSES—			
6,57	Maintenance	7,66	7,77	8,18
19,09	Locomotive	18,05	22,85	22,54
4,89	Carriage and Wagon	4,04	5,32	5,61
7,53	Traffic	6,39	8,10	8,02
6,59	General, Miscellaneous and Suspense	6,36	6,88	6,77
44,67		42,50	50,92	51,12
4,45	*Deduct*—Working expenses of Bhopal State Railway	*4,10*	*4,99*	4,95
40,22	Indian Midland Railway Proper	38,40	45,93	46,17
1,93	Share of Surplus Profits, etc, paid to the Company	...	7	7
42,15	TOTAL	38,40	46,00	46,24

233 Compared with the actuals of the previous year, there was an increase in working expenses proper, of 5,95. This increase and the excess of 7,77 over the Budget Estimate, was due directly to heavier repairs and renewals of engines and rolling stock of the entire system worked by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and indirectly, to improved earnings, the expenses of the system being apportioned in ratio of gross earnings.

Section H.—RAILWAYS—EXPENSES—*continued*

Southern Mahratta Railway.

1901-2 Accounts		1902-3 Budget	1902-3 Revised	1902-3 Accounts
R	WORKING EXPENSES—	R	R	R
10,36	Maintenance	10,45	9,16	9,14
13,13	Locomotive	14,35	14,30	14,46
3,95	Carriage and Wagon	4,50	3,94	3,91
6,41	Traffic	7,10	6,30	6,33
6,75	General, Miscellaneous and Suspense	7,55	7,05	7,34
40,60	TOTAL WORKING EXPENSES	43,95	40,75	41,18
4,33	Share of net earnings paid to the Company, and contribution to Provident Fund	4,55	5,75	5,81
44,93	TOTAL	48,50	46,50	46,99

234. Compared with the actuals of the previous year, there was an increase in working expenses of 58 only, against an improvement in receipts of 8,49. This favourable result was due almost entirely to economical working, as heavy expenditure was incurred during the year, on repairs and renewals of boilers, engines, and machinery The increase of 1,48 in the Company's share of net earnings, was due to the more satisfactory results obtained. Compared with the Budget Estimate, the decrease of 2,77 was due to a smaller proportion of the total working expenses of the system than was allowed for falling on the Southern Mahratta Railway, the share falling against each railway, being coincident with the difference in the earnings realized.

South Indian Railway

1901-2 Accounts		1902-3 Budget	1902-3 Revised	1902-3 Accounts
R	WORKING EXPENSES—	R	R	R
10,43	Maintenance	12,24	8,82	8,28
18,59	Locomotive	19,31	17,60	17,07
5,62	Carriage and Wagon	7,20	6,06	4,96
7,29	Traffic	8,43	7,80	7,72
7,42	General, Miscellaneous and Suspense	7,82	7,72	7,73
49,35	TOTAL WORKING EXPENSES	55,00	48,00	45,76
6,15	Share of surplus profits paid to the Company, and contribution to Provident Fund	5,00	5,50	5,53
55,50	TOTAL	60,00	53,50	51,29

235. Compared with the actuals of the previous year, there was a decrease in working expenses proper, of 3,59, due mainly to the abnormal expenditure incurred during 1901-2 on special renewals of permanent-way, repairs to bridges and stations, and the replacement of condemned locomotives. The amount paid on account of Company's share of surplus profits, etc., during the year, was also smaller, owing mainly to the increase in payments for Interest on Pamban Branch Debenture Bonds. The lapse of 9,24 on the Budget provision, was due chiefly to the postponement of renewals on the Nagore Branch and other sections of the line and to failure of the contractors to complete the renewal of 5 locomotives, for which provision was made in the Estimate.

Burma Railways.

1901-2 Accounts		1902-3 Budget	1902-3 Revised	1902-3 Accounts
R	WORKING EXPENSES—	R	R	R
14,71	Maintenance	15,00	17,20	17,54
26,94	Locomotive	25,00	27,05	27,36
6,38	Carriage and Wagon	5,00	5,90	5,95
11,21	Traffic	11,50	11,14	11,34
10,20	General, Miscellaneous and Suspense	10,50	10,52	10,44
69,44	TOTAL WORKING EXPENSES	67,00	71,81	72,63
4,42	Share of surplus profits, etc.	4,50	4,69	4,69
73,86	TOTAL	71,50	76,50	77,32

236. The working expenses proper exceeded those of the previous year, by 3,19, due mainly to larger expenditure on maintenance and renewals of permanent-way and repairs to stations and buildings. Heavier running expenses and maintenance of locomotives, due to the increased train mileage run, contributed to the increase. Compared with the Budget Estimate, the excess of 5,63 is attributable generally to the same causes.

Section H.—RAILWAYS—EXPENSES—*continued.*

Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

1901-2. Accounts		1902-3. Budget.	Revised	Accounts
R		R	R	R
	WORKING EXPENSES—			
35,22	Maintenance	34,60	33,42	35,54
88,06	Locomotive	82,77	97,91	98,43
22,21	Carriage and Wagon	18,40	22,88	24,46
30,61	Traffic	29,39	34,79	34,73
26,93	General, Miscellaneous and Suspense	26,84	20,57	28,07
2,03,03	TOTAL WORKING EXPENSES	1,92,00	2,18,57	2,21,23
2,72	Share of Surplus profits, etc	1,75	2,93	2,93
2,05,75	TOTAL	1,93,75	2,21,50	2,24,16

237. Compared with the actuals of the previous year, there was an increase in working expenses proper, of 18,20, due partly to improved earnings, but mainly to heavier repairs and renewals of engines, higher cost of raw material, and enhanced cost of carriage of coal. Compared with the Budget Estimate, the excess of 29,23, is attributable to the same causes, and to an underestimate of the provision required to meet heavy repairs and renewals of rolling stock and permanent-way.

Other State Railways—Imperial

1901-2. Accounts		1902-3. Budget	Revised	Accounts
R		R	R	R
80,96	Working Expenses	79,24	86,77	90,10
4,01	Share of surplus profits, etc	3,98	4,00	3,99
84,97	TOTAL	83,22	90,77	94,09

238. Compared with the actuals of the previous year, there was a net increase in working expenses of 9,14, made up of increases aggregating 9,31 and a decrease of 17. The principal increases were, 4,94 on the North-East line, Madras Railway, due to abnormal outlay on repairs to flood damages, and 1,66 on the Assam-Bengal Railway, due to heavy expenditure on maintenance and renewals of locomotives and to the inclusion of charges for working the Chittagong Jetties Compared with the Budget Estimate, there was an increase of 10,86 of which 6,07 falls to the North-East line, Madras Railway, and 2,12 to the Assam Bengal Railway, attributable to the causes referred to above, and 99 to the Mysore Railway, consequent on the heavier traffic handled.

State Railways—Provincial.

1901-2 Accounts.	1902-3. Budget	Revised.	Accounts
R	R	R	R
92	75	88	83

239 These figures relate to the Jorhat Railway.

State Railways—Local

1901-2 Accounts.	1902-3. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
R	R	R	R
1,63	2,13	1,67	1,62

240. These figures relate to the Mayavaram-Mutupet Railway.

Section H.—RAILWAYS—EXPENSES—*continued.*

38.—State Railways.

Interest on Debt.

1901-2. Accounts.		1902-3. Budget	1902-3. Revised.	Accounts.
R	INDIA.	R	R	
4,55,52	INTEREST ON CAPITAL FOUND BY GOVERNMENT . .	4,71,86	4,72,44	4,72,78
£		£	£	£
3,036,8	Equivalent in Sterling .	3,145,7	3,149,6	3,151,9
	ENGLAND			
	INTEREST ON OTHER CAPITAL—			
	East Indian Railway—			
64,6	Debenture Stock	64,6	64,6	64,6
	Stock issued in Redemption of Annuity and Debenture Stock—			
223,4	3½ per cent Sterling Stock	221,0	221,0	221,0
7,2	3 per cent. Do.	7,2	7,2	7,2
	Eastern Bengal Railway—			
14,0	Debenture Stock	14,0	14,0	14,0
	3½ per cent Stock issued in Redemption of Annuity and			
19,1	Debenture Stock	18,9	18,9	18 9
	Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway—			
154,9	3½ per cent Stock issued in Redemption of Annuity	153,4	153,4	153,4
—5	3 per cent. " " " " " portion of Annuity	—5	—5	—5
	Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway—			
	Stock issued for purchase of Railway and in Redemption of Debentures and Debenture Stock—			
—9	3½ per cent.	—1,0	—1,0	—1,0
310,0	3 "	310,0	310,0	310,0
10,9	2½ "	10,9	10,9	10,9
2,5	Sinking Fund	2,7	2,7	2,7
	South Indian Railway—			
19,1	Debenture Stock	19,1	19,1	19,1
7,6	2½ per cent Stock issued in Redemption of Debentures .	7,6	7,6	7,6
	3 per cent Stock issued for purchase of Railway and			
119,9	in Redemption of Debentures	119,9	119,9	119,9
	Great Indian Peninsula Railway—			
..	3 per cent Stock issued in redemption of Debentures .			15,8
195,9	Debenture Stock and Debentures	196,5	195,6	179,9
1,147,7	TOTAL ENGLAND .	1,144,3	1,143,4	1,143,5
4,184,5	TOTAL INTEREST ON DEBT .	4,290,0	4,293,0	4,295,4

241 The charges approximate closely to the Budget Estimate, but exceed those of the previous year, owing to the capital found by Government increasing year by year with the progress of construction. The excess of 92 in India requires the formal sanction of Government

Interest on Capital found by Government.

242 The following statement shows how the interest charged in the accounts of 1902-3, has been calculated :—

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE ON WHICH INTEREST IS CHARGEABLE.

	E. I Ry 4 per cent.	E. I Ry 3½ per cent	E B Ry 4 per cent.	E B Ry 3½ per cent	Other State Railways 4 per cent,	Other State Railways 3½ per cent	TOTAL.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Capital Expenditure at end of 1901-2 .	3,99,43	1,85,09	8,71,65	69,56	91,44,03	5,20,23	1,11 95,99
Debentures discharged	3,54,67		81,56			..	4,36,23
Capital Expenditure during 1902-3 . .	...	—61,54	...	51,08		5,08,00	4,97,54
Capital Expenditure at end of 1902-3 .	7,54,10	1,23,55	9 53,21	1,20,64	91 14 03	10 34,23	1,21,29,76
INTEREST.							
Interest on Capital Account at beginning of the year	15,98	6,48	34,86	2,61	3,65,76	19,73	4,45,42
Interest on Debentures discharged . .	14,19	...	3,26	.	...	...	17,45
Half a year's interest on Capital spent during the year	.	—1,08	.	96	.	9,53	9,41
TOTAL .	30,17	5,40	38,12	3,57	3,65,76	29,26	4,72,28
Add—½ per cent. on the Holkar Loan of a crore, which bears 4½ per cent. interest	...	...	...	.	50	...	50
TOTAL INTEREST CHARGED, 1902-3 .	30,17	5,40	38,12	3,57	3,66,26	29,26	4,72,78
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Equivalent in Sterling .	201,1	36,0	254,2	23,8	2,441,7	195,1	3,151,9
TOTAL FOR 1901-2 .	201,1	26,8	262,8		2,546,1		3,036 8

Section H.—RAILWAYS—EXPENSES—*continued.*

Annuities in Purchase of Railways (including Sinking Funds).

1901-2 Accounts.		1902-3. Budget	Revised	Accounts.
£	ENGLAND.	£	£	£
1,187,3	East Indian Railway	1,189,7	1,189,2	1,189,2
122,5	Eastern Bengal Railway	122,7	122,7	122,7
419,4	Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway	418,7	418,7	418,7
1,268,6	Great Indian Peninsula Railway	1,268,6	1,268,6	1,268,6
2,997,8	Total	2,999,7	2,,99,2	2,999,2

Interest chargeable against Companies on advances.

1901-2 Accounts.		1902-3 Budget	Revised	Accounts
R	INDIA	R	R	R
	Imperial—			
18,50	Bengal-Nagpur Railway	22,04	21,74	21,65
2,55	Indian Midland Railway	2,56	2,55	2,55
1	Bengal Central Railway	6	6	6
1,17	Lucknow-Bareilly Railway	1,47	1 42	1,48
22,23	TOTAL	26,13	25,77	25,74
	Local—			
49	Mayavaram-Mutupet Railway	49	49	49
22,72	TOTAL INDIA	26,62	26,26	26,23
£		£	£	£
151,5	Equivalent in Sterling	177,5	175,1	174,9
	ENGLAND			
16,3	Bengal Central Railway	16,3	16,3	16,3
89,7	Bengal-Nagpur Railway	89,7	89,7	89,7
43,7	Indian Midland Railway	43,7	43,7	43,7
69,2	Southern Mahratta Railway	69,2	69,2	69,2
218,9	TOTAL ENGLAND	218,9	218,9	218,9
370,4	GRAND TOTAL	396,4	394,0	393,8

243. There are no variations in the amounts under England, which represent the interest chargeable against the Companies on the advances made by the Secretary of State from funds raised under the provisions of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Purchase Act. The figures under India represent interest on the expenditure incurred in India on the extensions of the Bengal-Nagpur and Indian Midland Railways, which is met from rupee advances, and interest on advances made to the Bengal Central and Rohilkhand-Kumaon Railway Companies in excess of Capital raised. The amount shown against the Mayavaram-Mutupet Railway, represents interest at 4% on the Government loan of R12,34,720 to the Tanjore District Board

Section H.—RAILWAYS—EXPENSES—*continued.*

Interest on Capital Deposited by Companies.

1901-2. Account R	India.	1902-3. Budget R	1902-3. Revised. R	Accounts. R
	IMPERIAL—			
	INTEREST ON OVERDRAWN CAPITAL—			
...	Bengal-Nagpur Railway	6	2	2
52	Indian Midland Railway	.		
2,35	Burma Railways	6	1	1
.	Southern Mahratta Railway	6	..	
2,87		18	3	3
	INTEREST ON SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—			
75	Lucknow-Bareilly Railway	83	83	83
	Interest on Capital of Branch Line Companies—			
84	Hardwar-Dehra Railway	87	86	85
42	Brahmaputra-Sultanpur Railway	84	88	87
1,26		1,71	1,74	1,72
4,88	TOTAL IMPERIAL	2,72	2,60	2,58
	LOCAL—			
	Interest on Subscribed Capital—			
40	Mayavaram-Mutupet Railway	47	45	46
5,28	TOTAL INDIA	3,19	3,05	3,04
£		£	£	£
35,2	EQUIVALENT IN STERLING	21,2	20,3	20,3
	ENGLAND.			
87,1	Assam-Bengal Railway	88,4	87,7	87,7
17,5	Bengal Central Railway	17,5	17,5	17,5
238,8	Bengal-Nagpur Railway	251,6	257,0	257,0
52,5	Burma Railways	78,1	78,1	78,1
195,5	Indian Midland Railway	212,5	212,5	212,5
203,0	Southern Mahratta Railway	204,3	205,9	205,9
42,0	South Indian Railway	69,4	64,8	64,8
128,8	East Indian Railway	171,8	149,4	149 4
77,3	Great Indian Peninsula Railway	80,8	77,3	77,3
1,042,5	TOTAL ENGLAND	1,174,4	1,150,2	1,150,2
1,077,7	GRAND TOTAL	1,195,6	1,170,5	1,170,5

244 The amount shown against the Mayavaram-Mutupet Railway represents interest on debentures raised by the Tanjore District Board, for the construction of the Arantangi extension of the Mayavaram-Mutupet Railway, and payments to the sinking fund for the redemption of the debenture loan.

245. The decreases in India and the increases in the payments in England, compared with the actuals of the previous year, are consequent on the additional capital paid up by the Companies

39.—Guaranteed Companies—Surplus Profits, Land and Supervision.

1901-2. Accounts. R		1902-3 Budget R	1902-3 Revised R	Accounts R
	MOIETY OF SURPLUS PROFITS—			
23,10	Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway	20,00	13,00	13,33
2	Great Indian Peninsula Railway	.	.	...
4	Madras Railway	.	.	...
23,16	TOTAL SURPLUS PROFITS	20,00	13,00	13,33
	LAND AND SUPERVISION—			
1,26	India—Share of Office of Director of Railway Construction	1,26	1,26	1,26
77	Burma	86	85	82
71	Assam	67	67	67
1,91	Bengal	2,00	1,90	1,87
1,27	United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	1,28	1,42	1,43
1,64	Madras	5,29	1,92	1,83
2,59	Bombay	3,10	3,85	3,33
10,15		14,46	11,87	11,21
11,16	*Deduct*—Amount recoverable from Companies on account of Government supervision	*11,82*	*12,17*	*12,16*
—1,01	NET LAND AND SUPERVISION	2,64	—30	—95
22,15	GRAND TOTAL	22,64	12,70	12,38
£		£	£	£
147,6	EQUIVALENT IN STERLING	150,9	84,7	82,5

Section H.—RAILWAYS—EXPENSES—*continued.*
39.—Guaranteed Companies—Surplus Profits, Land and Supervision—*concluded*
Surplus Profits

246. The decrease of 9,77 in payments on account of the Company's share of surplus profits of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, compared with the actuals of the previous year, was due to the inclusion in the accounts for 1901-2 of payments for 3 half years, as against only 2 half years in the year under review, also to the shares of Surplus Profits for the 2 halves of 1902 having been smaller than those of 1901, owing to the falling-off in the net receipts of the period. The decrease of 6,67, compared with the Budget Estimate, was due entirely to the latter cause.

Land and Supervision.

247. Compared with the actuals of the previous year, there was a net increase in the charges for land and supervision of 6 only. The principal variations were, an increase of 74 in the Bombay Presidency, due to larger payments on account of land taken up for the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, and a credit larger by 1,00, in respect of recoveries from Companies on account of Government supervision and control, consequent on increased open mileage, and the recovery of arrear charges from the Madras Railway Company, in terms of the contract for working the North-East line. The decrease of 3,59 in the net charge, compared with the Budget Estimate, was due mainly to the provision allowed for land for the Azikhal-Mangalore Extension not having been required under this head, owing to its having subsequently been decided to construct the line as a State Railway.

39.—Guaranteed Companies—Interest.

1901-2 Accounts.		1902-3 Budget.	1902-3 Revised	1902-3 Accounts.
R	INTEREST—	R	R	R
1,05	India	1,63	1,02	1,25
£		£	£	£
7,0	EQUIVALENT IN STERLING	10,9	6,8	8,3
1,009,5	England	1,029,3	1,028,1	1,026,9
1,016,5	TOTAL	1,040,2	1,034,9	1,035,2

248. The increase, compared with the actuals of the previous year, follows on the steady growth of Capital. The decrease, compared with the Budget Estimate, is attributable to Capital not having been raised as early as was anticipated.

40.—Subsidized Companies—Land, Subsidy, and Interest.

1901-2 Accounts		1902-3 Budget	1902-3 Revised	1902-3 Accounts
R	IMPERIAL—	R	R	R
12	Kalka-Simla Railway	2,50	3,00	2,66
15	Bengal Dooars Railway	3	7	8
...	Bara-Ajmer-Marwar Railway	50	...	
16	Brahmaputra-Sultanpur Railway	9	8	8
	Amritsar-Sarhali Railway	50	.	
...	Burdwan-Cutwa Railway	50		..
...	Kangra Valley Railway	50	..	.
...	Hooghly-Cutwa Railway	50	...	.
...	Assam Branch Railways	50	...	.
2	Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway	50	10	2
2	Mymensingh-Jamalpur Railway	.		
44	Bengal and North-Western Railway	6,47	1,60	1,16
1	Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway	1	1	1
...	Kurnool Branch Railway	30	...	...
..	Nilgiri Railway (*Land and Subsidy*)	24	10	9
—2	South Behar Railway	4	4	1
11	Southern Punjab Railway	2	23	8
...	Segowlie-Raksaul Railway	1	.	
	Bezwada-Masulipatam Railway	30	...	
1	Tapti Valley Railway	1	1	1
..	Hardwar-Dehra Railway	25	30	28
1	Barsi-Pandharpur-Sangola Railway	1	1	.
97	Laksam-Noakhali Railway	2,29	1,73	1,83
2,00	TOTAL IMPERIAL	16,07	7,28	6,31
	PROVINCIAL—			
2	Dibru-Sadiya Railway—(*Subsidy and Audit*)	52	2	2
	Shadara-Saharanpur Tramway (*Land*)	1,40	...	...
2	TOTAL PROVINCIAL	1,92	2	2
2,02	GRAND TOTAL	17,99	7,30	6,33
£		£	£	£
13,5	EQUIVALENT IN STERLING	119,9	48,7	42,2

249. Compared with the actuals of the previous year, there was a net increase in the payments for land and subsidy of 4,31, made up of increases aggregating 4,52 and decreases amounting to 21. The principal increases were, 2,54 and 86 on the Kalka-Simla and Laksam-Noakhali Railways, owing to the acquisition of land for these lines, having practically been completed, and 72 on the Bengal and North-Western Railway in respect of land acquired for the new extensions. Compared with the Budget Estimate, the lapse of 9,76 under Imperial was due chiefly to the amounts set aside for the Bara-Ajmere, Amritsar-Sarhali, Burdwan-Cutwa, Hooghly-Cutwa Kangra Valley, Assam Branch, Kurnool Branch, and Bezwada-Masulipatam Railways, not having been utilised, and to smaller acquisition of land for the Ahmedabad-Dholka, Bengal and North-Western, and Laksam-Noakhali Railways, than was provided for.

Section H.—RAILWAYS—EXPENSES—*continued.*

40.—Subsidized Companies—Land, Subsidy, and Interest—*concluded.*

250. The lapse of 50 under *Provincial* on the Dibru-Sadiya Railway, was due to no subsidy having become payable in respect of the year ended 30th June 1902, and that of 1,40 on the Shadara-Saharanpur Tramway, to delay in the acquisition proceedings.

41.—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure.

1901-2 Accounts		1902-3 Budget	1902-3 Revised	1902-3 Accounts
R		R	R	R
	IMPERIAL.			
	INDIA (GENERAL)—			
1,22	Surplus Establishment and Miscellaneous Charges	54	1,55	1,60
2,00	Director of Railway Construction, Establishment, share of	2,00	2,00	2,00
19	Port Store-keeper's Establishment	21	8	—*1*
	Godhra-Baroda Chord Railway (*Land*)	1,00		...
	Bara-Ajmere-Marwar Survey	..	.	46
5	Famine Work Inspection	.	—*2*	—*2*
..	Tonk-Jahazpur Survey			27
.	Reserve	.	4	..
3,46	TOTAL	3,75	3,65	4,30
	CENTRAL PROVINCES—			
4	Nagpur-Brahmapuri Survey		12	12
.	Nagpur-Pandhaura Survey	36		...
28	Gondia-Chanda Survey	17	20	22
1	Khandwa-Akola-Basim Survey	.	..	
—*68*	Satpura Railway Survey	.	...	...
3	Khandwa-Akola-Basim (*Land*)		..	
.	Gondia-Chanda Railway (setting out and demarcation of land)		10	5
..	Multai-Wardha Survey	1,96 (Multai-Wardha to Itarsi-Nagpur)	21	27
.	Warora-Chanda Survey		10	9
..	Bellarpur-Warangal Survey		7	7
.	Itarsi-Nagpur Survey		55	54
—32	TOTAL	2,49	1,35	1,36
	BURMA—			
5	Sagaing Bridge	..	.	...
2	Pegu-Syriam and Dalla Dedaye Reconnaissance	...		
40	Pegu-Moulmein Survey	...	1	2
47	TOTAL		1	2
	ASSAM—			
..	Akhaura-Bhairab Bazar Survey	..	4	...
...	Tilagaon-Sylhet Survey	...	5	6
.	TOTAL		9	6
	BENGAL—			
—*3*	Dacca-Mymensingh Extensions Survey	..	...	...
6	Chandipur-Taki Survey	..	...	.
—*36*	Jherriah Connection Survey	...	...	...
.	Dhubri Gauhati (Assam) connection Survey	40	...	
17	Gya-Cutwa Survey	...	...	..
...	Ondal-Sainthia Survey	...	5	...
...	Sakri-Jainagar Branch (*Land*)	...	—*1*	—*1*
...	E. B. S. Railway Extension Survey	...	—*1*	—*2*
33	Bankura-Calcutta Chord Survey	34	46	43
6	Kissenganj-Kotchandpur-Magura Railway Survey	..	.	..
...	Sara Bridge Survey	...	20	26
18	Sonthal Railway Survey	..	...	...
...	E. I Railway Grand Chord Survey	...	18	15
37	Burdwan-Howrah Survey	...	..	...
10	Sekdia-Hasdia Survey	...	..	...
17	Sitarampur-Howrah Reconnaissance	..	...	...
92	Burdwan-Cutwa and Hooghly-Cutwa Surveys	...	.	.
73	Bhagalpur-Baidyanath Survey	...	...	.
1	Bhagalpur to Barari Ghât Survey	...	1	1
4	Matla River Survey	...	..	
4	Experimental boring at Asausol	.	...	...
29	Additional borings at Asansol	..	...	5
3,08	TOTAL	74	88	87

Section H.—RAILWAYS—EXPENSES—*concluded.*

41.—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure—*concluded.*

1901-2 Accounts R		1902-3 Budget. R	1902-3 Revised. R	1902-3 Accounts. R
	UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH—			
	Burhwal Sitapur Survey	..	6	1
.	Philibhit-Barmdeo Survey	...	5	4
22	Fatehpur-Markundi Survey	...	..	...
	Lalkua-Kashipur Survey	...	5	3
5	Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Branch Surveys	1	10	13
..	Gorakhpur Bagaha and Captaingunj-Padvana Surveys	31	...	..
7	Agra City Chord Survey		3	1
56	Shikoabad-Furrakabad Survey		—56	—56
	Khurja-Hapur Survey		...	2
90	TOTAL	32	—27	—32
	PUNJAB—			
1	Peshawar Railway Reserve	..	...	1
...	McLeodganj-Ferozepur Survey	...	4	7
2	Amritsar-Sarhali Survey	..	3	1
.	Rewari-Phulera (*Land*)	..	11	11
33	Frontier Railway Reserve Material	40	17	19
	Shahdera-Lyallpur Survey	.	7	7
...	Jullundur-Kapurthala Survey	4		..
74	Quetta-Nushki Survey	28		...
.	Jech-Doah Survey	.	12	17
1,10	TOTAL	72	54	63
	MADRAS—			
	Dindigul-Satyamangalam Survey	...	16	10
23	Baliapatam (Azhikal)-Mangalore Survey	.		...
	Coal prospecting at Bedadavole	.	6	6
7	Kurnool Branch Line Survey			...
..	Pamban-Rameswaram Survey	.	20	19
18	Bezwada-Masulipatam Branch Survey	2	1	...
	Podanur-Palni Survey		7	..
64	Mysore and West Coast Railway Survey	—7	1	1
11	Southern Mahratta Railway Feeder Lines		..	..
39	Shoranur-Cochin Railway (*Land*)		3	3
6	Salem-Atur Light Railway Survey			..
1,73	TOTAL	—5	54	39
	BOMBAY—			
23	Lower Sind Extension Survey	17	26	26
..	Viramgam-Malia Survey	.	6	6
	Petlad-Cambay Railway (*Land*)	...	25	22
8	Sion-Ballard Pier Survey	10	5	5
31	TOTAL	27	62	59
10,73	TOTAL IMPERIAL	8,24	7,41	7,90
	PROVINCIAL			
	BURMA—			
1,13	Southern Shan States Survey	77	62	59
.	Arakan Surveys	...	29	21
1,13	TOTAL	77	91	80
	MADRAS—			
...	Coonoor-Ootacamund Extension Survey	...	..	5
1,13	TOTAL PROVINCIAL	77	91	85
	LOCAL			
	MADRAS—			
	Guntur-Repalli Survey	...	9	9
11,86	GRAND TOTAL	9,01	8,41	8,84
£		£	£	£
79,1	EQUIVALENT IN STERLING	60,1	56,0	58,9

251. The total outlay under *Imperial*, is less than that of the previous year, by 2,83. No useful comparison can be made between the outlay of the two years by individual projects, as surveys are being completed, and new surveys are being started, every year. The excesses of 21 on the Arakan Surveys, 5 on the Coonoor-Ootacamund Extension Survey, and 9 on the Guntur-Repalli Survey, as compared with the Budget Estimate, have been sanctioned by the respective Local Governments.

Section J.--IRRIGATION.

252. The following is a general summary of the results under the head Irrigation :—

1901-2. Accounts		1902-3. Budget	Revised	Accounts
R	*Major Works—*	R	R	R
2,33,94	Direct Receipts . .	2,57,24	2,80,52	2,72,44
1,22,01	Land Revenue due to Irrigation .	1,25,84	1,23,28	1,22,16
3,55,95	TOTAL RECEIPTS	3,83,08	4,03,80	3,94,60
1,05,29	Working Expenses . . .	1,10,69	1,14,76	1,13,19
1,41,62	Interest	1,45,47	1,45,11	1,45,37
2,46,91	TOTAL EXPENDITURE .	2,56,16	2,59,87	2,58,56
1,09,04	Net Receipts (Major Works) .	1,26,92	1,43,93	1,36,04
	Minor Works and Navigation—			
24,69	Receipts (excluding Land Revenue)	21,43	21,45	20,75
1,07,80	Expenditure . .	1,37,19	1,27,61	1,27,73 (a)
83,11	Net Expenditure (Minor Works) .	1,15,76	1,06,16	1,06,98
25,93	Net Revenue (Irrigation) .	11,16	37,77	29,06

253. The figures in the above summary, converted at the rate of R15 = £1, are shown below :—

1901-2 Accounts		1902-3 Budget	Revised	Accounts
£	*Major Works—*	£	£	£
1,559,6	Direct Receipts	1,714,9	1,870,1	1,816,3
813,4	Land Revenue due to Irrigation .	838,9	821,9	814,4
2,373,0	TOTAL RECEIPTS .	2,553,8	2,692,0	2,630,7
701,9	Working Expenses . . .	737,9	765,0	754,6
944,1	Interest	969,8	967,4	969,1
1,646,0	TOTAL EXPENDITURE .	1,707,7	1,732,4	1,723,7
727,0	Net Receipts (Major Works) .	846,1	959,6	907,0
	Minor Works and Navigation—			
164,6	Receipts (excluding Land Revenue)	142,9	143,0	138,3
718,7	Expenditure	914,7	850,8	851,5
554,1	Net Expenditure (Minor Works) .	771,8	707,8	713,2
172,9	Net Revenue (Irrigation) . .	74,3	251,8	193,8

(a) Includes English figures converted into rupees

Section J.—IRRIGATION—RECEIPTS.

1901-2. Accounts	Receipts.	1902-3 Budget.	1902-3 Revised.	1902-3 Accounts
R		R	R	R
3,80,64	India (Rupee figures) .	4,04,51	4,25,25	4,15,35
£		£	£	£
2,537,6	Equivalent in Sterling . .	2,696,7	2,835,0	2,769,0

254. The increase, as compared with the actuals of the previous year and the Budget Estimate, was due to the development of irrigation from the canals in the Punjab, and a better *Kharif* season in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

XXIX and 42.—Major Works.

Direct Receipts and Working Expenses

Accounts, 1901-2 Gross Revenue	Accounts, 1901-2 Working Expenses	Accounts, 1901-2 Net Revenue	Irrigation Works and Canals	Budget, 1902-3 Gross Revenue	Budget, 1902-3 Working Expenses	Budget, 1902-3 Net Revenue	Revised, 1902-3 Gross Revenue	Revised, 1902-3 Working Expenses	Revised, 1902-3 Net Revenue	Accounts, 1902-3 Gross Revenue	Accounts, 1902-3 Working Expenses	Accounts, 1902-3 Net Revenue
R	R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
			Imperial									
			Burma—									
			Mandalay Canal .	38	35	3	24	35	—11	18	30	—12
19,71	1,02	18,69	United Provinces of Agra & Oudh	24,65	80	23,85	27,02	1,17	25,85	26,61	1,23	25,38
			Punjab—									
21,85	8,65	13,20	Western Jumna Canal	22,00	8,30	13,70	22,50	8,40	14,10	23,61	8,18	15,43
28,52	8,41	20,11	Bari Doab Canal . . .	29,00	7,60	21,40	30,00	9,39	23,01	32,97	9,65	23,32
23,20	7,94	15,26	Sirhind Canal .	27,50	7,60	19,00	29,15	8,50	20,65	27,83	8,35	19,48
53,44	12,87	40,57	Chenab Canal .	61,00	12,30	48,70	67,13	13,20	53,93	62,03	13,16	48,87
7,90	3,65	4,25	Other Projects	6,20	7,10	—90	6,10	6,45	—35	5,06	6,42	—1,36
1,34,91	41,52	93,39	Total	1,45,70	43,20	1,02,50	1,57,88	45,04	1,11,94	1,51,50	45,76	1,05,74
1,45	36	1,09	North-West Frontier Province	4,50	80	3,70	4,76	83	3,93	4,82	80	4,02
			Madras—									
1,10	6,09	—4,99	Godavari Delta	1,14	5,97	—4,83	1,10	5,75	—4,65	1,05	5,71	—4,66
71	5,12	—4,41	Kistna Delta . . .	63	5,08	—4,45	71	4,96	—4,25	79	4,96	—4,17
2,14	3,62	—1,48	Other Projects .	1,60	4,40	—2,80	2,19	4,11	—1,92	2,06	4,06	—2,00
3,95	14,83	—10,88	Total .	3,37	15,45	—12,08	4,00	14,82	—10,82	3,90	14,73	—10,83
7,60	6,64	96	Bombay .	7,50	8,40	—90	9,00	9,00	.	8,00	9,01	—1,01
1,67,62	64,37	1,03,25	Total Imperial	1,86,10	69,00	1,17,10	2,02,90	72,11	1,30,79	1,95,01	71,83	1,23,18
			Provincial									
			Bengal—									
11,39	5,47	5,92	Sone Canals .	10,90	5,95	4,95	14,11	5,91	8,20	14,51	5,28	9,23
6,38	5,86	52	Other Canals	6,90	6,30	60	6,89	6,05	84	6,70	5,40	1,30
17,77	11,33	6,44	Total	17,80	12,25	5,55	21,00	11,96	9,04	21,21	10,68	10,53
			United Provinces of Agra & Oudh—									
28,27	10,57	17,70	Ganges Canal .	33,11	10,64	22,47	35,71	10,95	24,76	35,34	11,21	24,03
19,97	10,50	9,47	Lower Ganges Canal .	21,92	10,96	10,96	22,93	11,01	11,92	22,82	10,57	12,25
6,66	2,60	4,06	Agra Canal . . .	8,26	2,58	5,68	8,90	2,45	6,45	8,81	2,53	6,28
11,79	4,65	7,14	Eastern Jumna Canal	12,66	4,21	8,45	13,50	5,14	8,36	13,54	5,16	8,38
81	1,27	—46	Fatehpur Branch . . .	1,28	1,05	23	1,50	1,14	36	1,35	1,21	14
67,50	29,59	37,91		77,23	29,44	47,79	82,54	30,69	51,85	81,76	30,68	51,08
18,95		*18,95*	*Deduct*—Amount transferred to Imperial .	*23,89*		*23,89*	*25,92*		*25,92*	*25,54*		*25,54*
48,55	29,59	18,96	Total	53,34	29,44	23,90	56,62	30,69	25,93	56,22	30,68	25,54
66,32	40,92	25,40	Total Provincial .	71,14	41,69	29,45	77,62	42,65	34,97	77,43	41,36	36,07
2,33,94	1,05,29	1,28,65	GRAND TOTAL	2,57,24	1,10,69	1,46,55	2,80,52	1,14,76	1,65,76	2,72,44	1,13,19	1,59,25
£ 1,559,6	£ 701,9	£ 857,7	Equivalent in Sterling	£ 1,714,9	£ 737,9	£ 977,0	£ 1,870,1	£ 765,0	£ 1,105,1	£ 1,816,3	£ 754,6	£ 1,061,7

Section J.—IRRIGATION—RECEIPTS—*continued.*

Direct Receipts—Imperial Works.

255. The increase of 27,39 on the receipts of the previous year, was due to the development of irrigation from the canals in the Punjab, and to a favourable *Kharif* season in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. The increase of 8,91, as compared with the Budget Estimate, was due to the same causes.

Direct Receipts—Provincial Works.

256. The actuals for 1902-3 were better than those of the previous year and the Budget Estimate, by 11,11 and 6,29, respectively. The increase was due to larger demands for water from the canals in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh and Bengal.

XXIX.—Major Works—Indirect Receipts.

Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation.

1901-2. Accounts.		1902-3 Budget	1902-3 Revised	1902-3 Accounts.
R		R	R	R
...	Burma	7	...	5
12,88	United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	12,80	13,36	13,36
14,96	Punjab	14,00	13,70	15,06
23	North-West Frontier Province	50	50	47
78,07	Madras	76,10	79,00	76,73
15,87	Bombay	22,37	16,72	16,49
1,22,01	TOTAL INDIA	1,25,84	1,23,28	1,22,16
£		£	£	£
813,4	" " Equivalent in Sterling	838,9	821 9	814,4

257. The actuals for 1902-3 were nearly the same as those of the previous year; but were less than the Budget Estimate by 3,68, due, chiefly, to low inundation in the Sind canals

XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation.

1901-2 Accounts A	1901-2 Accounts B		1902-3 Budget A	1902-3 Budget B	1902-3 Revised A	1902-3 Revised B	1902-3 Accounts A	1902-3 Accounts B
R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R
59	...	India	67	..	23	..	21	
...	86	Burma	...	1,45	.	1,45	...	1,26
...	6,93	Bengal	...	7,28	...	7,08	..	6,80
.	1,91	United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	...	2,04	..	2,48	.	2,35
7,73	2,01	Punjab	3,15	1,03	3,50	84	3,62	82
51	6	North-West Frontier Province	1,34	14	1,41	11	1,54	12
...	1,63	Madras	...	1,39		1,68		1,54
2,07	39	Bombay	2,53	41	2,20	47	2,06	43
10,90	13,79	TOTAL	7,69	13,74	7,34	14,11	7,43	13,32
24,69		TOTAL INDIA	21,43		21,45		20 75	
£			£		£		£	
164,6		Equivalent in Sterling	142,9		143,0		138,3	

A—Imperial. B—Provincial and Local.

Imperial Works.

258. The falling-off of 3,47, as compared with the previous year, was due to the transfer of the Upper Sutlej inundation canals, in the Punjab, to the category of "Major Works."

Provincial and Local Works.

259. The differences under this head, are unimportant and are the net result of several small increases and decreases due to various causes.

Section J.—IRRIGATION—EXPENDITURE.

1901-2. Accounts		1902-3. Budget	1902-3. Revised.	1902-3. Accounts.
R	EXPENDITURE—	R	R	R
3,54,49	India (Rupee figures)	3,93,10	3,87,23	3,86,00
£		£	£	£
2,363,3	Equivalent in Sterling	2,620,7	2,581,5	2,573,3
1,4	England	1,7	1,7	1,9
2,364,7	TOTAL	2,622,4	2,583,2	2,575,2

260. The increase of £210,5 or R31,58 in the expenditure during 1902-3 over that of the previous year, was due in India to the maintenance and repairs of greater lengths of canals opened for irrigation, to increased interest charges on the additional capital outlay, and to a large expenditure on Minor Works from the special grant of 25 lakhs sanctioned for the purpose. The short outlay of £47,2 or R7,18, as compared with the Budget Estimate, was due to its not having been practicable to fully utilize the whole of the special grant of 25 lakhs.

42.—Major Works—Working Expenses.

1901-2 Accounts.		1902-3 Budget	1902-3 Revised	1902-3 Accounts
R		R	R	R
64,37	Imperial Works	69,00	72,11	71,83
40,92	Provincial Works	41,69	42,65	41,36
1,05,29	TOTAL INDIA	1,10,69	1,14,76	1,13,19
£		£	£	£
701,9	Equivalent in Sterling	737,9	765,0	754,6

(For details see page 120.)

Imperial Works.

261. The expenditure in 1902-3 was more than that in the previous year by 7,46. The increase was due chiefly to the maintenance and repairs of greater lengths of canals and distributaries opened for irrigation in the Punjab and Bombay, also to increased collection charges on the increased revenue. The actuals also exceeded the Budget Estimate by 2,83. The excess was due to heavier maintenance charges, chiefly in the Punjab. The excess was covered by a net additional grant sanctioned by the Government of India.

Provincial Works.

262. The increase of 44, as compared with the actuals of the previous year, is made up of an increase of 1,09 in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, due to more remodelling works having been carried out during 1902-3, and to larger collection charges on account of increased revenue, less a short outlay, of 65 in Bengal. Large credits for establishment on the cost of work done by the Irrigation Branch, for the Buildings and Roads Branch in Bengal, chiefly account for the decrease, as compared with the Budget Estimate.

Section J.—IRRIGATION—EXPENDITURE—*concluded.*

42.—Major Works—Interest on debt

1901-2 Accounts		1902-3 Budget.	1902-3 Revised	1902-3 Accounts.
R	*Imperial.*	R	R	R
84,97	India	88,58	88,30	88,54
	Provincial.			
24,54	Bengal	24,55	24,53	24,53
32,11	United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	32,34	32,28	32,30
1,41,62	TOTAL INDIA	1,45,47	1,45,11	1,45,37
£		£	£	£
944,1	Equivalent in Sterling	969,8	967,4	969,1

263. The following statement shows how the interest charged during the year was calculated —

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	R	R
Capital expenditure at end of 1899-1900		34,17,52
Capital expenditure during 1900-1 and 1901-2		1,84,04
Capital expenditure during 1902-3—		
35.—Protective Works	7,06	
43.—Minor Works and Navigation	2,37	
49 --Capital expenditure not charged to Revenue	84,63	
		94,06
		36,95,62
INTEREST.		
Interest at 4 per cent. on Capital outlay to end of 1899-1900		1,36,70
Interest at 3¾ per cent on Capital outlay during 1900-1 and 1901-2		6,90
Interest at 3¾ per cent on half Capital spent during the year		1,77
TOTAL		1,45,37
		£
Equivalent in Sterling		969,1

43.—Minor Works and Navigation.

1901-2 Accounts A	1901-2 Accounts B		1902-3 Budget. A	1902-3 Budget. B	1902-3 Revised A	1902-3 Revised B	1902-3 Accounts A	1902-3 Accounts B
R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R
1,43	..	India	20,45	.	1,92	...	2,43	..
		Central Provinces	.	.	...	72	.	99
	18,82	Burma		16,60		16,60		15,37
	13,22	Bengal		15,06		15,56		16,12
..	3,61	United Provinces of Agra and Oudh		4,56		4,03		4,59
11,16	1,05	Punjab	10,00	57	10,50	1,32	10,27	1,19
46	2	N.-W. Frontier Province	1,30	1	42	4	37	3
	35,58	Madras	...	41,76		45,63		46,23
22,07	16	Bombay	26,55	8	30,50	12	29,72	13
35,12	72,46		58,30	78,64	43,34	84,02	42,79	84,65
1,07,58		TOTAL INDIA	1,36,94		1,27,36		1,27,44	
£			£		£		£	
717,3		Equivalent in Sterling	913,0		849,1		849,6	
1,4		ENGLAND	1,7		1,7		1,9	
718,7		GRAND TOTAL	914,7		850,8		851,5	

A —Imperial B —Provincial and Local.

Imperial, Provincial and Local Works.

264 Owing to larger grants having been made available for expenditure, both under Imperial and Provincial, in all provinces except Burma, the expenditure in 1902-3 exceeded that of the previous year by 19,86 The decrease of 9,50, as compared with the Budget Estimate, is entirely due to its not having been practicable to fully utilize the special grant of 25 lakhs, during the year The excess under Provincial was sanctioned.

Section K.—OTHER PUBLIC WORKS—RECEIPTS.

1901-2 Accounts.		1902-3 Budget	1902-3 Revised	1902-3 Accounts
R	RECEIPTS:—	R	R	R
67,64	India (Rupee figures) .	64,44	67,64	68,74
£		£	£	£
450,9	Equivalent in Sterling .	429,6	450,9	458,2
28,6	England . . .	28,3	27,6	28,7
479,5	TOTAL .	457,9	478,5	486,9

265 The receipts were better than those of the previous year by £7,4 or R1,11, and the Budget Estimate by £29,0 or R4,35. The increase in India was due to better receipts from the rents and sale of buildings, sale of old materials, ferry tolls and other miscellaneous receipts.

XXXI—Military Works.

1901-2 Accounts		1902-3 Budget	1902-3 Revised	1902-3 Accounts.
R		R	R	R
6,21	India	4,47	4,83	4,70
68	Burma	70	76	80
6	Assam	4	8	8
1	Bengal	1	2	1
1	United Provinces of Agra and Oudh . . .	2	1	1
4	Punjab	4	4	...
5	Madras	4	4	4
9	Bombay	9	12	11
7,15	TOTAL .	5,41	5,90	5,75
£		£	£	£
47,6	Equivalent in Sterling .	36,1	39,3	38,3

266. The receipts in 1902-3 fell short of those of the previous year by 1,40. The decrease was mainly due to the credit in the previous year of the amount (1,38) recovered from the Military Department on account of the value of certain stores.

XXXII.—Civil Works.

1901-2 Accounts A Deptl	1901-2 Accounts B Civil		1902-3 Budget. A Deptl	1902-3 Budget. B Civil.	1902-3 Revised. A Deptl	1902-3 Revised. B Civil	1902-3 Accounts A Deptl	1902-3 Accounts B Civil.
R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R
		IMPERIAL.						
68	7	India	58	6	56	7	58	7
1	...	Bengal	..	...	...	...	1	...
56	..	Punjab . . .	50	.	1,10	...	92	...
3	49	N.-W. Frontier Province . .	11	1,11	13	97	14	1,05
.	...	Berar	.	...	6	.	10	...
1,28	56	TOTAL .	1,19	1,17	1,85	1,04	1,75	1,12
		PROVINCIAL.						
61	8	Central Provinces . .	55	9	61	1	60	1
2,44	3	Burma	2,40	4	2,50	4	2,81	3
55	47	Assam	40	49	55	40	56	41
2,20	2,63	Bengal	2,00	2,69	2,20	2,60	2,47	2,55
2,17	45	United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	1,93	42	2,45	42	2,75	39
73	2,65	Punjab	65	2,17	65	2,31	57	2,29
1,77	10	Madras . .	1,86	8	1,47	10	1,67	11
6,15	7	Bombay . . .	6,28	8	6,00	8	5,84	8
16,62	6,48	TOTAL .	16,07	6,06	16,43	5,96	17,27	5,85

Section K.—OTHER PUBLIC WORKS—RECEIPTS—*concluded.*

XXXII.—Civil Works—*concluded.*

1901-2 Accounts. A Deptl. R	1901-2 Accounts. B Civil. R		1902-3 Budget. A Deptl. R	1902-3 Budget. B Civil. R	1902-3 Revised. A Deptl. R	1902-3 Revised. B Civil. R	1902-3 Accounts. A Deptl. R	1902-3 Accounts. B Civil. R
		INCORPORATED LOCAL—						
..	22	India		26	..	24	...	25
.	55	Central Provinces	.	48	1	53	1	52
..	2,09	Burma	...	2,06	4	1,96	1	1,94
2	1,04	Assam	1	1,06	1	1,06	1	1,03
	5,65	Bengal		5,63	...	6,00	...	6,18
20	5,60	United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	20	5,26	29	5,70	25	5,86
...	3,22	Punjab	..	3,10	.	3,33	...	3,37
.	3	N.-W. Frontier Province	...	9	..	11	..	11
8	11,80	Madras	7	11,43	12	12,06	12	12,21
...	5,05	Bombay	...	4,89	..	4,96	...	5,09
..	...	Berar	.	...	3	1	3	1
30	35,25	TOTAL	28	34,26	50	35,96	43	36,57
60,49		TOTAL INDIA	59,03		61,74		62,99	
£ 403,3		Equivalent in Sterling	£ 393,5		£ 411,6		£ 419,9	
		ENGLAND—						
28,6		Royal Indian Civil Engineering College, Cooper's Hill—Fees from Students, etc.	28,3		27,6		28,7	
431,9		GRAND TOTAL	421,8		439,2		448,6	

A.—Public Works in charge of Departmental Officers. B.—Public Works in charge of Civil Officers

Imperial Works.

267. The revenue realised by departmental officers was better than that of the previous year and the Budget estimate, the increase being chiefly due to the sale proceeds of old materials from the Dera Ghazi Khan protective works in the Punjab.

268. The increase of 56, in the revenue realised by Civil Officers, over that of the previous year, is due to the figures for the North-West Frontier Province for 1902-3, representing a full year's realisations, whereas those for 1901-2 represented realisations for only 5 months.

Provincial Works.

269. The revenue realized by departmental officers shows an improvement over that of the previous year and the Budget estimate, due to increased receipts from rents and sale of buildings in Burma and Bengal, and to larger profits from the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway and the Roorkee workshops.

270 The falling off of 36 in the receipts by Civil Officers in the Punjab, as compared with the previous year, was due to certain revenue which was formerly "Provincial", being now treated as "Imperial", since the creation of the North-West Frontier Province.

Local Works.

271 The revenue realized by Civil Officers exceeded that of the previous year, and the Budget estimate, by 1,32 and 2,31, respectively. The increase is due to better receipts from ferry tolls contributions, arboriculture, and miscellaneous receipts in Bengal, the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh and Madras.

Section K.—OTHER PUBLIC WORKS—EXPENDITURE.

1901-2 Accounts		1902-3 Budget	1902-3 Revised	1902-3 Accounts
R	EXPENDITURE —	R	R	R
6,73,93	India (Rupee figures)	7,62,77	7,36,72	7,60,84
£		£	£	£
4,492,9	Equivalent in Sterling	5,085,1	4,911,5	5,072,3
139,8	England	116,5	162,3	170,2
4,632,7	TOTAL	5,201,6	5,073,8	5,242,5

272. The expenditure in this section exceeded that of the previous year, by £609,8 or R91,47. The increase was due to a larger programme of works in 1902-3, than in the previous year. The increase, as compared with the Budget Estimate, amounted to £40,9 or R7,14 and was chiefly due to larger demands for Military Works Stores from England.

44.—Military Works

1901-2 Accounts		1902-3 Budget	1902-3 Revised	1902-3 Accounts
R		R	R	R
1,24,48	India	1,34,62	1,40,01	1,41,14
27	Central Provinces	12	20	20
6,44	Burma	6,69	8,70	8,41
1,43	Assam	80	80	69
1,00	Bengal	72	94	84
29	United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	23	23	22
3,30	Punjab	81	99	1,04
83	Madras	72	80	74
1,49	Bombay	1,70	1,77	1,72
	Berar		17	11
1,39,53	TOTAL INDIA	1,46,41	1,54,61	1,55,11
£		£	£	£
930,2	EQUIVALENT IN STERLING	976,1	1,030,8	1,034,1
34,6	ENGLAND	18,1	53,0	62,6
964,8	GRAND TOTAL	994,2	1,083,8	1,096,7

273. The actual expenditure in India during 1902-3, exceeded that of the previous year by 15,58, and the Budget Estimate, by 8,70. The increase was due to a larger number of new works being under construction. The total expenditure of the year—both Indian and English—exceeded the Budget Estimate. The excess was covered by additional grants sanctioned by the Government of India during the course of the year.

Section K.—OTHER PUBLIC WORKS—EXPENDITURE—*continued*

45.—Civil Works.

			India	Central Provinces	Burma	Assam	Bengal	United Provinces	Punjab	N.-W. Frontier Province	Madras	Bombay.	Berar	TOTAL.
IMPERIAL			R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Departmental	Accounts	1901-2	13,88	32	.	46	25,56	3,01	8,56	7,43	80	4,81		64,83
	Budget	1902-3	21,91	6		20	15,06	2,26	9,90	17,75	36	5,38		72,94
	Revised	1902-3	14 52	28		33	12,00	3 00	9,36	17,80	90	4,50	4,18	66,87
	Accounts	1902-3	15,69	25		20	11 98	3,17	9,49	10,47	55	4,44	4,19	69,79
Civil Officers	Accounts	1901-2	1,36							19				1,55
	Budget	1902-3	1,43							33			.	1,70
	Revised	1902-3	1,25							29		.	.	1,54
	Accounts	1902-3	1,40				56			26	...			2,22
Total Imperial	Accounts	1901-2	15,24	32		46	25,56	3,01	8,56	7 62	80	4 81		66,38
	Budget	1902-3	23,34	6		20	15,06	2,26	9 90	18 08	36	5,38		74,70
	Revised	1902-3	15 77	28		33	12, 0	3,00	9,36	18,09	90	4 50	4,18	68,41
	Accounts	1902-3	17,09	25		26	12 51	3,17	9 49	19,73	85	4,44	4,19	72,01
PROVINCIAL														
Departmental	Accounts	1901-2		19,79	79,94	16 95	43,71	37,03	32,28		26,91	34,50		2,91,71
	Budget	1902-3		24,57	81 50	17,42	52,35	48,20	41,.8		35,36	44,00	.	3,44,74
	Revised	1902-3		25,00	87,00	17,50	53 00	42,00	37 00		29,00	43,43		3 33 93
	Accounts	1902-3		25,77	87 20	17,65	55,69	44,28	38,34		31,42	44,28	..	3,44,63
Civil Officers	Accounts	1901-2		24	1,45	65	1,21	2,31	1,35		2,88	14	..	10,23
	Budget	1902-3		19	22	63	3 53	2 09	2,56		56	14	..	10 32
	Revised	1902-3		5	14	61	2,65	2 45	2,15		74	14		8,93
	Accounts	1902-3		6	14	58	1,51	2,36	2,06		58	14		7,43
Total Provincial	Accounts	1901-2		20 03	81,39	17,60	44,92	39,04	33,63		29,79	34,64		3 01,94
	Budget	1902-3		24,76	81,72	18 05	55 88	50 95	43 64		35 92	44,14		3,55,06
	Revised	1902-3		25,05	87,14	18,11	55,65	44 45	39,15		29,74	43,57		3,42,86
	Accounts	1902-3		25,83	87,34	18,23	57,20	46,64	40,40		32,00	44,42		3,52,06
LOCAL														
Departmental	Accounts	1901-2	46	1,08	6,02	6,48		19 85	19		33	8,62		43,03
	Budget	1902-3	44	1,69	7,58	6,16		21 55	1,05		39	8,09		46,98
	Revised	1902-3	52	1,97	6,00	6 00	1	23,00	30		40	9,50	1,58	49,28
	Accounts	1902-3	43	1,97	6,32	5,77		24 33	58		48	10,37	1,20	51,25
Civil Officers	Accounts	1901-2	12	1,57	6,02	1	48,09	5,94	7,53	25	43,06	10,46		1 23 05
	Budget	1902-3	21	1,80	0,57	1	47,46	6 90	8 61	71	52,90	11,45		1,39 62
	Revised	1902-3	16	1,20	6,86	1	45 40	7,33	6,98	59	41,20	11,80	6	1,21,56
	Accounts	1902-3	13	1 25	6,49	2	47,00	7,74	7,05	63	47,30	12,09	5	1,30,41
Total Local	Accounts	1901-2	58	2,65	12,04	6,49	48,09	25,79	7,72	25	43,39	19,08		1,66,08
	Budget	1902-3	65	3,49	17,15	6,17	47,46	28,48	9,06	71	53,29	19,54		1,80 60
	Revised	1902-3	68	3,17	12,86	6,01	45,41	30 30	7,28	59	41,60	21,30	1,64	1,70,84
	Accounts	1902-3	56	3,22	12,81	5,79	47,06	32,07	5,03	63	47,78	22,46	1,25	1,81,66
GRAND TOTAL	Accounts	1901-2	15,82	23,00	93,43	24,55	1,18,57	68 74	49,91	7,87	73,98	58,53	...	5,34,40
	Budget	1902-3	23,99	28,31	98,87	24,48	1,18,46	81,69	63,20	18,79	89 57	69,06	.	6,16,36
	Revised	1902-3	16,45	28,50	1,00,00	24 45	1,13 06	77,75	55 79	18,68	72,24	69,37	5,82	5 82,11
	Accounts	1902-3	17,65	29 30	1,00,15	24,28	1,16,80	81,88	57,92	20,36	80,63	71,32	5 14	6,05,73

Section K.—OTHER PUBLIC WORKS—EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

45.—Civil Works—*continued*

1901-2 Accounts		1902-3 Budget.	1902-3 Revised.	1902-3 Accounts
R		R	R	R
5,34,40	TOTAL INDIA	6,16,36	5,82,11	6,05,73
£		£	£	£
3,562,6	" , Equivalent in Sterling	4,109,0	3,880,7	4,038,2
	ENGLAND—			
51,2	Furlough Pay and Allowances of Officers in P W Department	57,0	60,0	58,7
42,7	Royal Indian Civil Engineering College, Cooper's Hill	36,7	39,4	38,5
1,7	Sundry Items	1,6	3,5	3,6
9,6	Stores for India	3,1	6,4	6,8
105,2		98,4	109,3	107,6
3,667,8	GRAND TOTAL	4,207,4	3,990,0	4,145,8

Imperial Works

274. The expenditure incurred by departmental officers during 1902-3, exceeded that of the previous year by 4,96. The increase was the net result of various increases and decreases the principal increases being due to the expenditure in Berar being included under this head for the first time; under "India" also to larger expenditure on certain works in Bangalore and Baluchistan, and the North-West Frontier Province, where a full year's expenditure was shown in 1902-3, against the expenditure of five months only in 1901-2. As compared with the Budget Estimate, there was a lapse of 3,15 owing to the slow progress of works

275. The expenditure incurred by Civil Officers compares favourably with the previous year and the Budget Estimate, and calls for no remarks.

Provincial Works.

276. The expenditure incurred by departmental officers during 1902-3, exceeded that of the previous year by 52,92 The increase was mainly due to large grants having been made available for expenditure during the year by the Local Governments from the Imperial contribution of 52,91 sanctioned by the Government of India in aid of Provincial resources.

277. The expenditure incurred by Civil Officers in Burma and Madras was smaller than in the previous year. In the Punjab a larger expenditure was incurred under the head "Improvement of towns" in the Chenab Colony As compared with the Budget Estimate, the largest decrease occurred in Bengal, and is attributed to the grants to the Christian and Mahomedan Burial Boards and to the Darjeeling Municipality for roads, not being fully utilized.

Local Works.

278. The expenditure incurred by departmental officers during 1902-3, exceeded that of the previous year by 8,22. This increase was due to a larger programme of works, and to the expenditure in the new Berar province being included for the first time. The Budget Estimate was exceeded by 4,27, the increases occurring chiefly in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh and Bombay, and a part being also due to the inclusion of the expenditure of the new Berar province for the first time.

279. The expenditure incurred by Civil Officers during 1902-3, exceeded that of the previous year by 7,36. This increase was due to the continued improved financial position permitting of a larger programme of public works. As compared with the Budget Estimate, there was a lapse of 9,21, due to progress of work being slower than anticipated.

Section K.—45A.—CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAYS charged to Provincial or Local Revenues.

1901-2. Accounts		1902-3. Budget.	1902-3. Revised	1902-3. Accounts
	EXPENDITURE—			
R		R	R	R
—10,01	India	13,14	8,09	8,20
£		£	£	£
—66,7	Equivalent in Sterling	87,6	53,9	54,6

280. The following are the details of the amounts :—

1901-2 Accounts R		1902-3 Budget. R	1902-3 Revised. R	1902-3 Accounts R
	IMPERIAL.			
	Madras—			
—12,35	Mayavaram-Mutupet Railway	..	...	.
	PROVINCIAL.			
	Assam—			
—5	Jorhat Railway	3	—8	—1
	LOCAL.			
	Madras—			
2,39	Mayavaram-Mutupet Railway	13,11	8,17	8,21
—10,01	GRAND TOTAL	13,14	8,09	8,20

281. The lapse of 4,90 on the Mayavaram-Mutupet Railway under Local, was due to work on the Arantangi Extension not having proceeded as quickly as was expected in consequence of heavy floods.

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES.

1901-2 Accounts.		1902-3. Budget	1902-3. Revised.	1902-3. Accounts.
£		£	£	£
977,6	RECEIPTS	889,2	920,6	1,125,0
15,764,0	EXPENDITURE	17,664,7	17,155,5	17,346,4
14,786,4	NET .	16,775,5	16,234,9	16,221,4

282. The Indian and English portions of the above figures are as follows :—

1901-2. Accounts		1902-3. Budget.	1902-3. Revised.	1902-3. Accounts
	RECEIPTS :—			
R		R	R	R
1,05,12	India	78,55	91,10	1,09,80
£		£	£	£
700,8	Equivalent in Sterling .	523,6	607,3	732,0
276,8	England	365,6	313,3	393,0
977,6	TOTAL .	889,2	920,6	1,125,0
	EXPENDITURE :—			
R		R	R	R
17,07,13	India	18,58,80	17,84,99	18,08,36
£		£	£	£
	Frontier Province, where a full year's expenditure			
11,380,9	Equivalent in Sterling .	12,392,0	11,900,0	12,055,7
4,383,1	England	5,272,7	5,255,5	5,290,7
15,764,0	TOTAL .	17,664,7	17,155,5	17,346,4

283. The receipts in India exceeded the Budget Estimate by R31,25 or £208,4, and the actuals of the previous year by R4,68 or £31,2. Compared with the Budget, the improvement was chiefly due to His Majesty's Imperial Government having been debited with the value of Europe stores, issued from stock to South Africa and Somaliland, of the value of mules sent to the latter country, and of the value of peace equipment taken by certain native corps to the Colonies, to credit having been taken for the value of elephants transferred to the Burma Government with the Khedda Department, to larger sales of malt liquor and ordnance stores; to the issue of new pattern arms, etc., to the Police and Jail Departments; and to larger contributions towards Indian Military Service Family Pensions. The improvement would have been greater but for the decrease in the sales of clothing, commissariat provisions, stores and rum, etc., due in part to the absence of troops in South Africa. Compared with the actuals of the past year, the increase was due chiefly to credit having been taken for the value of elephants transferred to Burma, as well as of mules sent to Somaliland, and for departmental charges on the cost of stores despatched to that country; to larger sale-proceeds of regimental cast horses and unserviceable stores, including the machinery of the late Gunpowder Factory, Ishapore, and to larger subscriptions to the Indian Military Service Family Pension Fund, as well as more donations on promotion and marriages and births of children.

284. The receipts in England exceeded the Budget Estimate by £27,4, owing chiefly to the adjustment in that country of contributions towards pensions of Indian Native Soldiers lent for Imperial Service, partly counterbalanced by smaller credits on account of value of articles in possession of regiments on their transfer from the Indian to the British establishment.

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES—*continued.*

285. The following statement shows separately the ordinary and special charges included under expenditure in India:—

1901-2. Accounts		1902-3 Budget	1902-3 Revised	1902-3 Accounts
R		R	R	R
46,46	SPECIAL CHARGES .	29,56	27,64	25,23
16,60,67	Other Charges . .	18,29,24	17,57,35	17,83,13
17,07,13	TOTAL .	18,58,80	17,84,99	18,08,36

286. The total Budget provision and the actual expenditure for Special Charges are shown in detail below:—

Charges for—	1902-3. Budget.	1902-3. Accounts
Occupation of Chitral and its Communications .	11,50	7,71
Wano Garrison	79	3,21
Tochi Garrison	5,05	3,88
Gilgit Agency	1,64	1,30
Kajuri Kach and Jandola Garrisons . .	...	81
Blockade of the Mahsud Waziris . . .	9,76	6,59
Kohat-Kurrum Force	82	1,59
North-West Frontier Field Operations . .	...	14
	29,56	25,23

287 The decrease under Special Charges, was mainly due to less charges on account of Occupation of Chitral and its Communications, owing to the reduction of the Malakand garrison and to the demobilization of the Swat moveable column and the field hospitals, on account of Tochi Garrison, due to its withdrawal from Dattakhel, to cheaper rates of food supplies, and to less charges for field service clothing, on account of Gilgit Agency, due to decrease in the charges for transport and food supplies, and on account of Blockade of the Mahsud Waziris, due to the earlier withdrawal of troops forming the Blockade than was anticipated. These decreases were partly counterbalanced by increases under Wano Garrison, Kajuri Kach and Jandola Garrisons and Kohat-Kurrum Force. The increases under the first and second heads were due to the charges on account of the garrisons having been compiled under those heads from May 1902 on the conclusion of the blockade operations, while the expenditure for the first seven months of the year had been budgetted for under the head Blockade of the Mahsud Waziris. The excess under the last head was attributable to charges having been incurred for the whole year against a Budget provision for four months only, and to the grant of certain concessions to the unhutted men at Thall

288. The details of the saving of 46,11 in the ordinary expenditure, as compared with the Budget, are shown by the following figures:—

	1902-3. Budget	1902-3. Accounts	Excess + Saving—.
Army and Garrison Staff	57,41	57,33	—8
Regimental Pay	8,83,22	8,24,78	—58,44
Supply and Transport	4,03,91	4,05,61	+1,70
Remount	40,25	45,77	+5,52
Clothing	28,62	27,75	—87
Medical	87,38	75,24	—12,14
Ordnance	1,24,37	1,12,89	—11,48
Miscellaneous	26,96	47,63	+20,67
Other heads	1,77,12	1,86,07	+8,95
TOTAL .	18,29,24	17,83,13	—46,11

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES—*continued.*

289. The main causes of the above savings are given below:—

	R	R
(1) Absence of troops in South Africa, China and Somaliland, which caused large savings in pay and subsistence charges, the entire cost of the Forces having been borne by His Majesty's Imperial Government. These savings were augmented by the difference between the credits taken for issue of local stores, and the cost of replacement thereof, to the extent required, while the saving on account of China has been reduced by the value of local stores returned from that country		79,76
(2) Deputation of officers and others to the Civil Department on plague duty		29
(3) Lapse of the whole or a portion of the special provisions made in the Budget on account of—		
Additional Officers for the Military Accounts Department .	75	
Increased pay to British soldiers	1,75	
Howitzer batteries . . . . } Improvement in organisation of Horse and Field Artillery }	6,30	
Augmentation of Sub-marine Mining establishments . .	69	
Addition of two companies to the Bombay Sappers and Miners, and Fortress Company of Sappers and Miners at Aden	1,00	
Reconstitution of a regiment of Madras Cavalry . .	20	
Formation of the 1st Military Railway Company . .	25	
Hospital Train	1,97	
Transport reorganization	2,18	
Provision and maintenance of special washing compartments at all stations garrisoned by British troops in India	32	
Formation of the Army Bearer Corps	1,63	
Reorganization of the Army Hospital Corps . . .	41	
Personnel for the Rifle Factory at Ishapore . . .	25	
Increased scale of Cavalry Ammunition	30	
Land at Nowshera for a grass rukh	1,14	
		19,14
(4) Fewer regimental officers present for duty		8,00
(5) Short strength of British and Native troops		2,00
(6) Transfer of the Khedda Department to the Burma Government.		60
(7) Short strength of medical officers		3,50
(8) Low charges for dieting sick, owing to few patients having been in hospital		1,70
(9) Smaller purchases of Ordnance Stores		2,50
(10) Large issues of Medical and Ordnance Stores to the Civil Department		3,15
(11) Credit received from the Imperial Government on account of local ordnance stores issued to the Indian native troops serving in Mauritius, and on account of the peace equipment, taken by certain native corps when proceeding to certain colonies on garrison duty		87
(12) Addition made to the Indian Budget to adjust short provision in the Home Budget		2,93
		1,24,44

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES—*continued.*

	R	R
290 The more important excesses were :—		
(1) More supernumerary officers as candidates for the Indian Army and more Unattached List Officers	1,92	
(2) Grant of special bounties and gratuities to British soldiers returned from South Africa for extension of their service in India	2,97	
(3) Concessions to the Army in honour of the King-Emperor's Coronation	52	
(4) Reconstitution of certain regiments of Madras Infantry	1,21	
(5) Charges on account of the Hyderabad Contingent from 1st October 1902, from which date Berar was leased in perpetuity to the British Government	18,00	
(6) Extra expenditure in connection with the Aden Delimitation Commission	6,10	
(7) More charges for messing allowance	2,34	
(8) Larger purchases of malt liquor	1,33	
(9) Additional grants for dairy farms	51	
(10) More charges for conveyance of troops and stores	12,80	
(11) Larger purchases of godown furniture, of uniform clothing for transport attendants, and of ordnance mules, and ponies for mounted infantry	2,93	
(12) Compensation to shippers of Australian horses and extra establishment at the new remount depôt at Mona	1,41	
(13) Large purchases of barrack bedding and camp equipage for troops returned from South Africa	5,43	
(14) Charges for establishment at the temporary remount depôts at Umballa, Bangalore and Muttra	1,28	
(15) Charges in connection with the handling of the 90 miles of light military railway material	1,77	
(16) Charges on account of camps of exercise and manœuvres	14,70	
(17) Larger payments of capitalized pensions	1,83	
		77,05

291. The grant heads under which the expenditure exceeded the Budget were :—

Supply and Transport	1,26
Remount and Veterinary Establishments, Supplies and Services	5,52
Sea Transport Charges	79
Miscellaneous Services	18,27
Rewards for Military Services	1
Military pensions to Europeans	3,18
Ditto to Natives	2,93
Family Pensions and Compassionate Allowances, etc.	10
Departmental Pensions and Gratuities	10

All these excesses require the sanction of the Government of India.

292. As compared with the preceding year, there was a decrease of 21,23 under Special Charges, and an increase of 1,22,46 under Other Charges. Under the former, the decrease was principally due to low charges on account of Occupation of Chitral and its Communications (4,15), Tochi Garrison (2,27), Blockade of the Mahsud Waziris (18,56), and Kohat-Kurrum Force (27), counterbalanced by higher expenditure under Wano Garrison (3,19), and Kajuri Kach and Jandola Garrisons (81). Under the latter, there was an excess of 2,76 under Army and Garrison Staff, due mainly to more tour expenses of the Commander-in-Chief and Lieutenant Generals Commanding the Forces, to the pay of rank of certain Station Staff Officers having been charged to this head, while the provision was under Regimental Pay,

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES—*continued.*

Allowances and charges and to more telegram charges in District Commands; of 40,79 under Regimental Pay, etc, due to smaller savings owing to the return of troops from South Africa and China, to the grant of increased pay to British Soldiers, to the charges on account of the Hyderabad Contingent from 1st October 1902, to money grants to European and Native Troops in celebration of the King-Emperor's Coronation, to the addition of three howitzer batteries to the Indian establishment and the reorganization of the Artillery, to the creation of two Companies of Bombay Sappers and Miners and of the Fortress Company at Aden, and to a large number of Supernumerary Officers having been attached to British regiments as candidates for the Indian Army, counterbalanced by smaller grants of special bounties and gratuities to British troops for extension of service in India; of 11,36 under Supply and Transport, due chiefly to the reorganization of the Transport Service, to larger movements of European and Native troops, to larger consignments of ordnance stores, to lower rates of food supplies, to the expenditure connected with the Aden Delimitation Commission and the Hyderabad Contingent, to large number of British Soldiers in India having been in receipt of messing allowance, to large purchases of malt liquor and warm and uniform clothing for transport attendants, to replacements of stores despatched to South Africa, China and Somaliland, and to the return of a smaller quantity of stores from China, of 5,96 under Remount, due chiefly to the purchase of additional remounts for the artillery and of ordnance mules and ponies for mounted infantry, to the grant of compensation to shippers of Australian horses, and to larger expenditure connected with the remount depôts, of 2,26 under Clothing, due to the absence of savings owing to the return of troops from South Africa, and to smaller credits on account of stores issued from stock for that country, of 6,81 under Medical, due chiefly to more charges for medical and surgical stores, owing to increased demands from Civil and Military Hospitals, of 16,60 under Ordnance due to increase of the Wellington Cordite Factory establishment, replacement of stores despatched to South Africa and Somaliland, and large purchases of mobilization and camp equipage, of 26,72 under Miscellaneous, due chiefly to more compensation for losses owing to the reconstitution of certain regiments of Madras infantry, to charges on account of the Indian Contingent despatched to England for the King's Coronation, to more charges for Camps of Exercise and Manœuvres. The other principal variations were the increases under Military Pensions to Europeans and to Natives, which were due to charges on account of the Hyderabad Contingent and to large payments of capitalized pensions.

293. The expenditure in England showed an increase of £55,2 under Effective and a decrease of £37,2 under Non-Effective Charges, as compared with the Budget Estimate. The increase under Effective Charges was chiefly due to larger payments to the War Office in respect of British Forces serving in India, to larger expenditure on account of furlough allowances of officers, and to increased charges for the Indian Troop Service as well as for passages of troops, purchase of mules, officers on special duty, etc., partly counterbalanced by decreases in Ordnance and Clothing Stores. The decrease under Non-Effective Charges was chiefly in the payments on account of pay and pensions of non-effective and retired officers of the Indian Service.

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES—RECEIPTS.

XXXIII.—Army.

1901-2. Accounts.		1902-3. Budget.	1902-3. Revised.	1902-3. Accounts.
	INDIA—			
R	EFFECTIVE SERVICES—	R	R	R
59	Regimental Pay, Allowances and Charges	65	65	72
42,52	Supply and Transport	42,21	43,66	44,01
11,94	Remount and Veterinary Establishments, Supplies and Services	1,16	1,59	2,63
10,48	Clothing Establishments, Supplies and Services	7,90	8,25	9,20
27	Barrack Establishments, Supplies and Services	31	30	21
3,99	Medical Establishments, Supplies and Services	3,29	3,55	4,26
21,39	Ordnance Establishments, Stores and Camp Equipage	11,69	19,79	35,77
18	Education	16	18	19
41	Sea Transport Charges	22	25	43
2,70	Miscellaneous Services	1,48	84	76
94,47	TOTAL EFFECTIVE SERVICES	69,07	79,06	98,18
	NON-EFFECTIVE SERVICES—			
3	Rewards for Military Services	3	3	3
.	Military Pensions to Natives	...	1	2
10,62	Family Pensions and Compassionate Allowances to Europeans	9,45	12,00	11,57
10,65	TOTAL NON-EFFECTIVE SERVICES	9,48	12,04	11,62
1,05,12	TOTAL INDIA	78,55	91,10	1,09,80
£		£	£	£
700,8	Equivalent in Sterling	523,6	607,3	732,0
	ENGLAND—			
255,5	Effective Services	341,6	288,3	333,7
21,3	Non-effective Services	24,0	25,0	59,3
276,8	TOTAL ENGLAND	365,6	313,3	393,0
977,6	GRAND TOTAL	889,2	920,6	1,125,0

294 The total receipts in India during the year, were more than the Budget Estimate, by 31,25. Of this, a large portion was purely fortuitous, representing merely credits taken for Europe stores issued from stock to South Africa and Somaliland, mules sent to the latter country, peace equipment taken by certain native corps to the Colonies, and elephants transferred to the Burma Government with the Khedda Department. The improvement was spread over almost all the heads, the principal variations are noted below.

295 Under *Supply and Transport*, there was a net increase of 1,80, chiefly due to credits taken for Europe stores issued from stock to South Africa, China and Somaliland, mules sent to Somaliland and elephants transferred to the Civil Department Burma, to larger realizations by sale of surplus fodder, transport cattle and old equipment, and to larger receipts for hire of cattle, partly counter-balanced by decreases under sale-proceeds of provisions and stores, and malt liquor and rum, and under special services the former being due to the absence of troops in South Africa Under *Remount, etc.*, the increase (1,47) was due to a larger number of horses having been cast and sold from remount depôts, and to credit having been taken for the horses of a British Cavalry regiment proceeded to South Africa Under *Clothing* and *Medical*, there were increases of 1,30 and 97 respectively, arising chiefly from credits for the value of Europe stores issued from stock to South Africa, China and Somaliland, and of clothing stores forming the ordinary peace equipment of certain Bengal and Madras infantry regiments proceeded to China and the Colonies, and under the latter head also from large recoveries from the Municipal and other hospitals. Under *Ordnance*, there was a net increase of 24,08 chiefly due to credits for the value of Europe stores despatched to South Africa, China, Somaliland and Mauritius, for the peace equipment taken by certain native corps to the Colonies, and for the issue of new-pattern arms, etc., to the Police and Jail Departments There were also increases of 83 on account of the value of stores sent to the Director of Works, Egyptian Army, Cairo; of 1,12 due to the recovery from Berar Revenues of the value of new-pattern arms issued to the Hyderabad Contingent Infantry on its re-armament; and of 2,66 due to larger sales of unserviceable stores than were anticipated, including the

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES—RECEIPTS—*concluded.*

XXXIII—Army—*concluded.*

machinery of the late Gunpowder Factory, Ishapore. Credit for the cost of articles issued from the Indian Troop Service Depôt Stock, Bombay, to Somaliland, and larger recoveries of table money, account for the increase under *Sea Transport Charges.* Under *Miscellaneous Services,* the decrease was chiefly due to smaller recoveries (34) of fines and forfeitures from contractors and others than were anticipated, and to less receipts (34) on account of the Blockade of the Mahsud Waziris due to the earlier withdrawal of the troops Under *Family Pensions and Compassionate Allowances to Europeans,* the increase of 2,12 was due to larger contributions towards the Indian Military Service Family Pensions.

296. The receipts in England were more than the Budget by £27,4. Under *Effective Services,* the account included £38,5 in respect of the Indian Troop Service, which in the Budget, was deducted from payments On the other hand, there was a decrease of £46,3 in the credit for the value of articles in possession of regiments on their transfer from the Indian to the British Establishment The increase under *Non-Effective Services,* mainly represents contributions towards pension of Indian Native Soldiers lent for Imperial Service (£34,3), which was treated as a credit to Indian Revenues in England; there was also a slight rise in the subscriptions towards the Indian Military Service Family Pensions, for which sufficient provision was not made in the Budget Estimate.

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES—EXPENDITURE.

46.—Army.

1901-2. Accounts.		1902-3. Budget.	1902-3. Revised.	1902-3. Accounts.
	INDIA—			
R	EFFECTIVE CHARGES—	R	R	R
55,00	Army and Garrison Staff	57,73	57,76	57,57
20,57	Administrative Staff	21,56	20,90	21,14
7,85,63	Regimental Pay, etc.	8,84,90	8,26,04	8,25,97
4,09,65	Supply and Transport	4,18,21	4,12,76	4,19,47
39,81	Remount and Veterinary	40,25	44,33	45,77
25,95	Clothing	29,32	27,94	27,95
19,44	Barrack Establishment, etc.	21,27	19,25	20,55
3,75	Administration of Martial Law	4,05	3,56	3,49
68,68	Medical	88,04	78,03	75,66
96,47	Ordnance	1,24,62	1,08,58	1,12,99
3,68	Ecclesiastical	4,08	4,00	3,82
4,71	Education	4,90	4,87	4,57
11,27	Sea Transport Charges	6,21	7,57	7,00
48,54	Miscellaneous Services	38,01	48,86	56,28
22,08	Volunteer Corps	23,60	23,67	23,52
16,15,23		17,66,75	16,88,12	17,05,75
—1,37	Unadjusted Expenditure	..	...	4,24
16,13,86	TOTAL EFFECTIVE CHARGES	17,66,75	16,88,12	17,09,99
	NON-EFFECTIVE CHARGES—			
1,05	Rewards for Military Services	1,15	1,16	1,16
10,67	Military Pensions to Europeans	9,79	11,65	12,97
72,66	Ditto to Natives	72,18	74,83	75,11
2,40	Family Pensions and Compassionate Allowances, etc.	2,43	2,55	2,53
6,49	Departmental Pensions and Gratuities	6,50	6,68	6,60
93,27	TOTAL NON-EFFECTIVE CHARGES	92,05	96,87	98,37
17,07,13	TOTAL INDIA	18,58,80	17,84,99	18,08,36
£		£	£	£
11,380,9	Equivalent in Sterling	12,392,0	11,900,0	12,055,7
	ENGLAND—			
	EFFECTIVE CHARGES—			
158,1	Home Charges of British Forces serving in India	870,5	965,0	964,8
216,6	Furlough Allowances of Officers of the Indian Service	230,0	247,0	250,6
196,5	Indian Troop Service	250,0	354,5	345,5
7,9	Passage of Officers and Troops otherwise than in Troopship	19,0	24,0	21,8
24,7	Miscellaneous	42,0	52,3	53,2
1,428,5	Stores for India	1,460,2	1,252,6	1,291,0
2,032,3	TOTAL EFFECTIVE CHARGES	2,871,7	2,895,4	2,926,9
	NON-EFFECTIVE CHARGES—			
554,6	Retired Pay, etc., of British Forces for service in India	610,0	615,0	615,0
1,672,9	Pay and Pensions of Non-effective and Retired Officers of the Indian Service	1,662,0	1,621,1	1,623,7
83,6	Miscellaneous Pensions, etc.	84,0	83,0	83,3
39,7	Indian Military Service Family Pensions	45,0	41,0	41,8
2,350,8	TOTAL NON-EFFECTIVE CHARGES	2,401,0	2,360,1	2,363,8
4,383,1	TOTAL ENGLAND	5,272,7	5,255,5	5,290,7
15,764,0	GRAND TOTAL	17,664,7	17,155,5	17,346,4

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES—EXPENDITURE—*continued*.

Army and Garrison Staff.

1901-2 Accounts		Budget 1902-3	Revised 1902-3	Accounts
2,57	Commander-in-Chief	2,69	2,79	3,02
3,98	Lieutenant-Generals Commanding the Forces	4,17	4,19	4,21
7,20	Adjutant General	7,62	7,42	7,36
1,65	Artillery Branch	1,67	1,62	1,56
21	Cavalry Branch	37	37	37
2,55	Musketry Inspection	2,56	2,58	2,57
4,66	Quarter Master General	4,92	4,82	4,73
46	Gymnastic Instruction	59	59	56
41	Army Signalling	47	45	39
68	Mounted Infantry Schools	2,02	2,03	2,00
18,75	District Commands	18,67	18,66	18,89
6,68	Garrison and Station Staff	6,68	6,70	6,94
2,89	Hill Sanitaria	3,07	3,11	2,86
99	Miscellaneous Depôts	1,01	1,01	99
86	Staff of Local Forces	87	84	85
3	Staff Miscellaneous	3	3	3
43	Special Services	32	23	24
..	Hyderabad Contingent		32	...
55,00	TOTAL	57,73	57,76	57,57

297. As compared with the Budget, the small saving of 16 occurred chiefly under salaries (79) and Special Services (8), and was due to the absences of officers and establishments on leave, to lower rates of pay having been drawn by certain officers, to the appointment of the Inspector General of Artillery having remained vacant for a part of the year and to the reduction of the Malakand Garrison and staff. These savings were, to some extent counterbalanced by excesses under tour expenses (49) of the Commander-in-Chief and the Lieutenant-Generals Commanding the Forces, and contingent charges (30) (chiefly telegram charges) under *District Commands*, and *Garrison and Station Staff*. The charges under *Hyderabad Contingent* were compiled under the several heads concerned. The excess over the previous year, was mainly due to more charges for salaries and tour expenses and to a full year's charge on account of Mounted Infantry Schools, the accounts of 1901-2 having included the expenditure of a portion of the year only

Administrative Staff.

1901-2 Accounts		Budget 1902-3	Revised 1902-3	Accounts
1,57	Personal Staff of the Governor-General, Governors, and Lieutenant-Governors	1,61	1,56	1,52
1,77	Accountant General, Military Department	1,77	1,75	1,72
	Controller of Military Accounts—			
2,58	Central Branch	2,59	2,57	2,58
1,35	Accounts Branch	1,48	1,42	1,44
4,62	Pay Branch	4,72	4,70	4,76
3,58	Supply and Transport Branch	3,65	3,63	3,65
80	Transport Branch, Rangoon	76	75	76
60	Examiner of Ordnance Factory Accounts in India	71	66	66
1,39	Ordnance and Clothing Branches	1,39	1,35	1,37
1,45	Circle, Field and Pension Pay Offices	1,49	1,46	1,50
63	Inspections, Special Duties, and Probationers	1,96	80	95
23	Special Services	21	24	23
	Hyderabad Contingent	.	1	..
	Deduct—Probable Savings	78	...	...
20,57	TOTAL	21,56	20,90	21,14

298 The principal decreases under this head, were 9 under *Personal Staff of the Governor-General, Governors, and Lieutenant-Governors*, 5 under *Accountant General, Military Department*, 5 under *Examiner of Ordnance Factory Accounts in India*, and 1,01 under *Inspections, etc.*, and were due to too small a deduction having been made in the Budget Estimate for probable savings, to the absence, on furlough of the Aide-de-Camp to the Governor of Bombay, and to the lump provision made in the Budget Estimate for additional officers of the Military Accounts Department having been only partially utilised. The excess over the previous year, was mainly due to more charges for salaries, and Exchange Compensation Allowance under *Accounts Branch, Pay Branch, Supply and Transport Branch* and *Inspections, etc.*

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES—EXPENDITURE—*continued*

Regimental Pay.

1901-2. Accounts.		1902-3. Budget	1902-3. Revised	1902-3. Accounts
3,85,88	European Army	4,31,17	3,92,19	3,89,61
3,98,11	Native Army	4,52,05	4,32,63	4,35,17
1,64	Special Services	1,68	1,22	1,19
7,85,63	TOTAL	8,84,90	8,26,04	8 25,97

299. As compared with the Budget, the large decrease in this grant was mainly due to the absence of troops in South Africa, China and Somaliland, to the deputation of officers to the Civil Department for plague-duty; to the reconstitution of certain regiments of Madras Native Infantry, to savings in the provision for increased pay to British soldiers, for howitzer batteries, for improvement in the organisation of horse and field artillery, for reorganisation of sub-marine mining establishments, for the addition of two companies to the Bombay Sappers and Miners and of the Fortress Company of Sappers and Miners at Aden, and for reconstitution of a regiment of Madras Cavalry; to the lapse of the provision for the 1st Military Railway Company, to short strength of regimental officers and of British and Native troops, and to low charges for special services on account of the Occupation of Chitral and its Communications due to the demobilization of the Swat Moveable column and to the reduction of the Malakand garrison; partly counterbalanced by increased charges owing to more supernumerary officers having been attached to British Regiments as candidates for the Indian Army and the charges on account of the Hyderabad Contingent from 1st October 1902 As compared with the actuals of the previous year, the increase was chiefly due to the absence of savings owing to the return of troops from South Africa and China, to the charges on account of the Hyderabad Contingent, to the grant of increased pay to British troops, to more supernumerary officers having been attached to British regiments as candidates for the Indian Army, to more Unattached List officers having been present, to the grant of special bounties to British soldiers returned from South Africa for extension of their services in India, and to the money grants to the British and Native troops in celebration of the King-Emperor's Coronation

300. The details of the principal sub-heads of the European Army are given below :—

1901-2 Accounts		1902-3 Budget.	1902-3 Revised	1902-3 Accounts.
92,03	Artillery	1,16,52	1,07,50	1,07,13
19,54	Cavalry	40,45	29,00	28,91
7	Engineers		6	13
2,05,97	Infantry	2,62,42	2,35,00	2,34,46
30	Invalid and Veteran Establishment	30	26	25
5,29	Officers of the Indian Army General List of Officers, Unattached and Unemployed Officers	5,95	7,92	7,98
26	Colonel's Allowances	27	17	16
62,42	Other Charges	5,26	12,28	10,59
3,85,88	TOTAL	4,31,17	3,92,19	3,89,61

301. Under *Artillery*, *Cavalry* and *Infantry* the whole of the savings was chiefly due to less charges for small Salaries owing to the absence of troops in South Africa, China and Somaliland, to the provision for increased pay of British soldiers not having been used in full, and the charges for family allowances and Howitzer Batteries, Brigade division staff, Royal Horse and Field Artillery, and improvement in organisation of Horse and Field Artillery having been compiled under other heads though provided for here. Under *Invalids and Veteran Establishment*, the saving was due to casualties. These savings were partly counterbalanced by excess expenditure under *Officers of the Indian Army, etc.*, owing to more supernumerary officers having been attached to British regiments as candidates for the Indian Army, and to more Unattached List officers having been present than provided for; and under *Other Charges* due to the grant of special bounties to British soldiers for extension of their services in India, to the grant of furlough gratuities, and to money-grants to British soldiers in celebration of the King-Emperor's Coronation. Under *Engineers*, the expenditure was due to charges for pay and allowances of an officer for whom no provision was made in the Budget, and to payments for broken periods to certain Royal Engineer officers who proceeded to England on reversion to the Imperial Establishment. The small excess over the actuals of the previous year, was chiefly due to the return of troops from South Africa and China, to the grant of increased pay to British troops, and to the reorganization of Horse and Field Artillery.

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES—EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

Regimental Pay—*concluded.*

302. The details of the principal sub-heads under the Native Army are as follows:—

1901-2 Accounts.		1902-3. Budget.	1902-3. Revised	1902-3. Accounts.
8,24	Artillery	8,72	8,50	9,39
1,63	Body-Guard	1,13	1,19	1,18
1,19,86	Cavalry	1,28,76	1,26,09	1,32,33
12,41	Sappers and Miners	14,58	13,58	13,22
2,28,87	Infantry	2,69,33	2,40,00	2,47,98
5,27	Annual grant-in-aid of half-mounting	5,59	5,08	5,66
2,92	Kit-money for Recruits	4,01	4,02	4,33
3,78	Hutting money	4,12	5,10	4,17
10,41	Reserve Forces	10,89	10,38	10,95
4,72	Other Charges	4,92	5,69	5,96
...	* Hyderabad Contingent	..	13,00	...
3,98,11	TOTAL	4,52,05	4,32,63	4,35,17

303. Under Native Army, the excess expenditure under *Artillery* (67), *Cavalry* (3,57) and *Kit-money for Recruits* (32) was due chiefly to payments made to the Hyderabad Contingent Artillery and Cavalry from 1st October 1902, and to the reconstitution of Madras Native Infantry, partly counterbalanced by savings due to the absence of troops in South Africa, China and Somaliland, and the lapse of the special provision for the reconstitution of a regiment of Madras Cavalry. Under *Body-Guard*, the small excess was due to a temporary increase in the strength of the Viceroy's Body-Guard in consequence of the Coronation Durbar The most noticeable decreases occurred under *Infantry* (21,35) and *Sappers and Miners* (1,36), and were chiefly due to less charges for salaries and allowances owing to the absence of troops in China and Somaliland and of certain officers in South Africa, and to the provision made in the Budget for the addition of two companies to the Bombay Sappers and Miners, and for the Fortress Company of Sappers and Miners at Aden not having been utilised in full. The excess of 1,04 under *Other Charges*, was due chiefly to larger payments of batta (11), to incidental charges incurred on account of the Hyderabad Contingent (18), to heavy telegram charges incurred in connection with the reconstitution of certain regiments of Madras Infantry (17), to payments made to young officers on first appointment to native cavalry regiments to assist them in the purchase of suitable chargers (17), to more charges for family allowances (27), to the reorganisation of the sub-marine mining service (16), and to money grants to native troops in celebration of the King-Emperor's Coronation, partly counterbalanced by less charges on account of Occupation of Chitral and its Communications, owing to the demobilisation of the Swat Moveable column and the reduction of the Malakand garrison. The increase, compared with the actuals of the preceding year, was chiefly attributable to the charges of the Hyderabad Contingent and the Frontier Garrison Artillery, to smaller savings owing to the return of troops from China, to the charges on account of two additional Companies of Bombay Sappers and Miners and of the Fortress Company at Aden, to increase in the effective strength of reservists and to more enlistments causing a larger outlay under *Kit-money.*

Supply and Transport Charges.

1901-2 Accounts.		1902-3 Budget.	1902-3 Revised.	1902-3 Accounts.
61,46	Establishment	72,95	71,43	68,52
1,74,70	Supplies	1,84,67	1,73,39	1,73,73
1,04,12	Services	1,08,01	1,13,67	1,25,16
54,03	Transport Branch	38,28	37,05	38,26
15,34	Special Services	14,30	15,32	13,80
...	Hyderabad Contingent	..	1,90	...
4,09,65	TOTAL	4,18,21	4,12,76	4,19,47

304. The principal decreases were under *Establishment*, *Supplies* and *Special Services*, and were mainly due to the absence of troops and of certain departmental officers and establishments on service in South Africa, China and Somaliland, to savings in pay and kit-money to transport establishments owing to fewer enlistments, to the transfer in October 1902 of the Khedda Department to the Burma Civil Department, to less charges for feed of men and animals owing to a fall in rates, to a saving in the provision made in the Budget for certain measures of transport reorganisation, to small purchases of transport animals, to less charges for hay and dry-bedding operations and grass operations owing to the lapse of the special provision for the purchase of land for a grass rukh at Nowshera, to credits for value of local stores issued from stock to South Africa, China and Somaliland, and to a decrease in the charges on account of special services owing to the demobilisation of the Swat Moveable column, to the

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES—EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

Supply and Transport Charges—*continued.*

reduction of the Malakand garrison, and to the withdrawal of the troops from Datta Khel. These decreases were more than counterbalanced by increased expenditure under *Services*, due to unusually heavy consignments of Commissariat and Ordnance stores by rail and water, to more charges for conveyance of troops, to the special charges in connection with the Aden Delimitation Commission, Seistan Boundary Commission and Mekran Escort, to the charges incurred on account of the Hyderabad Contingent, to larger purchases of fodder for reserves, of godown furniture, of warm clothing for troops and followers, and of uniform clothing for transport attendants, to replacements of stores despatched to South Africa, China and Somaliland, and to debits for the value of stores returned from China and of surplus stores returned from Delhi The excess compared with the actuals of the previous year was chiefly due to revision of establishments, to smaller savings on account of the absence of troops in South Africa and China, to the special charges on account of the Aden Delimitation Commission, to the charges on account of the Hyderabad Contingent, to larger consignments of stores by rail and water, to larger movements of troops, to more extensive grass operations and to the adjustment of stores returned from Delhi.

305. The details of the expenditure under *Establishment* are given below :—

1901-2. Accounts		1902-3 Budget	1902-3 Revised	1902-3 Accounts
5,20	Supervising Staff	6,31	6,77	6,59
26,94	Executive Establishment	24,63	24,21	23,57
6,02	Transport	33,83	32,65	31,39
22,04	Subordinate Establishment	7,13	7,28	7,10
99	Khedda Establishment	94	42	62
27	Other Heads	11	10	—*75*
61,46	TOTAL	72,95	71,43	68,52

306. The excess under *Supervising Staff*, was due to the creation of new administrative appointments and to the pay attached to other appointments having been increased, provision for which had been made under *Executive Establishment*. The decrease under *Executive Establishment*, was chiefly due to the absence of officers and establishment on service in South Africa, China and Somaliland (17), to the deduction made in the Budget for probable savings having proved insufficient, and to a part of the expenditure for which a lump provision of 50 had been made under this head, having been compiled under *Supervising Staff*. The saving under *Transport*, was due partly to certain charges on account of unorganized transport having been compiled under Transport Branch, and partly to variations in Army ranks and departmental grades of officers and European subordinates, to short strength of native establishments (40), and to short charges on account of kit-money due to fewer enlistments (2,31). The transfer of the *Khedda Establishment* to the Civil Department, Burma, in October 1902 resulted in a saving of 32 under that head. The actuals under *Other Heads* mainly represent recoveries by the Agent for Government Consignments for stores consigned to other departments.

307. Under *Supplies* the details are as follows :—

1901-2. Accounts.		1902-3 Budget.	1902-3 Revised.	1902-3 Accounts.
87,27	Provisions for Europeans	98,95	92,59	94,34
17,23	Provisions for Natives	16,45	16,46	17,99
	Compensation to Natives—			
32,79	(*a*) for dearness of provisions	30,21	28,35	25,34
5,30	(*b*) for dearness of forage	6,80	7,26	8,12
81	Purchase of Reserve Stock	2,23	2,43	2,14
28,86	Malt Liquor purchased locally	29,69	28,26	28,36
42	Rum	54	48	42
85	Dairy Farms	14	1,47	1,23
...	Contingent Expenses	1	1	...
1,73,53		1,85,02	1,77,31	1,77,94
—*1,17*	*Deduct*—Value of Supplies to other Departments	*35*	*3,92*	*4,21*
1,74,70	TOTAL	1,84,67	1,73,39	1,73,73

308. Under *Provisions for Europeans*, the charges for messing allowance and for supply of bread, meat and other ration articles, and miscellaneous expenses, were less than the Budget Estimate by 4,61 owing chiefly to the absence of British troops in South Africa The excess of 1,54 under *Provisions for Natives*, was due to extra expenditure incurred in connection with the Aden Delimitation Commission,

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES—EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

Supply and Transport Charges—*continued.*

the Seistan Boundary Commission and the Mekran Escort, to larger purchases for stock purposes, and to money allowance in lieu of free rations to native troops and followers in the Quetta District, Aden and Persian Gulf The saving of 4,87 under *Compensation to Natives for dearness of provisions,* was chiefly due to the absence of troops in South Africa, China and Somaliland, to the low prices of articles of food and to the reconstitution of certain regiments of Madras infantry, partly counterbalanced by charges on account of the Hyderabad Contingent Under *Compensation to Natives for dearness of forage,* the excess of 1,32 was mainly due to higher rates of fodder, and to the charges on account of the Hyderabad Contingent. The savings under *Malt Liquor purchased locally* and *Rum,* were chiefly due to less consumption by British troops owing to their absence in South Africa and China. Under *Dairy Farms,* the excess was due to the establishment of a farm at Jhansi, to additional expense at the Umballa Farm and to the adjustment of the cost of cattle, etc., transferred to the Mhow dairy from the temporary dairy formed for the Delhi Coronation Durbar, partly counterbalanced by the partial lapse of the provision made for the Quetta Farm. The figures under *Value of Supplies to other Departments* represent the difference between the credit for value of local stores issued from stock to South Africa, China and Somaliland, and the debit on account of the value of stores returned from China, and for which credit was afforded to His Majesty's Imperial Government.

309. Under *Services* the following are the details:—

1901-2 Accounts		1902-3 Budget	1902-3 Revised	Accounts.
4,56	Hire of Transport	4,21	4,82	7,66
4,05	Sea and Inland Water Charges	3,00	4,19	5,79
45,84	Railway Charges	45,02	49,04	54,62
12,21	Grass Cultivation	17,69	16,77	14,75
25,90	Feed of Horses, Battery Mules, Yaboos, Bullocks and Elephants	28,97	27,93	29,67
80	Regimental Equipment and Camp Contingencies	1,05	1,30	1,10
4,58	Implements, Godown Furniture, etc.	3,03	3,57	4,32
6,18	Other Heads	5,04	6,05	7,25
1,04,12	TOTAL	1,08,01	1,13,67	1,25,16

310. The increase of expenditure under *Hire of Transport* was chiefly due to small utilization of Government Transport and more charges for conveyance of British and Native troops and stores in connection with the Aden Delimitation Commission and the Mekran Escort. The excesses under *Sea and Inland Water Charges* and *Railway Charges,* were due to unusually heavy consignments of Commissariat and Ordnance Stores and to more movements of European and Native troops by rail owing, to some extent, to the causes mentioned above, partly counterbalanced by the lapse of the special provision for a hospital train. The saving under *Grass Cultivation,* was due to less charges for hay and dry-bedding operations than were anticipated and to the lapse of the provision made for the purchase of land for a grass rukh at Nowshera The excess under *Feed of Horses, etc.,* was attributable chiefly to the adjustment of the value of surplus stores taken over from the Delhi Durbar , to the charges on account of the Hyderabad Contingent Artillery , to purchases made for stock purposes and to more expenditure on the purchase of grass owing to a smaller quantity of grass having been procurable from grass farms. Under *Implements, etc.,* the excess was due to the large supply of bags from the Jail Department, to larger purchases of tarpaulins for stock, and to more miscellaneous charges connected with the replacement of articles issued from stock to South Africa and Somaliland. The excess under *Other Heads* was mainly due to more charges for warm clothing for troops and followers, to replace those issued from stock to South Africa and Somaliland, to toll on troops at Bombay and Karachi; to extra expenditure incurred in connection with the Aden Delimitation Commission and the Seistan Boundary Commission , to the adjustment of the value of stores returned from China; and to larger purchases of warm clothing than were anticipated for ordinary requirements.

311. The details of the charges in the *Transport Branch* are as follows:—

1901-2. Accounts		1902-3. Budget	1902-3. Revised.	Accounts.
53,65	Unorganized Transport	19,22	20,28	25,70
..	Mule Corps	12,38	11,36	9,04
...	Mule Cadres	3,83	3,05	2,07
...	Silladar Camel Cadres	1,59	1,30	67
...	Pony Cart Train Cadres	73	55	29
...	Service Grantee Camel Corps	...	1	1
38	Transport charges connected with Army Bearer Corps	53	50	48
54,03	TOTAL	38,28	37,05	38,26

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES—EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

Supply and Transport Charges—*concluded.*

312. The increase of expenditure, as compared with the Budget under *Unorganized Transport*, was chiefly due to certain transport charges having been transferred to this head from Establishments on the reorganization of the transport service, to more charges for purchase of camels and feed of animals required for the Aden Delimitation Commission, to charges on account of the Hyderabad Contingent, to the adjustment of the value of stores taken over from the Delhi Durbar, to larger purchases of uniform clothing required to replace those issued from stock to South Africa; and to more miscellaneous charges than were anticipated. Under *Mule Corps* and *Mule Cadres*, the decreases were mainly due to less charges for purchase and feed of animals; to short complement of animals; to less expenditure for purchase and repair of gear and equipment and carts, owing to less condemnations, and to less miscellaneous charges, and to the lump provision made in the Budget for the re-organisation of mule cadres having been only partially used. Similarly, the provision made in the Budget for the re-organisation of *Silladar Camel Cadres* and *Pony Cart Train Cadres* was not fully utilised, and there were savings in the charges for purchase and feed of animals. Low charges for purchase and repair of doolies, gear, carts and equipment due to less condemnations brought about the saving under *Transport Charges connected with the Army Bearer Corps.*

Remount and Veterinary.

1901-2 Accounts		1902-3. Budget	1902-3. Revised	1902-3. Accounts
39	Supervising Staff	38	40	43
3,15	Depôt Establishments	3,51	3,14	3,20
1,00	Veterinary Inspection	1,08	1,05	92
2,43	Station Veterinary Hospitals	3,40	2,61	2,66
5	Veterinary Schools	5	6	5
30	Remount Depôt, Garden Reach	25	18	15
4	Mule Purchasing Agency	30	26	34
3,61	Temporary Remount Depôts (Umballa and Bangalore)	...	3,51	3,81
20,04	Purchase of Remounts	20,33	22,63	24,48
3,97	Feed of Cattle and Remounts	5,65	4,75	4,29
4,84	Miscellaneous	5,30	5,70	5,44
...	Hyderabad Contingent	...	4	
39,82	TOTAL	40,25	44,33	45,77
1	*Deduct*—Value of Supplies to other Departments	...	..	...
39,81		40,25	44,33	45,77

313. The excess of 5 under *Supervising Staff*, was due to the appointment of an extra clerk in the office of the Director-General, Army Remount Department, and to acting arrangements and more travelling expenses than were anticipated. The saving of 31 under *Depôt Establishments*, was chiefly due to the maintenance, on the curtailed liberty system, of some of the horses at remount depôts; that under *Veterinary Inspection*, to less expensive acting arrangements in place of the Principal Veterinary Officer in India, to the absence of an officer on furlough, and to lower rates of pay drawn by certain officers. Less charges for salaries owing to short strength of officers caused a saving of 74 under *Station Veterinary Hospitals*. Under *Remount Depôt, Garden Reach*, the pay for March 1902 of the Agent, was drawn in advance in that month and included in the accounts for 1901-2, no pay was drawn by him for a part of the year, and fewer Native Establishments were entertained. The increase under *Purchase of Remounts*, was due to the purchase of mules for corps, and ponies for mounted infantry schools, to additional horses required for the artillery, provision for which was made under the heads Regimental Pay, &c., and Ordnance Establishments; and to the grant of compensation to shippers of Australian horses. The charge of 3,81 under *Temporary Remount Depôts*, represents the cost of feed at the temporary depôts at Umballa and Bangalore, provision for which was made under the head *Supply and Transport*. Low prices of articles of feed, maintenance, of a small number of animals at the depôts and the introduction of the curtailed liberty system at certain depôts, resulted in a saving of 1,36 under *Feed of Cattle and Remounts*. Under *Miscellaneous*, the excess was due to extra expenditure incurred in connection with the new remount depôt at Mona.

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES—EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

Clothing Establishments.

1901-2. Accounts		1902-3. Budget	1902-3. Revised.	1902-3. Accounts
1,09	Superintending Establishments	1,10	1,10	1,12
67	Manufacturing and Store Establishments	70	66	66
	Supplies and Services—			
17,88	Factories	13,86	14,10	15,08
2,86	Regimental	4,32	4,12	4,32
7,96	Compensation in lieu of clothing	8,66	8,70	8,18
46	Special Services	70	69	20
...	Hyderabad Contingent	..	5	...
30,92		29,34	29,42	29,56
4,97	*Deduct*—Value of stores supplied to other Departments	*2*	*1,48*	*1,61*
25,95	TOTAL	29,32	27,94	27,95

314 Under *Supplies and Services—Factories,* the excess was due to more charges for making clothing, great-coats, etc., for European troops and for supplies obtained locally for making up field service clothing in replacement of issues to South Africa. The saving under *Compensation in lieu of Clothing,* was chiefly due to the absence of troops in South Africa and China, and consequent fewer claims for compensation, and that under *Special Services,* to less charges on account of Occupation of Chitral and its Communications and Tochi Garrison owing to smaller replacements. The credit under *Value of stores supplied to other Departments,* was due to the adjustment by debit to His Majesty's Imperial Government of the value and departmental charges of local stores issued from stock to South Africa, China and Somaliland

Barrack Establishments.

1901-2 Accounts		1902-3 Budget	1902-3 Revised	1902-3 Accounts
4,72	Subordinate Establishments	5,59	5,23	5,01
5,64	Barrack Bedding	4,27	4,33	5,98
3,34	Lighting Charges	3,78	3,45	3,10
6,79	Miscellaneous	7,32	6,86	6,78
31	Special Services	38	36	40
20,80		21,34	20,23	21,27
1,36	*Deduct*—Value of Supplies to other Departments	7	*98*	72
19,44	TOTAL	21,27	19,25	20,55

315. The principal decreases occurred under *Subordinate Establishments* (58), *Lighting Charges* (68) and *Miscellaneous* (54), the particular items under which the savings occurred, being conservancy, punkha-pulling and tattie-watering establishments in the first case, purchase of oil in the second; and charges for miscellaneous supplies for barracks and hospitals in the third; the savings in all cases being due to the absence of troops in South Africa. There were also some savings in the establishment and cattle for working wells and supply of water and well-gear for plunge-baths and wash-houses, due to the same cause, to less condemnations and fewer replacements, and to the partial lapse of the provision made in the Budget for washing compartments for British troops. More charges for bedding, due chiefly to heavy expenditure consequent on the return of troops from South Africa, and to the replacement of Stores sent to that country resulted in the excess of 1,71 under *Barrack Bedding.* The credit under *Value of Supplies to other Departments,* was due to the adjustment of the value of local stores issued from stock to South Africa, China and Somaliland.

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES—EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

Administration of Martial Law.

1901-2. Accounts.		1902-3 Budget.	Revised.	Accounts
	Judge Advocate-General's Department—			
56	Head-Quarters	61	57	57
1,49	Commands	1,64	1,40	1,45
1,70	Miscellaneous	1,80	1,57	1,47
...	Hyderabad Contingent	..	2	...
3,75	TOTAL	4,05	3,56	3,49

316. There were savings under all the heads. The saving under *Commands*, was due to less charges for salaries, chiefly due to the absence of certain officers on leave, and to variations in army ranks of officers, that under *Miscellaneous*, to the closing of the Military prison at Fort William and to less charges on account of regimental, garrison, and station prisons due to the small number of prisoners and to the absence of troops in South Africa.

Medical Establishments.

1901-2 Accounts			1902-3 Budget		Revised.		Accounts	
		Medical Establishment—						
2,67		Head-Quarters and Commands		2,65		2,65		2,69
37,39		Districts		43,75		37,50		38,08
1,21		Nursing Service		1,46		1,28		1,36
4,66		Sanitation of Cantonments and Cantonment Hospitals		5,15		5,11		5,20
..		Army Bearer Corps		6,73		5,34		5,18
2,88		Army Hospital Corps		3,88		3,40		3,27
1,85		Medical Store Depôts		2,01		1,93		1 90
10		Followers' Hospitals		10		10		10
1,24		Miscellaneous		1,64		1,63		1,55
	19,06	Medical Supplies	22,96		21,79		20,54	
		Deduct—						
	2,63	Issues to other Departments	*2,95*		*3,24*		*4,63*	
16,43				20,01		18,55		15,91
25		Special Services		66		48		42
...		Hyderabad Contingent		...		6		...
68,68		TOTAL		88,04		78,03		75,66

317. The large decrease under *Medical Establishment—Districts*, was due to savings in salaries and Exchange Compensation Allowance, owing mainly to the absence of medical officers and subordinates on field service in South Africa, China, and Somaliland, to the deputation of medical subordinates to the Civil Department on Plague duty; to short strength of officers, and to the deduction made in the Budget for probable savings having proved insufficient. The saving under *Army Bearer Corps*, was due to the organisation of the Corps having taken effect from a later date (1st August 1902) than was anticipated in the Budget, and to the establishment having been short of complement, that under *Army Hospital Corps*, to the provision made in the Budget for increased establishment, and for certain concessions not having been fully used, and to the expenditure on this account having been adjusted under the ordinary heads of account (92), partly counterbalanced by more charges for salaries, good-conduct pay, and kit-money for recruits (31). The decrease under *Indian Nursing Service*, was due to short strength of nursing sisters while that under *Medical Store Depôts*, to the absence of an officer on leave, to acting arrangements made, and to savings in office establishments. Under *Miscellaneous*, the saving was chiefly due to less charges for extra duty pay of nursing orderlies and allowance to native military pupils at Medical Colleges and Schools. Less charges on account of Occupation of Chitral and its Communications, due chiefly to the demobilization of the Swat Moveable Column and the field hospitals and of the Tochi Garrison, resulted in a saving of 24 under *Special Services*. The credit under *Issues to other Departments* was due to the adjustment of the value of local stores issued from stock to South Africa, China and Somaliland and to larger demands by civil institutions

Section L.—ARMY SERVICE—EXPENDITURE.—*continued.*

Ordnance.

1901-2 Accounts		1902-3 Budget.	1902-3 Revised.	1902-3 Accounts
R	ESTABLISHMENTS—	R	R	R
3,67	Supervising Staff	3,60	3,52	3,49
21,39	Arsenals and Depôts	21,49	21,54	21,50
26,94	Factories	28,94	28,00	28,07
1,20	Fort Armaments	1,32	1,33	1,31
	STORES—			
14,60	For Arsenals and Depôts	23,68	16,70	17,39
27,05	For Factories	33,03	31,00	33,75
80	Freight	58	63	72
3,36	Other Charges	3,60	4,18	4,87
16,48	Camp Equipage	7,33	10,33	15,55
1,40	Line Gear	1,35	1,43	1,39
1,16,89		1,24,92	1,18,66	1,28,04
	Deduct—			
20,60	Supplies to other Departments	*3,48*	*10,16*	*15,15*
	Add—			
	Short Provision in Home Estimates	2,93	...	...
20,60		*55*	*10,16*	*15,15*
96,29		1,24,37	1,08,50	1,12,89
18	Special Services	25	8	10
96,47	TOTAL	1,24,62	1,08,58	1,12,99

318. Under *Establishments—Supervising Staff*, the saving (11) was due to the absence of the Deputy Director General of Ordnance on leave out of India and to low expenditure under Travelling Charges and Contingencies Under *Factories*, the decrease (87) was chiefly due to the closing of the Gunpowder Factory at Ishapore from 1st June 1902, to the lapse of the special provision for the Rifle Factory, Ishapore, owing to the factory not having been opened, to the deputation of certain officers and European employés to England and to the deduction made in the Budget for probable savings, having proved insufficient The large decrease under *Stores—For Arsenals and Depôts*, was chiefly due to smaller purchases of local stores, to a partial lapse of the special provision made for initial expenditure on account of howitzer batteries, as well as for an increased scale of cavalry ammunition, and to the charges for the additional Companies sanctioned for the Bombay Sappers and Miners and the Fortress Company at Aden, having been adjusted under other heads. The increase under *Freight*, was due to large consignments of stores from England. The excess expenditure under *Camp Equipage*, was chiefly due to the replacement of tents sent to South Africa and Somaliland, to the adjustment of the value of camp equipage returned from the Boer prisoners' camp, to the purchase of mobilization equipment for additional battalions detailed for the northern line of communications into Afghanistan, and of regimental equipment for line of communication units, and to large purchases of camp equipage, owing mainly to the re-equipment of corps and batteries on their return from South Africa. Under *Other Charges*, the increase was mainly due to the purchase of equipment for the two additional Companies sanctioned for the Bombay Sappers and Miners and for the Fortress Company at Aden, provision for which was made under *Arsenals and Depôts*; to the cost of additional stores required for the training of Sappers and Miners in telegraph work, to the purchase of equipment for a unit of mounted sappers; and to the charges for the manufacture of the superstructure of two units of Berthon bridge equipment. Less charges on account of Occupation of Chitral and its Communications resulted in a saving of 15 under *Special Services* The excess deduction under *Supplies to Other Departments*, was due chiefly to the adjustment of the value of local stores sent to South Africa (3,46), China (6), Somaliland (99) and Mauritius (53) and of the value of peace equipment taken by certain Native Corps to the Colonies (34) and to large supplies to the Civil Departments

Other Effective Charges.

319. There was a decrease of 26 under *Ecclesiastical*, due chiefly to vacancies, deputations, variations in the rates of pay drawn by Roman Catholic Chaplains, and less charges for capitation allowances to Presbyterian Ministers Under *Education*, there was a saving of 33, due to the absence of the Director of Military Education on leave, to smaller purchases of books for Army Schools, to savings in the establishment charges of the Lawrence Asylum at Sanawar, and to the appointment of a junior officer to the medical charge of that Asylum *Sea Transport Charges* showed an increase of 79, due mainly to the provision of a large number of passages by private steamers, to a larger number of men having proceeded on bounty furlough, and to more charges than were anticipated for passage money of officers, troops and establishments

Section L.—ARMY SERVICE—EXPENDITURE—*concluded.*

Other Effective Charges—*concluded.*

proceeding from port to port in India, owing partly to the Aden Delimitation Commission. The variations under *Volunteer Corps* were small and call for no remarks.

320. The figures under *Miscellaneous Services* may be sub-divided as follows :—

1901-2. Accounts.		1902-3 Budget	1902-3 Revised	1902-3 Accounts.
27,63	Special Charges	11,05	9,02	8,65
20,91	Other Items	26,96	39,82	47,63
...	Hyderabad Contingent	...	2	...
48,54	TOTAL .	38,01	48,86	56,28

321. The variations under *Special Charges* have been explained in paragraph 287. Under *Other Items* the large increase was chiefly due to compensation for losses owing to the reconstitution of certain regiments of Madras Infantry (43), to a special grant to the Aden Troop (21) to place the funds of the troop on a proper footing, to heavy telegram charges (3,28), owing to the extension of the debit-note system, to the deputation of the Indian contingent to England for the King's Coronation (18), and to more charges on account of Camps of Exercise and Manœuvres (14,70).

Non-Effective Charges

322 There was an increase of 3,17 over the Budget under *Military Pensions to Europeans*, chiefly due to larger payments of capitalised pensions (1,83), to new admissions for pensions of commissioned officers (49), to pensionary charges paid in England on account of officers of the Hyderabad Contingent having been adjusted in India from 1st October 1902 (1,47), and to more charges on account of wound pensions than were anticipated (11), partly counterbalanced by less charges for pensions to Departmental officers with honorary rank and Departmental warrant and non-commissioned officers (70). Under *Military Pensions to Natives*, the excess of 2,93 was mainly due to more admissions consequent on the reconstitution of certain regiments of Madras Infantry (1,88), to charges on account of the Hyderabad Contingent (98), and to a large number of reservists and men having been discharged with gratuities (43), partly counterbalanced by less charges for compensation for dearness of provisions to Madras pensioners due to cheaper rates of rice (32). Under *Family Pensions, etc.*, and *Departmental Pensions*, the excesses were small and were due, in the former case, to there being more recipients of the Indian Military Service Family Pensions and, in the latter, to new admissions.

Expenditure in England.

323. As compared with the Budget, the English expenditure showed an excess of £55,2 under *Effective Charges*, and a saving of £37,2 under *Non-Effective Charges*. The excess under *Effective Charges* was chiefly due to larger payments to the War Office in respect of British Forces serving in India, to increase under furlough pay, to larger number of officers being on furlough than was estimated, and to more officers having been provided with passages otherwise than in Government transports These excesses were partly counterbalanced by a decrease under Stores Under *Non-Effective Charges*, the decrease occurred under Pay and Pensions of Non-Effective and Retired officers of the Indian Service, and larger payments to the War Office for Retired Pay, etc., of British Forces serving in India

Section M.—PROVINCIAL ADJUSTMENT.

1901-2 Accounts		1902-3 Budget	1902-3 Revised	1902-3 Accounts
R		R	R	R
+1,60,84	TOTAL SURPLUS OR DEFICIT IN RUPEES	—2,05,21	+8,42	—10,86
£		£	£	£
+1,072,3	DITTO DITTO IN STERLING	—1,368,1	+56,1	—72,4

DETAILS

			India	Central Provinces	Burma	Assam	Bengal	U P of Agra and Oudh	Punjab	N W F Province	Madras	Bombay	Berar	TOTAL
Provincial			R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Revenue	Account	1901-2	.	1,17,15	3,61,78	72,64	4,93,23	3,62,46	2,14,54	..	3,75 85	5,14,23		25,11,8
	Budget	1902-3		97,35	3,35,78	78 37	5 09,68	3,80,91	1,99,82		3,50,46	4,43,19		23,95,5
	Revised	1902-3		1,02,16	3,36,29	83 61	5,23,02	3,89,88	2,16,09		3,61,09	4,66,56		24,70,6
	Accounts	1902-3		1,02 98	3 36,43	84,16	5,23,92	3,89 87	2,19,23		3,64,05	4,67 70		24,88,3
Expenditure	Accounts	1901-2		94,72	3,54,23	71,17	4,86,79	3,72,10	1,99,58		3,35,44	4,55,99		23,70,0
	Budget	1902-3		1,05,96	3,82,18	78,58	5,16,70	4,01,24	2,14,19		3,70 24	4,86,91		25,76,0
	Revised	1902-3		1,02 66	3 67,83	73,84	5,15,65	3,86,86	2,05,56		3 59,95	4,90,79		25,03,1
	Accounts	1902-3		1,02,99	3,69,30	74,07	5 17,68	3,90,51	2,08,94		3,64,21	4 91,94		25,19,6
Surplus or Deficit	Accounts	1901-2		+22,13	+7,55	+1,17	+6,44	9,64	+14,96		+40,41	+58,24		+1,41,8
	Budget	1902-3		—8,63	—46,10	—21	—27,08	—20,33	—14,37		—19,78	—43 72		—1,80,5
	Revised	1902-3		—50	—31,54	+9,80	+7,37	+3,02	+10,53		+2,04	—24,23		—23,5
	Accounts	1902-3		—1	—32,87	+10,09	+6,24	—64	+10,29		—16	—24,24		—31,3
Closing Balance	Accounts	1901-2		22,43	1,38,17	6,00	49,05	38,80	14,96		42,87	58,24		3,70,5
	Accounts	1902-3		22,42	1,05,30	16,09	55,29	38,16	25,25		42,71	34,00		3,39,2
Local														
Revenue	Accounts	1901-2	3,32	16,45	21,78	11,64	78,82	1,22 32	43,00	1,60	1,40,75	50,97		4,89,6
	Budget	1902-3	2,42	15,56	21,59	12,05	84 49	1,22,78	38,30	3,75	1,38,02	56,86		4,05,8
	Revised	1902-3	2,37	15,53	21,54	12,56	90,61	1,30,39	36,48	3,44	1,47,42	55,68	7,75	5,23,7
	Accounts	1902-3	2,73	15,54	21,82	12,44	91,14	1,30,63	38,37	3,64	1,50,98	55,02	7,79	5,30,1
Expenditure	Accounts	1901-2	2,12	12,95	20,52	11,44	83,53	1,18,66	30,38	1,37	1,33,27	47,43		4,70,6
	Budget	1902-3	2 55	16,48	26,40	11,31	84,53	1,26,23	39,73	4,09	1,59,78	49,32		5,20,5
	Revised	1902-3	2,60	15,72	21,57	11,14	81,18	1,26,06	35,74	3,54	1,38,86	50,46	4,97	4,91,8
	Accounts	1902-3	2,50	15,60	21,54	10,88	86,66	1,27,94	37,06	3,68	1,47,28	51,76	4,76	5,09,6
Surplus or Deficit	Accounts	1901-2	+20	+3,50	+1,26	+20	—4,71	+3,66	+3,62	+23	+7,48	+3,54		+18,9
	Budget	1902-3	—13	—92	—4,90	+74	—4	—3,45	—1,43	—34	—21,76	+7,54		—24,6
	Revised	1902-3	—23	—19	—3	+1,42	+9,43	+4,33	+74	—10	+8 56	+5,22	+2,78	+31,9
	Accounts	1902-3	+23	—6	+28	+1,56	+4 48	+2,69	+1,31	—4	+3,70	+3,26	+3,03	+20,4
Closing Balance	Accounts	1901-2	1,40	4,70	13,05	2,54	18,21	20,76	15,68	1,43	42,24	26,15	*6,12	1,52,2
	Accounts	1902-3	1 63	4,64	13,33	4,10	22,69	23,45	16,99	1,39	45,94	29,41	9,15	1,72,7
Total														
Revenue	Accounts	1901-2	2,32	1,33,60	3,83,56	84,28	5,72,05	4,84,78	2,57,54	1,60	5,16,60	5,65,20		30,01,5
	Budget	1902-3	2 42	1,12,91	3,57,37	90,42	5,94,17	5,03,69	2,38,12	3,75	4,88,48	5,00,05		28,91,3
	Revised	1902-3	2 37	1,17,63	3,57,83	96,17	6,13,63	5,20,27	2,52,57	3,44	5,09,41	5,22,24	7,75	30,03,3
	Accounts	1902-3	2,73	1,18,52	3,58,25	96,60	6,15,06	5,20,50	2,57,60	3,64	5,15,03	5,22 72	7,79	30,18,4
Expenditure	Accounts	1901-2	2,12	1,07,67	3,74,75	82,61	5,70,32	4,90,76	2,38,96	1,37	4,68,71	5,03,42		28,40,6
	Budget	1902-3	2,55	1,22,46	4,08,67	89,89	6,21,29	5,27,47	2,53,92	4,09	5,30,02	5,36,23	.	30,96,5
	Revised	1902-3	2,60	1,18,38	3,89,40	84,95	5,96,83	5,12,92	2,41,30	3,54	4,98,81	5,41,25	4,97	29,94,9
	Accounts	1902-3	2,50	1,18,59	3,90,84	84,95	6,04,34	5,18,45	2,46,00	3,68	5,11,49	5,43,70	4,76	30,29,3
Surplus or Deficit	Accounts	1901-2	+20	+25,93	+8,81	+1,67	+1,73	—5,98	+18,58	+23	+47,89	+61,78		+1,60,8
	Budget	1902-3	—13	—9,55	—51,30	+53	—27,12	—23,78	—15,80	—34	—41,54	—36,18		—2,05,2
	Revised	1902-3	—23	—69	—31,57	+11,22	+16,80	+7,35	+11,27	—10	+10,60	—19,01	+2,78	+8,4
	Accounts	1902-3	+23	—7	—32,59	+11,65	+10,72	+2,05	+11,60	—4	+3,54	—20,98	+3,03	—10,8
Closing Balance	Accounts	1901-2	1,40	27,13	1,51,22	8,54	67,26	59,56	30,64	1,43	85,11	84,39	*6,12	5,22,8
	Accounts	1902-3	1,63	27,06	1,18,63	20,19	77,98	61,61	42,24	1,39	88,65	63 41	9,15	5,11,9

*Represents balance on 1st October 1902.

324. The figures shown under this head represent the surplus or deficit of each Provincial Government in respect of the revenues and charges assigned to it, including Incorporated Local Funds. The Revenue and Expenditure under the various major heads have been shown, in detail, in the foregoing pages, and the share of these, pertaining to the Provincial and Local sections of the accounts for the several groups, is given below separately for each

Section M.—PROVINCIAL ADJUSTMENT—*concluded.*

province. The Budget provided for an expenditure from Provincial balances of R1,80,52 or £1,203,5 and from Local balances of R24,69 or £164,6. But the accounts show the net Provincial expenditure to have been less than that anticipated in the Budget by R1,49,22, or £994,8, while there was an addition to the Local balance of R20,44 or £136,3. Compared with the Budget, therefore, there was a net improvement of R1,94,35 or £1,295,7 in the Provincial and Local sections of the accounts taken together. These figures do not, however, give a correct idea of the actual transactions of the year, for almost the whole of the total direct Famine Relief charges in India, amounting to R48,23 or £321,5 for which Provincial and Local Revenues are in the first instance responsible, were, as provided for in the Budget, borne by the Imperial Government. There were also special contributions of 54,,6 in aid of provincial finances, of 59,81 to compensate the loss for remission of famine arrears of Land Revenue, of 40,00 for reforms in Education, and of 68,86 for special Police, Public Works and Miscellaneous expenditure against an estimate of 1,83,13

325 The improvement was contributed by all the provinces, the most noticeable ones being 45,08 in Madras, 37,84 in Bengal, 27,40 in the Punjab, and 25,83 in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. The improvement was attributable mainly to increased receipts under Principal heads of Revenue, specially in Land Revenue, Stamps, Excise, and Assesed Taxes, and to a decrease in expenditure, chiefly under Land Revenue, Forest, and Civil Departments, principally in Police, Education, and Medical, and under Irrigation, and Other Public Works.

Central Provinces.

Revenue 1901-2 Accounts	Revenue 1902-3 Budget	Revenue 1902-3 Revised	Revenue 1902-3 Accounts		Expenditure 1901-2 Accounts	Expenditure 1902-3 Budget	Expenditure 1902-3 Revised	Expenditure 1902-3 Accounts
				PROVINCIAL—				
1,09,38	90,00	94,51	95,36	Revenue	17,70	21,00	19,54	19,14
1,00	95	92	97	Interest	1,03	99	97	97
8	17	26	28	Post Office	69	79	73	73
4,46	4,15	4,49	4,35	Civil Departments	42,99	49,11	45,09	45,29
1,54	1,44	1,36	1,41	Miscellaneous	11,02	7,16	7,29	6,56
..	...	..	...	Irrigation	...	...	72	99
69	64	62	61	Other Public Works	20,03	24 76	25,05	25,83
...		...	..	Transfers to Local	1,26	2,17	3,27	3,48
1,17,15	97 35	1,02,16	1,02,98	TOTAL	94,72	1,05,98	1,02,66	1,02,99
				LOCAL—				
12,59	10,79	9,63	9,43	Revenue	5,28	6,23	5,67	5,57
1,81	1,87	1,75	1,73	Civil Department	4,87	6,55	6,61	6,57
23	25	34	37	Miscellaneous	18	21	27	24
...	..	...	..	Famine Relief and Insurance	—3	...	...	...
56	48	54	53	Other Public Works	2,65	3,49	3,17	3,22
1,26	2,17	3,27	3,48	Transfers from Provincial	.	...	...	...
16,45	15,56	15,53	15,54	TOTAL	12,95	16,48	15,72	15,60
1,33,60	1,12,91	1,17,69	1,18,52	GRAND TOTAL	1,07,67	1,22,46	1,18,38	1,18,59
				SURPLUS + DEFICIT -	+2[illegible],93	—9,55	—69	—7

Section M.—PROVINCIAL ADJUSTMENT—*continued.*

Burma.

Revenue 1901-2 Accounts	Revenue 1902-3 Budget	Revenue 1902-3 Revised	Revenue 1902-3 Accounts		Expenditure 1901-2 Accounts	Expenditure 1902-3 Budget	Expenditure 1902-3 Revised	Expenditure 1902-3 Accounts
				PROVINCIAL—				
3,41,23	3,10,80	3,13,51	3,13,47	Revenue	74,21	82,06	77,63	77,26
23	21	21	30	Interest	13	19	17	19
	...	.		Post Office	1,16	1,82	1,54	1,55
15,11	15,26	16,80	16,80	Civil Departments	1,68,05	1,87,28	1,73,45	1,73,38
1,87	5,62	1,78	1,75	Miscellaneous	13,05	15,91	14,48	17,47
...	..	.	...	Famine Relief	..	...	..	.
	...	...	..	Railways	1,13	77	91	80
87	1,45	1,45	1,26	Irrigation	18,69	16,50	16,50	15,30
2,47	2,44	2,54	2,85	Other Public Works	81,39	81,72	87,14	87,34
...	...	...	...	Transfers to Local	—3,58	—4,07	—3,99	—3,99
3,61,78	3,35,78	3,36,29	3,36,43	TOTAL	3,54,23	3,82,18	3,67,83	3,69,30
				LOCAL—				
16,46	16,60	16,6[illegible]	16,87	Revenue	1,03	1,04	1,05	1,01
...	..	.		Interest	1	1	1	1
...	.	...	.	Post Office	1,18	1,26	1,21	1,21
1,54	1,58	1,61	1,70	Civil Departments	4,72	5,38	4,77	4,67
5,27	5,42	5,32	5,30	Miscellaneous	1,41	1,55	1,57	1,76
...		.		Irrigation	12	10	10	7
2,09	2,06	2,00	1,94	Other Public Works	12,05	17,15	12,86	12,81
—3,58	—4,07	—3,99	—3,99	Transfers from Provincial	..			.
21,78	21,59	21,54	21,82	TOTAL	20,52	26,49	21,57	21,54
3,83,56	3,57,37	3,57,83	3,58,25	GRAND TOTAL	3,74,75	4,08,67	3,89,40	3,90,84
				SURPLUS +, DEFICIT —	+8,81	—51,30	—31,57	—32,59

Assam.

Revenue 1901-2 Accounts	Revenue 1902-3 Budget	Revenue 1902-3 Revised	Revenue 1902-3 Accounts		Expenditure 1901-2 Accounts	Expenditure 1902-3 Budget	Expenditure 1902-3 Revised	Expenditure 1902-3 Accounts
				PROVINCIAL—				
67,51	73,03	78,54	79,00	Revenue	11,66	13,47	12,22	12,22
1	1	1	2	Interest	1	1	1	1
..	...	...	...	Post Office	7	8	9	8
2,92	3,18	3,03	3,06	Civil Departments	36,03	40,54	36,73	36,89
32	38	23	23	Miscellaneous	2,51	2,80	2,82	2,79
86	88	85	89	Railways	95	1,27	90	85
1,02	89	95	96	Other Public Works	17,55	18,08	18,03	18,22
...			.	Transfers to Local	2,39	2,33	3,01	3,01
72,64	78,37	83,61	84,16	TOTAL	71,17	78,58	73,81	74,07
				LOCAL—				
6,63	6,78	6,98	6,86	Revenue	3	4	5	7
..	...	...	...	Post Office	41	43	43	42
1,37	1,67	1,29	1,31	Civil Departments	4,21	4,41	4,35	4,32
19	20	21	21	Miscellaneous	23	26	30	28
...	..		..	Famine Relief	8	.	...	...
1,06	1,07	1,07	1,05	Other Public Works	6,48	6,17	6,01	5,79
2,39	2,33	3,01	3,01	Transfers from Provincial		...	...	...
11,64	12,05	12,56	12,44	TOTAL	11,44	11,31	11,14	10,88
84,28	90,42	96,17	96,60	GRAND TOTAL	82,61	89,89	84,95	84,95
				SURPLUS +, DEFICIT —	+1,67	+53	+11,22	+11,65

Section M.—PROVINCIAL ADJUSTMENT—*continued.*

Bengal.

Revenue. 1901-2. Accounts.	Revenue. 1902-3. Budget.	Revenue. 1902-3. Revised.	Revenue. 1902-3. Accounts.		Expenditure. 1901-2. Accounts.	Expenditure. 1902-3. Budget	Expenditure. 1902-3. Revised.	Expenditure. 1902-3. Accounts
				PROVINCIAL—				
3,99,05	4,17,17	4,27,80	4,28,52	Revenue	72,27	77,83	73,51	70,41
3,31	3,57	3,45	3,48	Interest	2,10	2,19	2,03	2,02
.			..	Post Office	2	6	4	4
47,87	49,38	47,74	47,06	Civil Departments	2,69,74	2,95,96	2,73,94	2,75,45
13,63	9,94	11,33	12,03	Miscellaneous	38,87	39,41	39,34	41,96
.	...	...	...	Famine Relief	3	..	...	..
24,53	24,93	27,90	27,83	Irrigation	49,09	51,85	52,04	51,33
4,84	4,69	4,80	5,00	Other Public Works	44,92	55,88	55,65	57,20
			.	Transfers to Local	9,75	13,58	19,10	19,27
4,93,23	5,09,68	5,23,02	5,23,92	TOTAL	4,86,79	5,36,76	5,15,65	5,17,68
				LOCAL—				
49,57	51,70	51,47	51,38	Revenue	4,32	4,53	4,33	4,21
43	50	43	41	Interest	39	25	35	27
12	12	9	9	Post Office	3,51	3,82	3,62	3,63
10,99	10,56	10,99	11,45	Civil Departments	25,89	27,23	26,03	30,01
2,15	2,25	2,35	2,18	Miscellaneous	1,29	1,23	1,43	1,48
..	...		..	Famine Relief and Insurance	3	...	...	...
17	15	18	18	Irrigation	1	1	1	.
5,64	5,63	6,00	6,18	Other Public Works	48,09	47,46	45,41	47,06
9,75	13,58	19,10	19,27	Transfers from Provincial		.		..
78,82	84,49	90,61	91,14	TOTAL	83,53	84,53	81,18	86,66
5,72,05	5,94,17	6,13,63	6,15,6	GRAND TOTAL	5,70,32	6,21,29	5,96,83	6,04,34
				SURPLUS +, DEFICIT —	+1,73	−27,12	+16,80	+10,72

United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Revenue. 1901-2 Accounts.	Revenue. 1902-3. Budget.	Revenue. 1902-3. Revised.	Revenue. 1902-3. Accounts.		Expenditure. 1901-2. Accounts.	Expenditure. 1902-3 Budget.	Expenditure. 1902-3 Revised.	Expenditure. 1902-3 Accounts.
				PROVINCIAL—				
2,88,70	3,02,29	3,07,11	3,07,64	Revenue	56,53	60,82	56,74	56,46
4,34	4,35	4,03	3,87	Interest	3,41	3,61	3,49	3,47
11,81	12,51	12,68	12,76	Civil Departments	1,58,05	1,71,02	1,59,80	1,61,19
4,52	4,03	4,09	3,88	Miscellaneous	33,87	32,61	34,28	34,29
.	.	...	...	Famine Relief and Insurance	...	..	1	1
...	...	...	...	Railway	..	1,40	..	..
50,46	55,38	59,10	58,57	Irrigation	65,32	66,34	67,00	67,56
2,63	2,35	2,87	3,15	Other Public Works	39,94	50,95	44,45	46,65
...	..	...	.	Transfers to Local	14,98	14,49	21,09	20,88
3,62,46	3,80,91	3,89,88	3,89,87	TOTAL	3,72,10	4,01,24	3,86,86	3,90,51
				LOCAL—				
91,42	92,51	92,63	92,78	Revenue	34,34	35,64	34,05	33,67
17	18	18	17	Interest	...	...	...	...
...	..	...	...	Post Office	1,85	1,91	1,89	1,88
9,78	10,01	10,24	10,43	Civil Departments	56,37	59,81	59,46	59,81
17	13	26	27	Miscellaneous	32	39	36	50
5,80	5,46	5,99	6,10	Other Public Works	25,78	28,48	30,30	32,08
14,93	14,49	21,09	20,8	Transfers from Provincial	...	...		...
1,22,32	1,22,78	1,30,39	1,30,63	TOTAL	1,18,66	1,26,23	1,26,06	1,27,94
4,84,78	5,03,69	5,20,27	5,20,50	GRAND TOTAL	4,90,76	5,27,47	5,12,92	5,18,45
				SURPLUS +, DEFICIT —	−5,98	−23,78	+7,35	+2,05

Section M.—PROVINCIAL ADJUSTMENT—*continued.*

Punjab.

Revenue 1901-2 Accounts	Revenue 1902-3 Budget	Revenue 1902-3 Revised	Revenue 1902-3 Accounts		Expenditure 1901-2 Accounts	Expenditure 1902-3 Budget	Expenditure 1902-3 Revised	Expenditure 1902-3 Accounts
				PROVINCIAL—				
1,89,80	1,78,[illegible]5	1,94,29	1,97,07	Revenue	34,66	36,62	34,42	33,61
2,81	2,58	2,60	2,38	Interest	2,19	2,41	2,23	2,20
8	...	..	...	Post Office	1,62	1,46	1,41	1,40
14,35	12,61	12,42	12,48	Civil Departments	1,15,57	1,15,67	1,14 20	1,15,22
2,84	2,48	3,31	3,99	Miscellaneous	18,49	20,76	20,59	20,66
	..			Famine Relief and Insurance	27	.		.
1,29	58	51	46	Irrigation	77	48	92	76
3,37	2,82	2,96	2,85	Other Public Works	33,63	43,64	39,15	40,40
..	...	...		Transfers to Local	—7,62	—6,85	—7,36	—5,31
2,14,54	1,99,82	2,16,09	2,19,23	TOTAL	1,99,58	2,14,19	2,05,56	2,08,94
				LOCAL—				
41,62	36,77	35,43	34,95	Revenue	13,79	13,47	12,59	12,64
1	1	1	3	Interest	3	...	4	4
48	19	14	13	Post Office	52	21	16	15
2,92	3,06	2,99	3,16	Civil Departments	15,19	14,38	13,49	13,90
1,65	1,57	1,61	1,67	Miscellaneous	1,85	1,92	1,78	1,87
...			...	Famine Relief	..	.	..	
72	45	33	36	Irrigation	28	9	40	43
3,22	3,10	3,33	3,38	Other Public Works	7,72	9,66	7,28	8,03
—7,62	—6,85	—7,36	—5,31	Transfers from Provincial	..		..	.
4[illegible],00	38,30	36,48	38,37	TOTAL	39,38	39,73	35,74	37,06
2,57,54	2,38,12	2,52,57	2,57,60	GRAND TOTAL	2,38,96	2,53,92	2,41,30	2,[illegible]6,00
				SURPLUS +, DEFICIT –	+18,58	—15,80	+1[illegible],27	+11,60

Madras.

Revenue 1901-2. Accounts.	Revenue 1902-3 Budget.	Revenue 1902-3 Revised	Revenue 1902-3 Accounts		Expenditure 1901-2. Accounts	Expenditure 1902-3. Budget.	Expenditure 1902-3. Revised.	Expenditure 1902-3. Accounts
				PROVINCIAL—				
3,38,31	3,13,23	3,25,05	3,26,60	Revenue	79,02	84,17	80,67	80,02
2,36	2,25	2,28	2,26	Interest	1,80	1,82	1,84	1,82
...	...	...	.	Post Office	1,06	1,07	1,05	1,05
27,92	28,16	27,69	27,78	Civil Departments	1,58,67	1,75,01	1,64,85	1,67,82
3,77	3,49	3,72	4,09	Miscellaneous	28,77	30,77	30,86	30,64
.	...	.	...	Famine Relief	50	.	...	...
.	.	.	..	Railways	...		...	5
1,63	1,39	1,68	1,54	Irrigation	35,54	41,66	45,50	46,11
1,86	1,94	1,57	1,70	Other Public Works	29,79	35,92	29,74	32,01
...	...	...	..	Transfers to Local	29	—18	5,44	4,69
3,75,85	3,50,46	3,61,99	3,64,05	TOTAL	3,35,44	3,70,24	3,59,95	3,64,21
				LOCAL—				
1,15,53	1,13,69	1,15,79	1,19,72	Revenue	50,77	51,98	50,23	50,40
80	54	62	57	Interest	3	3	3	2
3,36	3,39	3,54	3,71	Civil Departments	29,87	33,60	31,19	33,54
5 92	5,48	6,65	6,64	Miscellaneous	4,25	4,58	4,81	4,55
...	.	...	...	Famine Relief	...	...	...	.
2,97	3,60	3,20	3,32	Railways	2,53	3,09	2,70	2,66
.	.	...		Irrigation	4	10	13	13
11,88	11,50	12,18	12,33	Other Public Works	45,78	66,40	49,77	55,98
29	— 18	5,44	4,69	Transfers from Provincial	..	...	...	...
1,40,75	1,38,02	1,47,42	1,50,98	TOTAL	1,33,27	1,59,78	1,38,86	1,47,28
5,16,60	4,88,48	5,09,41	5,15,03	GRAND TOTAL	4,6[illegible],71	5,30,02	4,98,81	5,11,49
				SURPLUS +, DEFICIT—	+47,89	—41,54	+10,60	+3,54

Section M.—PROVINCIAL ADJUSTMENT—*concluded.*

Bombay.

Revenue. 1901-2. Accounts.	1902-3. Budget.	1902-3. Revised.	1902-3. Accounts.		Expenditure. 1901-2. Accounts.	1902-3. Budget.	1902-3. Revised.	1902-3. Accounts.
				PROVINCIAL—				
4,84,86	4,12,17	4,36,17	4,37,46	Revenue . . .	1,78,74	1,81,94	1,78,95	1,76,82
3,35	5,46	4,00	3,85	Interest . . .	5,54	4,84	6,45	6,48
...	...	...	...	Post Office . . .	1,03	1,03	1,03	1,03
15,88	15,46	16,36	16,32	Civil Departments .	1,79,70	1,91,83	1,85,42	1,86,29
3,52	3,33	3,48	3,73	Miscellaneous . .	49,17	50,43	60,81	62,41
...	...		..	Railways . . .	...	...	...	...
39	41	47	43	Irrigation . . .	16	8	12	13
6,23	6,36	6,08	5,91	Other Public Works .	34,64	44,14	43,57	44,41
...	...	...	...	Transfers to Local .	7,01	12,62	14,44	14,37
5,14,23	4,43,19	4,66,56	4,67,70	TOTAL	4,55,99	4,86,91	4,90,79	4,91,94
				LOCAL—				
33,88	34,35	31,20	30,35	Revenue . . .	5,02	5,67	5,39	5,35
12	15	17	17	Interest . . .	7	7	7	6
4,76	4,74	4,77	4,90	Civil Departments .	22,55	23,35	23,04	23,22
15	11	14	14	Miscellaneous . .	68	69	66	67
...	...	...	...	Famine Relief . .	2	...	...	...
5,05	4,89	4,96	5,09	Other Public Works .	19,09	19,54	21,30	22,46
7,01	12,62	14,44	14,37	Transfers from Provincial . . .	...	...	...	...
50,97	56,86	55,68	55,02	TOTAL .	47,43	49,32	50,46	51,76
5,65,20	5,00,05	5,22,24	5,22,72	GRAND TOTAL .	5,03,42	5,36,23	5,41,25	5,43,70
				SURPLUS + DEFICIT — .	+61,78	—36,18	—19,01	—20,98

Section N.—RAILWAY AND IRRIGATION CAPITAL NOT CHARGED TO REVENUE.

1901-2. Accounts.		1902-3. Budget.	1902-3. Revised.	1902-3. Accounts.
R	RECEIPTS—	R	R	R
2,41,08	India* (Rupee figures)	5,05,73	3,64,34	3,31,41
£		£	£	£
1,607,2	Equivalent in Sterling	3,371,6	2,428,9	2,209,4
2,267,6	England	1,452,6	1,469,6	1,270,6
3,874,8	TOTAL	4,824,2	3,898,5	3,480,0
R	EXPENDITURE—	R	R	R
7,41,31	India (Rupee figures)	8,71,62	8,24,75	8,00,73
£		£	£	£
4,942,2	Equivalent in Sterling	5,810,8	5,498,4	5,338,2
2,378,2	England	3,351,7	2,997,1	2,894,9
7,320,4	TOTAL	9,162,5	8,495,5	8,233,1

326. The following is a comparison of the Expenditure not charged to Revenue detailed under Major Heads —

1901-2 Accounts		1902-3 Budget	1902-3 Revised.	1902-3 Accounts.
R	INDIA—	R	R	R
4,00,56	48.—State Railways	4,73,45	4,74,64	4,55,20
81,03	49.—Irrigation Works	99,20	84,15	83,63
4,81,59	TOTAL INDIA	5,72,65	5,58,79	5,38,83
£		£	£	£
3,210,6	Equivalent in Sterling	3,817,7	3,725,3	3,592,2
	ENGLAND—			
853,2	48.—State Railways	1,737,0	1,518,2	1,529,3
7,3	49.—Irrigation Works	5,3	6,5	6,7
860,5	TOTAL ENGLAND	1,742,3	1,524,7	1,536,0
4,071,1	TOTAL INDIA AND ENGLAND	5,560,0	5,250,0	5,128,2

327. The following table compares the whole of the Capital Expenditure with the Estimates of the year and the actuals of the previous year:—

1901-2 Accounts		1902-3 Budget	1902-3 Revised.	1902-3 Accounts.
£		£	£	£
...	34.—Construction of Protective Railways	...	10,3	1,6
70,7	35.—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works	93,9	106,4	94,7
3,523,6	48.—State Railways	4,893,3	4,682,5	4,564,0
547,5	49—Irrigation Works	666,7	567,5	564,2
4,141,8		5,653,9	5,366,7	5,224,5

328 Under head 48.—State Railways, there was a lapse of £329,3 or R49,40 compared with the Budget Estimate. The principal lapses were, East Indian Railway 53,53, North East line, Madras Railway 16,52, Eastern Bengal Railway 12,15, Extensions to Chitpore 11,27, Chittagong Jetties 6,92, South Indian Railway 6,11, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway 5,65, Rajputana-Malwa Railway 5,48, Stores and Reserve 45,60; while the more important excesses were, Nilgiri Railway 35,42, Agra Delhi Chord Railway 17,90, Great Indian Peninsula Railway 14,67, Assam-Bengal Railway 12,90, Tinnevelly-Quilon Railway (Native States section) 10,23, Quetta-Nushki Railway 7,26, Tirhoot State Railway 6,35, and Murshidabad Branch Railway 6,28. The causes of these variations are explained further on.

* Includes Capital raised by Companies towards outlay on State lines.

Section N.—RAILWAY AND IRRIGATION EXPENDITURE NOT CHARGED TO REVENUE—*continued.*

48.—State Railways.

1901-2. Accounts. R		1902-3 Budget. R	1902-3 Revised. R	1902-3 Accounts. R
	PRINCIPAL LINES UNDER CONSTRUCTION—			
53	Assam-Bengal, Part I	20	25	...
69,95	Assam-Bengal, Part II	61,54	79,43	74,44
28,51	Khushalgarh-Kohat-Thal	18,27	22,55	22,49
29,23	Kaunia-Dhubri Extension	8,50	6,55	5,28
...	Dhubri-Gauhati	...	32	73
48	Teesta Bridge	10	17	25
1,26	Doubling the line from Tiljala to Dum-Dum (Eastern Bengal State Railway)	4,54	2,57	2,59
17,17	Extensions to Chitpore Terminus	18,34	7,53	7,07
...	Murshidabad Branch (E B. S Railway)		16,13	6,28
5,78	Allahabad-Fyzabad	50,00	53,49	53,35
...	Agra-Delhi Chord	.	17,65	17,90
21,29	Hajipur Katihar Extensions (Tirhoot)	11,15	15,65	15,15
1,29	Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British Section)	40	69	58
6,39	Ghaziabad-Moradabad	...	...	..
...	Kankoorgachi Chord (E. B Railway)	..	3,70	2,88
...	Doubling the line between Canal Junction and Kankoorgachi		92	43
4,57	Nowshera-Dargai	2,89	4,87	3,35
30,77	Madura-Pamban	15,00	12,51	12,41
16,61	Tinnevelly-Quilon (British Section)	9,00	6,17	6,36
36,45	Ditto (Native State Section)	21,00	31,19	31,23
...	Azikhal-Mangalore	...	4,45	3,53
1,43	Jech-Doab	20,00	14,47	15,42
...	Quetta-Nushki	.	6,75	7,26
36	Chittagong Jetties	30	—6,62	—6,62
2,72,07	TOTAL	2,41,23	3,01,39	2,82,36
	PRINCIPAL OPEN LINES—			
1,42,14	East Indian	1,87,50	1,29,50	1,33,97
15,06	Rajputana-Malwa System	30,00	24,00	24,52
32,85	Eastern Bengal	62,99	48,69	50,84
4,61	Tirhoot	10,05	18,00	16,40
15,94	Oudh and Rohilkhand	51,47	44,45	45,82
47,79	North-Western	67,61	60,16	66,04
4,29	South Indian	8,00	3,00	1,89
..	Nilgiri Railway	..	35,17	35,42
—10,79	North-East line, Madras Railway	25,25	20,00	8,73
3,73	Great Indian Peninsula	2,30	16,25	16,97
2,55,62	TOTAL	4,45,17	3,99,22	4,00,60
3,07	Other Railways	3,49	3,26	3,13
—2,22	Stores and Reserve	44,11	—1,50	—1,49
5,28,54	GRAND TOTAL	7,34,00	7,02,37	6,84,60
£		£	£	£
3,523,6	Equivalent in Sterling	4,893,3	4,682,5	4,564,0
853,2	Charged in England	1,737,0	1,518,2	1,529,3
2,670,4	Ditto India	3,156,3	3,164,3	3,034,7

329. As regards *Lines under construction*, the excess of 12,90 on the *Assam Bengal Railway*, was due to the transfer during the year, of past outlay on the Chittagong Jetties to the construction account of the line, and to certain additions and alterations to the Jetties that were not provided for in the Budget Estimate. The lapse of 11,27 on the *Extensions of the Eastern Bengal State Railway to Chitpore*, was due to smaller progress having been made than was contemplated at the beginning of the year. On the *Murshidabad Branch*, an expenditure of 6,28 was incurred, provision or which was included in the Reserve, and 17,90 was expended on the *Agra Delhi Chord Railway* out

Section N.—EXPENDITURE NOT CHARGED TO REVENUE—*continued.*

of lapses that occurred during the year on other lines. The provision allowed in the Budget Estimate, on the *Tinnevelly-Quilon Railway* (*Native States Section*), was exceeded by 10,23 owing to greater progress having been made than was anticipated, and an expenditure of 7,26 was incurred on the *Quetta-Nushki Railway* owing to the construction of the line having been undertaken sooner than was expected. The nominal lapse of 6,92 on the *Chittagong Jetties* was due to the transfer of past outlay to the construction account of the Assam-Bengal Railway, as explained above.

330. As regards *Open Lines* the lapses were due, on the *East Indian Railway* (53,53) to short outlay in England on purchase of stores, on the *Rajputana-Malwa Railway* (5,48) to smaller outlay under the main heads "Stations and Buildings" and "Rolling Stock" than was provided for in the Budget Estimate, on the *Eastern Bengal Railway* (12,15) to the provision for rolling stock for the Eastern and Northern Sections not having been utilized in full, on the *Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway* (5,65) to short outlay on rolling stock, on the *South Indian Railway* (6,11) to the postponement of certain works and to short outlay in England, and on the *North East Line, Madras Railway* (16,52) to the execution of certain works falling under the main heads "Ballast and Permanent-way," "Stations and Buildings" and "Rolling Stock" having been postponed to 1903-4 The lapse under *Stores and Reserve* (45,60) is purely a nominal one, the amount having been distributed during the year where it was most likely to be utilized.

331. The principal excesses were, 6,35 on the *Tirhoot Railway* due to the provision of additional rolling stock beyond what was allowed for in the Budget Estimate, and 14,67 on the *Great Indian Peninsula Railway* due to larger purchases of stores to meet the requirements of the combined Great Indian Peninsula and Indian Midland Railway systems. The expenditure of 35,42 on the purchase of the *Nilgiri Railway* was met from savings on the English grant.

Section N.—EXPENDITURE NOT CHARGED TO REVENUE—*continued.*

49.—Irrigation Works.

1901-2 Accounts.		1902-3 Budget	1902-3 Revised.	1902-3 Accounts
4,86	Mandalay Canal	4,99	6,24	6,15
7,72	Shwebo Canal	8,21	10,59	10,76
34	Ganges Canal	5,08	1,83	2,12
59	Lower Ganges Canal	96	17	29
47	Fatehpur Branch	1,48	72	83
6,65	Bari Doab Canal	6,69	5,22	4,27
13	Sirhind Canal	1,84	1,62	1,63
6,48	Chenab Canal	12,00	9,35	9,32
24,19	Jhelum Canal	21,00	19,05	19,58
2,47	Kistna Delta System	4,04	4,00	3,74
1,27	Penner River System	1,56	1,68	1,65
1,99	Cauvery Delta System	2,89	1,08	1,06
3,13	Dad Canal	56	1,99	2,21
4,30	Nasrat Canal	4,20	4,76	4,73
4,25	Mahiwah Project	3,20	3,12	3,05
4,01	Jamrao Canal	4,23	3,00	2,87
4,28	Desert Canal	3,35	3,17	2,94
5,00	Other Projects	13,72	7,53	7,43
82,13	TOTAL OUTLAY	1,00,00	85,12	84,63
£		£	£	£
547,5	Equivalent in Sterling	666,7	567,5	564,2
540,2	Charged in India	661,4	561,0	557,5
7,3	" England	5,3	6,5	6,7

332. The expenditure in 1902-3, was more than that of the previous year, by 2,50. The increase was due to a larger expenditure having been incurred on the works in Burma. The short outlay of 15,37, as compared with the Budget Estimate, was due chiefly to the estimates for a number of works for which provision was made in the Budget Estimate not having been sanctioned in time to admit of their full grants being utilized during the year.

Section N.—RAILWAY AND IRRIGATION CAPITAL NOT CHARGED TO REVENUE—*concluded.*

CAPITAL OF INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	India, 1902-3.			England, 1902-3.			Total, 1902-3.		
	Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.	Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.	Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
GUARANTEED COMPANIES—									
Madras	+234,5	+137,5	+87,4	—343,0	—138,3	—322,5	—108,5	—8	—235,1
Ditto Extensions	—26,1	—89,3	—82,2	—5	...	...	—26,6	—89,3	—82,2
B, B. and C. I.	—9,1	...	—4,8	—99,2	—220,5	—151,1	—108,3	—220,5	—155,9
	+199,3	+48,2	+4	—442,7	—358,8	—473,6	—243,4	—310,6	—473,2
ASSISTED COMPANIES—									
Assam Bengal	+53,1	+104,9	+95,7	—53,1	—104,9	—95,7	...	...	...
Bengal Central	—8,4	—10,3	—7,1	—4,9	—5,8	—5,8	—13,3	—16,1	—12,9
Bengal-Nagpur	—826,1	—643,8	—649,1	+189,1	+222,5	+226,9	—637,0	—421,3	—422,2
Burma	—63,6	—238,1	—236,5	+200,3	+288,4	+289,3	+136,7	+50,3	+52,8
Indian Midland	—229,2	—63,6	—65,6	—7,5	—14,6	—14,7	—236,7	—78,2	—80,3
Lucknow-Bareilly	—20,9	—1,9	+1	—55,0	—63,9	—62,4	—75,9	—65,8	—62,3
Southern Mahratta and Mysore	—2,0	+9,1	+22,0	+17,0	+34,3	+47,7	+15,0	+43,4	+69,7
	—1,097,1	—843,7	—840,5	+285,9	+356,0	+385,3	—811,2	—487,7	—455,2
BRANCH LINE COMPANIES—									
Ahmedabad-Parantij	—3	—4	—4	..	...	.	—3	—4	—4
Brahmaputra-Sultanpur		—4,9	—5,7	..	...	...	..	—4,9	—5,7
Hardwar-Dehra		—6	—6	...	.	...	...	—6	—6
Mymensingh-Jamalpur Jagannathgunj	..	—2	—7	...	...	...	...	—2	—7
South Behar	+76,6	+5,0	+3,8	...	.	...	+76,6	+5,0	+3,8
Ahmedabad-Dholka		—5	+6	...	...	...	...	—5	+6
Tapti Valley	...	—4	+3,2	...	...	.	...	—4	+3,2
	+76,3	—2,0	+2	..	...	..	+76,3	—2,0	+2
TOTAL	—821,5	—797,5	—839,9	—156,8	—2,8	—88,3	—978,3	—800,3	—928,2

333. As explained in former reports, these are all net sums representing excess of receipts over payments. The Indian figures represent the difference between the advances taken by the Companies, and the credits received chiefly on account of stores used on Revenue account. The English figures represent the difference between the capital deposited by the Companies with the Secretary of State and the withdrawals for expenditure on Stores, Establishment charges, etc. These figures are necessarily liable to great fluctuations, but the following general explanations are furnished.—

334. *Guaranteed Companies, Madras Railway.*—The decrease of 147,1 under India was due chiefly to smaller receipts on account of stores issued to Revenue than anticipated, and to an overestimate of the credits for work done and stores provided for the North East line.

335. *Madras Railway Extensions.*—The decrease of 56,1 under India was due to larger expenditure having been found necessary in order to complete the line during the year.

336. *Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.*—The small increase of 4,3 was due to lapse of the provision in the Budget Estimate for "unsanctioned works".

337. Under *England* there was a lapse of 80,1 in payments on account of establishments and purchases of stores for all lines, while receipts on account of subscribed capital, were less by 111,0, resulting in a net decrease of 30,9.

338. In *India* under *Assisted Companies* the lapse of 177,0 on the *Bengal-Nagpur Railway*, was due to the provision made in the Budget Estimate for unsanctioned works not having been utilized in full. The excess of 172,9 on the *Burma Railways*, was due to larger expenditure under main heads of the capital account of the open line and on "Formation," "Bridgework," "Ballast and Permanent Way" and "Rolling Stock" for the Lashio Branch. The lapse of 163,6 on the *Indian Midland Railway* was due to short outlay on works at Agra, additions and alterations to Loco. and Carriage shops at Jhansi, fitting vacuum brakes to coaching stock, and to larger issues of stores to Revenue than anticipated. The lapse of 21,0 on the *Lucknow-Bareilly Railway* was due to certain works provided for in the Budget Estimate, having been thrown forward to the following year, and that of 24,0 on the *Southern Mahratta* and *Mysore Railways*, to the same cause.

339. The *Branch Line Companies* deposit capital in Government treasuries and draw against these deposits for expenditure on construction according to requirements. During the year 59,0 was deposited, and 58,8 withdrawn, as against 163,3 and 87,0 provided in the Budget Estimate.

Section O.—PERMANENT DEBT.

	1902-3. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
INDIA—	£	£	£
Incurred	1,000,0	1,000,0	1,000,0
Discharged	90,0	93,3	91,6
NET INDIA	+910,0	+906,7	+908,4
ENGLAND—			
Incurred	1,500,0	1,500,0	1,500,0
Discharged	1,368,8	1,368,8	1,368,8
NET ENGLAND	+131,2	+131,2	+131,2
NET BOTH	+1,041,2	+1,037,9	+1,039,6

TEMPORARY DEBT.

ENGLAND—			
Temporary Loans Incurred	4,000,0	3,500,0	3,500,0
Temporary Loans Discharged	4,000,0	4,000,0	4,000,0
NET ENGLAND	...	—500,0	—500,0

340 Detailed explanations of the various entries under this head have already been given in paras 90 to 97 where the interest charges were considered.

Section P.—UNFUNDED DEBT.

	1902-3. Budget. R	Equivalent in Sterling. £	Revised. R	Equivalent in Sterling. £	Accounts. R	Equivalent in Sterling. £
Special Loans	...	...	—4	—3	—51	—3,4
Deposits of Service Funds	+3,58	+23,9	+2,55	+17,1	+2,45	+16,3
Savings Bank Deposits	+77,88	+519,2	+84,50	+563,3	+95,47	+636,5
TOTAL	+81,46	+543,1	+87,01	+580,1	+97,41	+649,4

341. The debit under *Special Loans* represents the commutation value of Wasika Pensions lapsed to Government. The decrease of 1,13 under *Deposits of Service Funds* was due to the Bengal Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund being closed to new entrants, partly counterbalanced by an increase under the Bombay Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund owing to some pensions of that Fund having remained undrawn during the year. The details of *Savings Bank Deposits* transactions are as follow:—

	1902-3. Budget. R	Revised R	Accounts. R
Post Office Savings Banks	+57,68	+64,56	+73,94
State Railway Provident Institutions	+8,70	+9,22	+11,36
Civil Engineers' Provident Fund	+5,00	+3,60	+2,79
Forest Officers' Provident Fund	+89	+1,06	+1,11
Police Officers' Provident Fund	+1,18	+1,30	+1,37
Financial Department Provident Fund	+22	+21	+24
Opium and Salt Departments Provident Funds	+7	+28	+32
Cemetery Endowment Fund	+18	+19	+27
Special Accounts	+3,96	+4,08	+4,07
TOTAL	+77,88	+84,50	+95,47
	£	£	£
Equivalent in Sterling	+519,2	+563,3	+636,5

342. Under *Post Office Savings Banks,* improved conditions of the people resulted in a large increase in the transactions of the Department. *State Railway Provident Institutions* show steady increase in subscriptions, while *Civil Engineers' Provident Fund* shows a decline. The Budget figures for net receipts under *Opium and Salt Departments Provident Funds* did not include any provision for the latter which was established in the course of the year. The receipts under *Police* and *Forest Officers' Provident Funds* were under-estimated *Financial Department Provident Fund* closely followed the Budget. The small increase under *Special Accounts* (11) was due chiefly to fluctuations in the transactions of the General Family Pension Fund, the Hindu Family Annuity Fund, and the Post Office Life Insurance Fund.

Section Q.—DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES.

	Budget.			1902-3. Revised.			Accounts.		
	Cr.	Dr.	Net.	Cr.	Dr.	Net.	Cr.	Dr	Net
INDIA—	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Provincial Balances (net) .	..	..	−1,368,1	...	:	+56,1	.	...	−72,4
Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt .	474,2		+474,2	558,0	.	+558,0	564,7		+564,7
Excluded Local Funds . .	619,4	617,3	+2,1	666,0	658,1	+7,9	690,6	669,8	+ 20,8
Railway Funds . . .	47,3	52,7	−5,4	51,1	53,8	−2,7	54,6	52,7	+1,9
Deposits of Sinking Funds .	9,5	...	+9,5	9,5		+9,5	9,5		+9,5
Gold Reserve Fund . .		..	..	263,4	263,4	.	264,0	263,0	+1,0
Departmental and Judicial Deposits	15,502,8	15,579,1	−76,3	16,128,0	16,080,1	+47,9	16,701,2	16,589,5	+ 111,7
Advances	2,611,7	2,637,6	−25,9	8,173,8	8,318,1	−144,3	13,910,8	13,976,0	−65,2
Suspense Accounts .	9,0	2,2	+6,8	456,9	21,4	+435,5	528,6	33,4	+495,2
Exchange on Remittance Accounts (net) . . .	..	..	...	...	..	+2	..		+1
Miscellaneous . .	4,0	..	+4,0	57,6	9	+56,7	89,7	13,6	+76,1
ENGLAND	87,4	87,4	...	422,6	448,7	−2,61	424,2	450,4	−26,2
TOTAL .			−979,1			+998,7			+1,117 2

343. The net debit and credit under *Provincial Balances* and *Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt* have been explained in paragraphs 324 and 190 respectively.

344. Under *Excluded Local Funds* the largest variations occurred in Bengal and Madras Bengal showed an increase in the net receipts due to increases in the receipts from the Calcutta and Orissa ports from the Pilgrims' Lodging House Funds, Unnochutter Fund, Chittagong General Hospital Fund, and Zoological Garden Fund, partly counterbalanced by a decrease in those from the Mahomedan Burial Board Fund. There was also a decrease in the expenditure chiefly owing to a provision made in the estimates of the Calcutta Hospital Port Dues' Fund for contribution towards the improvement of the General Hospital not having been utilized. An improvement also occurred in the net receipts in Madras due to larger receipts realized by the Madras University, and smaller debits owing to short outlay on Public Works, specially lighthouses. The increase in *Railway Funds* was due principally to fluctuations in the transactions of the Provident Funds The credit of 264,0 under *Gold Reserve Fund* represents net profits on silver coinage during the year transferred from Mint to this head for payment to the Fund, while the debit of 263,0 represents the amount actually paid over to the Fund. The character and magnitude of the transactions under *Departmental and Judicial Deposits* render an accurate forecast impossible Excluding Berar, the excesses in the net receipts under this head occurred principally in India, Burma, Bengal, and the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

345. The net figures entered against the head *Advances* may be divided as follows.—

	Budget.		1902-3. Revised.		Accounts	
	R	£	R	£	R	£
Coinage Accounts	− 7,00	− 46,7	+12,17	+ 81,1	−17,38	−115,9
Other Advances	+ 3,12	+ 20,8	−33,81	−225,4	+ 7,61	+ 50,7
	− 3,88	− 25,9	−21,64	−144,3	− 9,77	− 65,2

346. Under *Coinage Accounts* the debit of 17,38 was made up principally of net debits of 7 73 and 17,15 under Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances for Coinage respectively, and a net credit of 6,69 under Small Coin Depôt Balances. The variations occurred chiefly in the Bombay Mint. Under Mint Certificates the net debit was the result of payment in the current year of certificates issued for bullion delivered at the Calcutta and Bombay Mints before 1st April 1902. The net debit under Bullion Advance for Coinage represents increase in the bullion balance in the Mints. The net credit of 6,69 under the last head represents decrease in the balances of small coins held in the depôts.

347. The net credit under *Other Advances* is the final outcome of a number of transactions, the cause of the net credit of R7,61 or £50,7 is, however, brought out by the following figures:—

	R	£
Special Advances	−3,89	−25,9
Permanent Advances	+ 13	+ 8
Account with Foreign States.	+7,97	+53,1
Other Advances	+3,40	+ 22,7
TOTAL .	+7,61	+50,7

Section Q—DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES—*concluded*

348 The net debit under *Special Advances*, which occurred chiefly in Bengal and Bombay, was due, in the former, to smaller recoveries of Survey and Settlement charges from Private and Wards' Estates, and in the latter, to an advance of 1,50 to the Khairpur State. Under *Account with Foreign States*, the actuals include net recoveries of 3,25 in India from H M 's Colonial Governments, Ceylon, Mauritius and Straits Settlements, and of 94 and 2,38 in Bengal and Madras under Account Current with Native States. Under *Other Advances* there were net credits of 7,37 and 1,52 under Advances Recoverable, Military, and Revenue Advances—Advances for Survey Operations, respectively, on the other hand, there were net debits of 2,31 under Advances Recoverable, Marine, of 169 under Advances Recoverable, Public Works Department, Irrigation, and of 73 under Opium Advances.

349. Under *Suspense Accounts* the variations are chiefly on account of fluctuations in the balances in the hands of the Departmental Officers. The main differences on this account were an increase in the balances of the Civil (39,04), Public Works (27,43), Military (1,99), and Postal Officers (5,21). The increase under Civil occurred chiefly in India and Bombay The Budget in Bombay did not make any allowance for the special transactions in connection with the Native States currency conversions.

350. The difference under *Miscellaneous* was due chiefly to the adjustment of Exchange on the Secretary of State's Bills.

Section R.—IMPERIAL LOANS AND ADVANCES.

	1902-3 Budget. £		1902-3 Accounts. £	
IMPERIAL LOANS AND ADVANCES	211,2	—529,1	687,0	—669,4

351. The following are the details :—

1902-3. Budget. Amount advanced.	1902-3. Budget. Amount repaid.		1902-3 Accounts. Amount advanced.	1902-3 Accounts. Amount repaid.
R	R		R	R
77,97	22,00	Loans to Native States	47,16	89 67
...	6,96	„ Presidency Corporations and Port Trust	.	9,07
...	30	„ Mofussil Municipalities	...	30
...	...	„ Railway Companies	50,50	..
...	25	„ Landholders and Notabilities	50	27
...	35	„ District and other Local Committees	10	35
13	60	Regimental and other Loans, Military	19	78
1,27	1,22	Advances to Cultivators	1,97	2,62
79,37	31,68	TOTAL	1,00,42	1,03,06
529,1	211,2	EQUIVALENT IN STERLING £ AS ABOVE	669,4	687,0

352. The transactions in connection with Imperial Loans and Advances resulted in a net receipt of 2,64 against a net payment of 47,69 provided for in the Budget Estimate The improvement was the result of unexpected recoveries from the Hyderabad State and the Berar Administration, partly counterbalanced by unforeseen advances to Railway Companies Early in the year, a sum of 15,00 was paid out of the surplus balances of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, in addition to the usual instalment of 5,00 provided for in the Budget, which was taken in repayment of the Berar Famine Loan. On the perpetual lease of that province to the British Government, a further recovery of 41,32 was effected, the whole of its cash balance on 1st October 1902 having been applied to the partial liquidation of that loan. A sum of 15 lakhs was also recovered on account of the Hyderabad Loan against an estimated recovery of 10 lakhs. An excess recovery of 1,38 was also effected from the Mewar State. Again, fifty lakhs were allotted in the Budget for unspecified loans likely to be required by Native States in India, but only a small portion of this amount was required, the principal items being Jaora 4,25, Dhar 3,00, Jhabua 2,42, and Dungarpur 1,10. On the other hand, in consequence of the continuance of famine, the provision of amounts to be advanced to *Native States* in Bombay proved insufficient, and about 5 lakhs had to be advanced more than the Budget. The excess was met by additional grants sanctioned by the Government of India during the year. These are the principal variations under *Loans to Native States* The excess recovery under ***Loans to Presidency Corporations and Port Trust*** chiefly occurred in Madras, and was due to the special arrangement sanctioned by the Government of India, whereby the Harbour Trust Board can pay any sums not less than 10 in part payment of the annual instalments before they fall due Under ***Loans to Railway Companies*** 50,50 were advanced to the Kalka-Simla Railway Company, for which there was no provision in the Budget. Under ***Loans to Landholders and Notabilities,*** the amount advanced to the Thakur of Piploda in India, which forms the bulk of the total amount advanced, was not provided for in the Budget; it was, however, covered by additional grants sanctioned by the Government of India A loan of 10 to the Hyderabad Cantonment Fund caused the increase in the outgoings under ***Loans to District and other Local Committees*** in Bombay. The advances under ***Regimental and other Loans, Military,*** slightly exceeded the Budget, but the repayments were largely in excess. Under ***Advances to Cultivators*** the excess occurred mainly in the North-West Frontier Province, where advances to the extent of 80 were granted, for which there was no provision in the Budget. The excess in the recoveries was attributable to the favourable condition of the agricultural class.

Section RR.—PROVINCIAL LOANS AND ADVANCES.

	1902-3. Budget. £	£	Accounts. £	£
PROVINCIAL LOANS AND ADVANCES . .	656,2	—678,9	679,1	—591,5

353 The following are the details :—

1902-3 Budget. Amount advanced.	Amount repaid		1902-3. Accounts. Amount advanced	Amount repaid.
23,56	6,47	Loans to Mofussil Municipalities	13,50	6,78
12	62	" Port Funds	12	71
30	30	" District Committees	6	1,05
1,10	79	" Landholders, etc	39	88
52	1,96	Advances under Special Laws	1,08	2,55
76 21	88,30	" to Cultivators	73,58	89,89
1 01,84	98 44	TOTAL	88,73	1,01,86
678,9	656 2	EQUIVALENT IN STERLING £ AS ABOVE	591,5	679,1

354. The most noticeable features in this table are the decrease in the advances to Municipalities and the increase in the repayments and the decrease in the advances to Cultivators.

355 Under *Loans to Mofussil Municipalities,* the following are the details by provinces of advances and repayments during the year —

	Budget, 1902-3.		Accounts, 1902-3		Excess (+), Deficiency (—)	
	Advanced	Repaid.	Advanced.	Repaid.	Advanced	Repaid.
Central Provinces	95	53	37	53	—58	..
Burma	1,54	26	1,95	19	+41	—7
Assam		1	...	1		...
Bengal	4,70	83	3,61	1,10	—1,09	+27
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	3,50	1,89	3,03	1,96	—47	+7
Punjab	9,00	1,23	3,13	1,19	—5,87	—4
Madras	87	61	1,12	64	+25	+3
Bombay	3,00	1,11	29	1,16	—2,71	+5
TOTAL	23,56	6,47	13,50	6,78	—10,06	+31

356 The large savings in advances in all the Provinces except Burma and Madras, were due to loans provided for in the Budget not having been taken up. The excess in Burma was due to the grant of a loan of 45 to the Myaungmya Municipality, which was not provided for in the Budget In Madras, unforeseen loans amounting to 1,02 had to be sanctioned for certain Municipalities for water-supply projects and plague expenditure, while certain loans aggregating 77, though provided for in the Budget Estimate, were not taken up by the respective Municipalities The increase in repayments was chiefly due to unexpected recoveries in Bengal Under *Loans to Port Funds* the increase in the receipts was due to larger repayments than estimated for. The increase in repayments under *Loans to District Committees* was due to a similar cause, and occurred chiefly in Bengal. A receipt of 10 in Madras represents repayments by the District Board, Bellary, towards the loan of 50 sanctioned for plague and other expenditure in 1900-1. Under *Loans to Landholders, etc*, there was a provision of 21 in the Budget in Bengal for loans to Seraikela and Kharswar estates which was not utilized for want of Government sanction to the payment. Smaller requirements in the Punjab account for the short advance in that province (35). The advance in Madras (24) represents actual cost of survey of the State of the Nawab of Banganapalle in 1902-3, the entire sanctioned amount (39) not having been fully utilized. The excess in the recoveries occurred almost entirely in the Punjab. The variations under *Advances under Special Laws* were confined chiefly to Bengal, where a net receipt of 1,10 was anticipated in the Budget, but the actuals showed an improvement and the net receipts stood at 1,64, due chiefly to the improved conditions of the people. In Bombay, owing to a decrease in the receipts from the Talukdari Settlement Officer in consequence of the famine and a payment of 23 not allowed for in the Budget, the actuals showed a net outgoing of 20 against an estimated net receipt of 32.

Section RR.—PROVINCIAL LOANS AND ADVANCES—*concluded.*

357. Under *Advances to Cultivators*, the following are the details :—

	Budget, 1902-3.		Accounts, 1902-3.		Excess (+), Deficiency (—)	
	Advanced.	Repaid.	Advanced.	Repaid.	Advanced.	Repaid.
Central Provinces	3,91	17,04	5,86	16,81	+1,95	—23
Burma	2,85	2,11	4,22	2,97	+1,37	+86
Assam	27	12	16	9	—11	—3
Bengal	4,46	2,41	2,68	3,01	—1,78	+60
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	3,25	4,18	2,06	4,74	—1,19	+56
Punjab	11,96	13,77	9,93	10,33	—2,03	—3,44
Madras	4,54	3,67	4,32	4,16	—22	+49
Bombay	45,00	45,00	44,35	47,78	—65	+2,78
TOTAL	76,24	88,30	73,58	89,89	—2,66	+1,59

358 The decrease in receipts in the Central Provinces was due to short recoveries from agriculturists, as certain districts were still affected by famine. The increase in advances in Burma was due to the partial failure of crops in Upper Burma, and was met by additional grants sanctioned by the Government of India The smaller advances in the other Provinces and the larger recoveries were due to the improved conditions of the agricultural classes.

Section S.—CAPITAL OF LOCAL BOARDS.

1901-2. Accounts.		1902-3. Budget	1902-3. Revised.	1902-3. Accounts.
R		R	R	R
1,80	Payments into Treasury . .	...	...	...
16,05	Withdrawals from Treasury . .	...	...	...
—14,25	Net Receipts . . .	...	...	...
£		£	£	£
—95,0	Equivalent in sterling . .	...	...	...

359. The transactions for the year 1901-2 related to moneys raised by loan by the District Board of Tanjore and expended by them in connection with the Mayavaram-Mutupet Railway and the construction of its extensions. There were no transactions under this head during the year under review.

Section T.—REMITTANCES.

	Budget.	1902-3 Revised	Accounts
	£	£	£
Money Order (net)		...	+27,3
Other Local Remittances (net)		+2,8	—352,6
Other Departmental Accounts (net)	..		+31,5
Accounts between Civil and other Departments (net)—			
Telegraph	...		—2,5
Marine		...	+2,4
Public Works		—195,2	—80,7
Remittance Account between England and India (net)	+562,4	—778,5	—852,5
TOTAL	+562,4	—970,9	—1,227,1

360. The figures entered in this group are the net result of very large transactions, and there is nothing special to record in respect of them. The Money Order transactions continue to show a rapid growth, as will be seen from the following figures.—

		Issued		Paid	
			Equivalent in Sterling		Equivalent in Sterling
		R	£	R	£
Money Order transactions	1894-95	20,45,28	13,635,2	20,43,08	13,620,5
	1895-96	21,75,78	14,505,2	21,73,96	14,493,1
	1896-97	23,29,50	15,530,0	23,24,27	15,495,2
	1897-98	25,71,44	17,142,9	25,71,45	17,143,0
	1898-99	26,15,52	17,436,8	26,17,76	17,451,7
	1899-1900	27,45,70	18,304,7	27,41,84	18,279,0
	1900-1901	28,54,20	19,028,0	28,53,19	19,021,3
	1901-1902	29,50,12	19,667,4	29,49,68	19,664,5
	1902-1903	30,39,99	20,266,6	30,35,89	20,239,3

Section U.—SECRETARY OF STATE'S BILLS.

	1902-3 Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
	£	£	£
Drawings	16,500,0	18,000,0	18,237,0
Payments	16,837,4	18,420,7	18,461,0

361 The following are the amounts of bills and transfers drawn during the year by the Secretary of State:—

		£	R	Rate in pence.
April	1902	1,197,9	1,80,29	15·94
May	"	1,037,6	1,56,47	15·91
June	"	997,6	1,50,51	15 90
July	"	1,238,3	1,86,34	15 95
August	"	1,265,9	1,90,62	15 93
September	"	866,7	1,30 38	15·95
October	"	1,147,2	1,72,35	15·97
November	"	1,485,6	2,22,76	16 00
December	"	1,634,8	2,44,74	16 03
January	1903	2,480,0	3,70,60	16 06
February	"	2,789,3	4,16,17	16 08
March	"	2,096,1	3,13,99	16·02
		18,237,0	27 35,22	16 00

362 The payment account of the year is as follows:—

	£	R
Bills of 1901-2 outstanding on 1st April 1902	1,154,2*	1,73,24
Bills drawn in 1902-3 as entered above	18,237,0	27,35,22
TOTAL BILLS FOR PAYMENT	19,391,2	29,08,46
Bills paid in 1902-3	18,461,0	27,68,80
Bills outstanding on 1st April 1903	930,2	1,39,66

* Correction in conversion since made

Section V.—CASH BALANCE.

	Budget.	1902-3. Revised.	Accounts.
	£	£	£
Balance on 1st April 1902—			
India	12,045,7	11,880,3	11,880,3
England	5,848,4	6,693,1	6,693,1
Total	17,894,1	18,573,4	18,573,4
Balance on 31st March 1903—			
India	10,832,4	11,833,3	12,082,4
England	4,050,7	5,686,5	5 767,8
Total	14,883,1	17,519,8	17,850,2
Increase (+) or decrease (—) of balance on 31st March 1903	—3,011,0	—1,053,6	—723,2

363. The above difference is distributed between India and England in the following proportions —

	Budget.	1902-3. Revised.	Accounts
	£	£	£
India	—1,213,3	—47,0	+202,1
England	—1,797,7	—1,006,6	—925,3
Total	—3,011,0	—1,053,6	—723,2

364. Taking India and England together, the net transactions of the year were better than expected in the Budget by the sum of £2,287,8. The variations which brought about this result, are as follows:—

	Better	Worse.
	£	£
Improvement in Imperial Surplus	2,231,8	.
Improvement in Provincial Surplus	1,295,7	..
Increase in the Expenditure of Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue	...	414,7
Improvement in the receipts under Appropriation for reduction, etc.	90,5	
Increase under Temporary Debt		500,0
Increase in the deposits of Savings Bank	117,3	
Decrease under Advances	..	65,4
Increase under Departmental and Judicial Deposits	188,0	...
Suspense Accounts	488,4	...
Net increased repayments under Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	335,5	..
Do Do. Do. Do Provincial Government	110,3	...
Decrease under Capital of Local Boards	..	
Increase in the balance of Secretary of State's Bills remaining unpaid at the end of the year	109,6	
Decrease in the receipts under Remittances		1,789,5
Minor variations	90,3	
	5,057,4	2,769,6
Net Better	2,287,8	

O. T. BARROW,
Offg. Comptroller and Auditor General.

The 3rd March 1904

Budget Estimates . . . 1902-1903.

Revised Estimates 1902-1903.

Accounts . . . . . 1902-1903.

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General Statement of

	For details, vide Abstract.	RECEIPTS.			
		Accounts, 1901-1902	Budget Estimate, 1902-1903	Revised Estimate, 1902-1903.	Accounts, 1902-1903.
		£	£	£	£
Revenue—					
Principal Heads of Revenue—					
Land Revenue	A	18,283,018	17,790,100	18,488,500	18,436,845
Opium	"	4,852,022	4,229,000	4,503,300	4,498,438
Salt	"	5,939,310	5,973,300	6,040,000	6,184,405
Stamps	"	3,446,406	3,478,100	3,471,900	3,473,711
Excise	"	4,076,681	4,120,300	4,377,600	4,426,642
Customs	"	3,833,019	3,600,000	3,886,700	3,977,636
Other Heads	"	6,166,309	6,309,600	6,326,100	6,383,223
TOTAL PRINCIPAL HEADS		46,601,765	45,500,400	47,094,100	47,380,900
Interest	"	785,680	764,200	872,200	867,667
Post Office	"	1,383,709	1,377,100	1,435,000	1,429,935
Telegraph	"	908,109	831,400	882,900	876,979
Mint	"	555,369	66,200	418,100	411,238
Receipts by Civil Departments	"	1,261,198	1,264,700	1,314,100	1,322,388
Miscellaneous	"	628,000	573,200	615,600	630,987
Railways	"	20,225,968	19,949,400	20,026,400	20,133,900
Irrigation	"	2,537,373	2,696,700	2,835,000	2,768,990
Other Public Works	"	479,565	457,900	478,500	486,941
Receipts by Military Department	"	977,589	889,200	920,600	1,124,990
TOTAL REVENUE		76,344,525	74,370,400	76,892,500	77,434,915

Accounts and Estimates.

	For details, *vide* Abstract.	DISBURSEMENTS.			
		ACCOUNTS, 1901-1902	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1902-1903.	REVISED ESTIMATE, 1902-1903	ACCOUNTS, 1902-1903.
		£	£	£	£
Expenditure—					
Direct Demands on the Revenues	B	7,444,192	7,996,000	7,736,900	7,635,069
Interest	"	1,944,338	1,915,100	1,839,500	1,832,685
Post Office	"	1,280,624	1,354,000	1,343,600	1,316,778
Telegraph	"	904,187	945,200	919,900	909,742
Mint	"	504,029	111,300	410,900	424,014
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	"	11,146,799	12,128,800	11,639,900	11,689,243
Miscellaneous Civil Charges	"	4,139,382	4,228,300	4,486,800	4,493,990
Famine Relief and Insurance	"	884,512	991,300	988,200	982,576
Railway Revenue Account	"	19,379,352	19,654,500	19,865,800	19,904,951
Irrigation	"	2,364,701	2,622,400	2,583,200	2,575,244
Other Public Works	"	4,565,925	5,289,200	5,127,700	5,297,107
Army Services	"	15,763,931	17,664,700	17,155,500	17,346,392
TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL		70,321,972	74,900,800	74,097,900	74,437,791
Add—Provincial Surpluses, that is, portion of Allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	"	1,167,949	55,200	434,900	314,328
Deduct—Provincial Deficits, that is, portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances	"	*95,639*	*1,423,300*	*378,800*	*386,753*
TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE		71,394,282	73,532,700	74,154,000	74,365,36[illegible]
Surplus	"	4,950,243	837,700	2,738,500	3,069,549
TOTAL		76,344,525	74,370,400	76,892,500	77,434,915

General Statement of

	For details, *vide* Abstract	RECEIPTS			
		Accounts, 1901-2.	Budget Estimate, 1902-3.	Revised Estimate, 1902-3	Accounts, 1902-3
		£	£	£	£
Surplus	C	4,950,243	837,700	2,738,500	3,069,549
Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue—					
Capital raised through Companies towards outlay on State Railways (Net)	"	764,098	2,200,000	1,453,300	1,303,361
Capital raised and deposited by Railway Companies (Net)	"	2,304,730	1,613 300	1,526,000	1,326,635
Debt, Deposits, and Advances—					
Permanent Debt (Net Incurred)	"	2,582,283	1,041 200	1,037,900	1,039,655
Unfunded Debt (Net Incurred)	"	491,896	513,100	580,100	649,383
Deposits and Advances (Net)	"	.		998,700	1,117,156
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government (Net Repayments)	"	..		..	17,610
Loans and Advances by Provincial Government (Net Repayments)	"			128,700	87,587
Remittances (Net)	"	1,340,597	562,400	...	...
Secretary of State's Bills drawn	"	16,599,978	16,500,000	18,000,000	18,236,947
Total Receipts		29,036,825	23,297,700	26,463,200	26,847,883
Balance on 1st April—India	"	10,598,981	12,045,681	11,880,301	11,880,301
" " England	"	4,091,926	5,848,426	6,693,137	6,693,137
GRAND TOTAL		43,727,732	41,191,807	45,036,638	45,421,321

Accounts and Estimates—concluded.

	For details, *vide* Abstract	DISBURSEMENTS			
		ACCOUNTS, 1901-2.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1902-3	REVISED ESTIMATE, 1902-3	ACCOUNTS, 1902-3.
		£	£	£	£
Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue—					
Outlay on Irrigation Works . .	C	547,551	666,700	567,500	564,191
Outlay on State Railways	,,	3,523,601	4,893,[illegible]00	4,682,500	4,564,001
Outlay of Railway Companies (Net) . . .	,,	2,443,213	2,591,600	2,326,300	2,254,870
TOTAL CAPITAL ACCOUNT DISBURSEMENTS .	,,	6,514,365	8,151,600	7,576,300	7,383,062
Debt, Deposits, and Advances—					
Temporary Debt (Net Discharged) . . .	,,	1,301,942	.	500,000	500,000
Deposits and Advances (Net)	,,	264,557	979,100	..	..
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government (Net Advances)	,,	279,385	317,900	48,900	..
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments (Net Advances)	,,	102,287	22,700		...
Capital Account of Local Boards (Net) .	,,	95,009	.	..	...
Remittances (Net)	,,	...		970,900	1,227,035
Secretary of State's Bills paid . .	,,	16,596,749	16,837,400	18,420,700	18,461,021
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS .		25,154,294	26,308,700	27,516,800	27,571,118
Balance on 31st March—India . .	,,	11,880,301	10,832,381	11,833,301	12,082 416
,, ,, England .	,,	6,693,137	4,050,726	5,686,537	5,767,787
GRAND TOTAL .		43,727,732	41,191,807	45,036,638	45,421,321

Abstract A.—*Details*

HEADS OF REVENUE.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1902-3.						No. of Item.
	India (Rupee Figures).			Total India (converted into £ at R15=£1).	England.	Total.	
	Imperial	Provincial	Local.				
	R	R	R	£	£	£	
A.—Principal Heads of Revenue—							
I.—Land Revenue	14,14,40,000	12,24,53,000	29,59,000	17,790,100	..	17,790,100	1
II.—Opium	6,34,15,000			4,229,000		4,229,000	2
III.—Salt	8,80,53,000	9,47,000		5,973,300		5,9/3,300	3
IV.—Stamps	1,35,8 ,000	3,85,85,000		3,478,100		3,478,100	4
V.—Excise	4,24,50,000	1,93,49,000	5,000	4,120,300		4,120,300	5
VI.—Provincial Rates	75,000	71,29,000	3,38,14,000	2,734,500		2,734,500	6
VII.—Customs	5,34,46,000	5,54,000		3,600,000		3,600,000	7
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	1,14,35,000	90,32,000		1,364,500		1,364,500	8
IX.—Forest	99,85,000	93,71,000		1,290,400		1,290,400	9
X.—Registration	23,71,000	23,24,000		313,200		313,200	10
XI.—Tributes from Native States	91,05,000			607,000	...	607,000	11
TOTAL	43,59,84,000	20,97,44,000	3,67,78,000	45,500,400		45,500,400	12
B.—XII.—Interest—	89,37,000	19,38,000	1,38,000	734,200	30,000	764,200	13
C.—XIII.—Post Office	2,05,62,000	17,000	77,000	1,377,100		1,377,100	14
XIV.—Telegraph	1,24,08,000		-	827,200	4,200	831,400	15
XV.—Mint	9,93,000			66,200		66,200	16
D.—Receipts by Civil Departments—							
XVI.—Law and Justice { Courts of Law	2,58,000	33,19,000	21,000	230,900		230,900	17
XVI.—Law and Justice { Jails	3,42,000	33,83,000		249,400		249,400	18
XVII.—Police	99,000	23,16,000	19,59,000	260,900		260,900	19
XVIII.—Marine	2,62,000	17,80,000	1,000	130,200		130,200	20
XIX.—Education	20,000	15,02,000	10,73,000	173,000		173,000	21
XX.—Medical	7,000	6,49,000	4,06,000	70,500	1,500	72,500	22
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	1,66,000	11,32,000	2,58,000	103,700	300	104,000	23
TOTAL	11,54,000	1,40,71,000	37,18,000	1,262,900	1,800	1,264,700	24
E.—Miscellaneous—							
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, etc.	11,58,000	4,85,000	1,000	109,600	81,400	191,000	25
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	3,47,000	5,70,000	4,000	61,800		61,800	26
XXIV.—Exchange							27
XXV.—Miscellaneous	11,90,000	20,10,000	15,69,000	317,900	2,500	320,400	28
TOTAL	26,95,000	30,71,000	15,74,000	4?9,300	83,900	573,200	29
H.—Railways—							
XXVI.—State Railways (Gross Receipts)	28,33,02,000	88,000	3,60,000	18,916,700	200	18,916,900	30
XXVII.—Guaranteed Companies (net Traffic Receipts)	1,49,00,000			[illegible]		993,400	31
XXVIII.—Subsidized Companies (Repayment of Advances of Interest)	5,72,000			38,100	1,000	39,100	32
TOTAL	29,87,74,000	88,000	3,60,000	19,948,200	1,200	19,949,400	33
J.—Irrigation—							
XXIX.—Major Works							
Direct Receipts	1,80,10,000	71,14,000		1,714,900	..	1,714,900	34
Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation	1,25,84,000			838,900		838,900	35
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation	7,69,000	13,00,000	74,000	142,900		142,900	36
TOTAL	3,19,63,000	84,14,000	74,000	2,696,700		2,696,700	37
K.—Other Public Works—							
XXXI.—Military Works	5,41,000			36,100		36,100	38
XXXII.—Civil Works	2,36,000	22,13,000	34,54,000	393,500	28,300	421,800	39
TOTAL	7,77,000	22,13,000	34,54,000	429,600	28,300	457,900	40
L.—Receipts by Military Departments—							
XXXIII.—Army:							
Effective	69,07,000	...	...	460,400	341,600	802,000	41
Non-Effective	9,48,000			63,200	24,000	87,200	42
TOTAL	78,55,000		...	523,600	365,600	889,200	43
TOTAL REVENUE	82,21,02,000	23,95,56,000	4,61,73,000	73,855,400	515,000	74,370,400	44

of Revenue.

Number of Item	REVISED ESTIMATE, 1902-3						ACCOUNTS, 1902-3					
	INDIA (RUPEE FIGURES).			Total India (converted into £ at R15=£1)	England	TOTAL	INDIA (RUPEE FIGURES)			Total India (converted into £ at R15=£1)	England	TOTAL.
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.				Imperial	Provincial	Local			
	R	R	R	£	£	£	R	R	R	£	£	£
1	14,44,2[illegible],000	2,97,94,000	31,09,000	18,488,500		18,488,500	14,31,38,195	13,02,28,312	31,86,173	18,436,545	..	18,436,845
2	6,75,50,000			4,503,300		4,503,300	6,74,[illegible]0,576			4,498,438		4,498,438
3	8,[illegible]5,14,000	10,86,000		6,040,000		6,040,000	9,10,62,332	11,03,737		6,184,405		6,184,405
4	1,38,88,000	3,81,00,000		3,471,900		3,471,900	1,39,00,235	3,41,96,432		3,473,711		3,473,711
5	4,53,41,000	2,03,16,000	7,000	4,377,600		4,377,600	4,59,[illegible]6,173	2,04,75,530	7,917	4,420,642		4,420,642
6	73,000	71,05,000	3,38,32,000	2,734,000		2,734,000	68,7[illegible]5	70,80,679	3,40,61,380	2,747,390		2,747,390
7	5,77,55,000	5,15,000		3,886,700		3,886,700	5,91,52,408	5,12,070		3,077,636		3,977,636
8	1,17,05,000	93,02,000	1,05,000	1,411,500		1,411,500	1,17,69,003	92,81,386	1,04,034	1,410,428		1,410,428
9	98,81,000	90,02,000		1,264,900	.	1,264,900	1,01,47,834	93,23,706		1,298,103		1,298,103
10	23,57,000	22,68,000		308,300		308,300	23,06,132	23,07,069	.	313,587	...	313,587
11	91,12,000			607,400		607,400	92,05,725			613,715		613,715
12	45,16,61,000	21,70,78,000	3,70,53,000	47,094,100		47,094,100	45,48,42,471	21,85,11,530	3,73,[illegible]9,504	47,380,900		47,380,900
13	89,32,000	17,50,000	1,41,000	721,500	150,700	872,200	88,06,102	17,13,208	1,35,968	710,352	157,315	867,667
14	2,14,44,000	26,000	55,000	1,435,000		1,435,000	2,13,67,053	28,245	53,730	1,429,935		1,429,935
15	1,31,50,000			876,700	6,200	882,900	1,30,62,086	..	.	870,806	6,173	870,979
16	62,71,000			418,100		418,100	61,68,083	.		411,206	32	411,238
17	2,23,000	33,80,000	30,000	242,200		242,200	2,24,449	33,99,369	26,711	243,369	.	243,369
18	3,54,000	34,07,000		250,800		250,800	3,38,120	32,06,413		236,102		236,302
19	1,93,000	23,42,000	19,94,000	301,900		301,900	2,01,975	23,57,435	20,53,308	307,514		307,514
20	7,22,000	17,13,000		162,300		162,300	7,93,420	18,03,859	59	173,158		173,158
21	43,000	15,26,000	10,94,000	177,500		177,500	51,270	15,37,283	11,45,112	182,245		182,245
22	10,000	6,90,000	4,33,000	75,500	1,500	77,000	6,686	6,82,196	4,38,5[illegible]0	75,1[illegible]	1,446	76,605
23	2,14,000	10,63,000	2,51,000	101,900	500	102,400	2,04,453	10,74,716	2,60,787	10[illegible],6[illegible]4	531	103,195
24	17,59,000	1,41,21,000	38,02,000	1,312,100	2,000	1,314,100	18,20,383	1,40,61,301	39,24,487	1,320,411	1,977	1,322,388
25	11,84,000	5,30,000	1,000	114,400	80,700	195,100	12,71,882	5,08,773	236	118,726	82,577	201,303
26	3,50,000	5,87,000	4,[illegible]00	62,700		62,700	3,03,875	5,88,547	2,9[illegible]6	59,692		59,692
27	5,54,000	.	..	36,900	..	36,900	4,73,5[illegible]8			31,571		31,571
28	10,07,000	18,13,000	17,93,000	311,600	9,300	320,900	11,64,192	20,13,652	17,94,160	331,467	6,954	338,421
29	31,55,000	29,36,[illegible]00	17,98,000	5[illegible]5,600	90,000	615,600	32,13,517	31,10,972	17,97,352	541,456	89,531	630,987
30	28,[illegible]5,05,000	85,000	3,40,000	19,060,700	[illegible]00	19,060,900	[illegible]8,66,41,050	88,476	3,31,866	19,137,426	230	19,137,6[illegible]6
31	1,37,05,000	.	.	913,700		913,700	1,41,92,735			946,182	.	946,182
32	5,09,000			33,900	17,900	51,800	4,82,550			3[illegible],19[illegible]	17,870	50,[illegible]62
33	[illegible]9,97,19,000	85,000	3,[illegible]0,000	20,0[illegible]8,300	18,[illegible]00	20,026,400	30,13,[illegible]6,665	88,476	3,31,866	20,115,800	18,100	20,133,900
34	[illegible],02,90,000	77,62,000		1,870,100		1,870,100	1,95,00,913	77,43,106		1,816,268		1,816,268
35	1,23,28,000			821,900	.	821,900	1,22,15,889		.	814,393		814,393
36	7,34,000	13,19,000	62,000	143,000		143,000	7,42,539	12,65,815	66,581	138,329		138,329
37	3,33,52,000	91,11,000	62,000	2,835,000		2,835,000	3,24,59,341	90,08,921	66,581	2,768,990		2,768,990
38	5,90,000			39,300	.	39,300	5,74,515	.		38,301		38,301
39	2,89,000	22,39,000	36,46,000	411,000	27,600	439,200	2,87,004	23,11,376	37,01,036	419,961	28,679	448,640
40	8,79,000	22,39,000	36,46,000	450,900	27,600	478,500	8,61,519	23,11,376	37,0[illegible],036	[illegible]58,262	28,679	486,941
41	79,06,000			527,100	288,300	815,400	98,17,847	.		654,523	333,733	988,256
42	12,04,000	..	.	8[illegible],200	25,000	105,200	11,62,034	.		77,469	50,265	130,734
43	91,10,000	.	.	607,300	313,300	920,600	1,09,79,881			731,992	393,998	1,124,990
44	84,94,38,000	24,79,60,000	4,68,77,000	76,284,600	607,900	76,892,500	85,48,97,100	24,88,34,029	4,73,70,524	76,740,110	694,805	77,434,915

Abstract B.—*Details*

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1902-1903						Number of Items.
	INDIA (RUPEE FIGURES).			Total India (converted into £ at R15 = £1).	England.	Total.	
	Imperial	Provincial	Local				
	R	R	R	£	£	£	
A.—Direct Demands on the Revenues—							
1—Refunds and Drawbacks	21,74,000	7,50,000	39,000	197,500	.	197,500	1
2.—Assignments and Compensations	52,06,000	1,04,02,000		1,040,500	..	1,040,500	2
Charges in respect of Collection, viz —							
3.—Land Revenue	19,60,000	3,25,36,000	1,14,71,000	3,064,500	1,000	3,065,500	3
4.—Opium (including cost of Production)	2,65,39,000			1,709,300	4,000	1,773,300	4
5—Salt (including cost of Production)	49,42,000	4,29,000		358,100	200	358,300	5
6—Stamps	—3,81,000	15,42,000		77,400	39,000	116,400	6
7—Excise	20,78,000	10,07,000		205,700		205,700	7
8—Provincial Rates	*	1,28,000	5,72,000	46,600		46,600	8
9.—Customs	8,57,000	16,72,000		168,600	100	168,700	9
10.—Assessed Taxes	1,85,000	1,81,000		24,400		24,400	10
11.—Forest	64,97,000	58,37,000		822,300	1,700	824,000	11
12—Registration	13,20,000	13,07,000		175,100		175,100	12
TOTAL	5,13,77,000	5,57,91,000	1,20,82,000	7,950,000	46,000	7,996,000	13
B.—Interest—							
13—Interest on Debt	3,42,51,000	72,95,000	49,000	2,773,000	4,402,000	7,175,000	
Deduct—Amounts chargeable to Railways (*a*)	*4,07,99,000*		*49,000*	*3,323,200*	*1,363,200*	*4,686,400*	
" Amounts chargeable to Irrigation	*88,58,000*	*56,89,000*		*969,800*		*969,800*	
Remainder chargeable on ordinary Debt	*—2,44,06,000*	16,06,000		*—1,520,000*	3,038,800	1,518,800	1
14—Interest on other Obligations	59,06,000		36,000	396,100	200	396,300	1
TOTAL	*—1,85,00,000*	16,06,000	36,000	*—1,123,900*	3,039,000	1,915,100	1
C. **15.—Post Office**	1,73,46,000	6,31,000	8,28,000	1,253,700	100,300	1,354,000	1
C. **16.—Telegraph**	98,35,000			655,700	289,500	945,200	1
C. **17.—Mint**	15,77,000			105,100	6,200	111,300	1
D.—Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments—							
18.—General Administration	70,04,000	85,35,000	11,53,000	1,112,800	249,500	1,362,300	2
19—Law and Justice { Courts of Law	8,39,000	3,33,07,000		2,276,400	500	2,276,900	2
19—Law and Justice { Jails	18,01,000	1,00,13,000	.	788,300(*b*)	(*b*) 200	788,500	2
20—Police	17,40,000	4,05,07,000	41,79,000	3,099,100	900	3,100,000	2
21—Marine (including River Navigation)	19,30,000	19,2 ,000	54,000	260,600	248,900	509,500	2
22—Education	2,30,000	1,45,21,000	74,88,000	1,482,600	1,700	1,484,300	2
23—Ecclesiastical	17,71,000			118,100	400	118,500	2
24—Medical	6,80,000	1,05,32,000	43,00,000	1,034,700	4,400	1,039,100	2
25—Political	1,22,80,000	7,32,000	1,000	868,100	34,700	902,800	2
26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	47,03,000	25,00,000	5,12,000	514,300	32,600	546,900	2
TOTAL	3,29,87,000	12,26,42,000	1,76,96,000	11,555,000	573,800	12,128,800	3
E.—Miscellaneous Civil Charges—							
27—Territorial and Political Pensions	39,68,000			264,500	10,700	275,200	3
28—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	10,000			700	257,500	258,200	3
29—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	9,35,000	1,09,58,000	1,16,000	800,600	2,008,000	2,808,600	3
30—Stationery and Printing	8,78,000	56,78,000	2,04,000	450,700	85,500	536,200	3
31—Exchange	3,04,000			20,300		20,300	3
32—Miscellaneous	5,28,000	33,49,000	7,78,000	310,300	19,500	329,800	3
TOTAL	66,23,000	1,99,85,000	10,98,000	1,847,100	2,381,200	4,228,300	3
F.—Famine Relief and Insurance—							
33—Famine Relief	63,48,000			423,200		423,200	3
34—Construction of Protective Railways	...			.			3
35—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works	13,93,000			92,900	1,000	93,900	4
36—Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	71,14,000			474,200	..	474,200	4
TOTAL (*c*)	1,48,55,000	.		990,300	1,000	991,300	4
Carried over	11,61,00,000	20,06,55,000	3,17,40,000	23,233,000	6,437,000	29,670,000	4

	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1902-1903.				REVISED ESTIMATE, 1902-1903.			
	INDIA		England	Total.	INDIA		England.	Total
	Amount in Rupees	Equivalent in £ at R15 = £1			Amount in Rupees	Equivalent in £ at R15 = £1		
(*a*) Included under the following heads—State Railways Interest on Debt	R 4,71,86,000	£ 3,145,700	£ 1,144,300	£ 4,290,000	R 4,72,44,000	£ 3,149,600	£ 1,143,400	£ 4,293,000
Interest chargeable against Companies on Advances	26,62,000	177,500	218,900	396,400	26,26,000	175,100	218,900	394,000
TOTAL	4,98,48,000	3,323,200	1,363,200	4,686,400	4,98,70,000	3,324,700	1,362,300	4,687,000

(*b*) Shown under "Courts of Law" in the Financial Statement

of Expenditure.

Number of Item.	REVISED ESTIMATE, 1902-1903.						ACCOUNTS 1902-1903.					
	INDIA (RUPEE FIGURES).			Total India (converted into £ at R15 = £1).	England.	TOTAL.	INDIA (RUPEE FIGURES).			Total India (converted into £ at R15 = £1)	England.	TOTAL
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.				Imperial.	Provincial	Local			
	R	R	R	£	£	£	R	R	R	£	£	£
1	33,51,000	8,24,000	69,000	282 900	..	282,900	32,50,102	8,01,791	60,749	274,776	..	274,776
2	51,43,000	1,02,88,000		1,028,700	.	1,028,700	49,40,742	1,01,63,537		1,006,952	...	1,006,952
3	23,27 000	3,09,23,000	1,09,40,000	2,946,000	300	2,946,300	21,20,962	3,05,96,493	1,09,22,530	2,909,332	148	2,909,480
4	2,45,92,000			1,639,500	4,600	1,644,100	2,46,60,553			1,644,037	4,446	1 648,483
5	47,76,000	3,94,000		344,700	600	345,300	47,5,427	3,90,811		34-,749	142	345,891
6	—2,90,000	14,43,000		76,900	35,500	112,400	—2,07,727	13,68,876	.	77,410	31,898	109,308
7	19,13,000	9,20,000		189,300		189 300	19,05,874	9,31,744		189,175	9	189,184
8		93,000	5,34,000	41,800		41,800	.	1,12,557	5,15,669	41,882	..	41,882
9	8,80,000	15 48 000		161,900	200	162,100	8,84,178	15,34,165		161,190	145	161,335
10	1,83,000	1,78,000	2,000	24,200		24,200	1,81,570	1,79,261	1,414	24,150		24,150
11	62,99,000	54 79,000		785,200	2,600	787,800	60,0 ,832	52,46,499		749,955	1,828	751,783
12	13,09,000	12,72,000		172,000		172,000	13,08,792	12,08,678		171,845		171,845
13	5,04,83,000	5,33,68,000	1,15,45,000	7,693,100	43,800	**7,736,900**	4,98,43,815	5,25,93,012	1,15,09,362	7,596,453	38,616	**7,635,069**
•	*3,35,51,000*	*74,00,000*	*49,000*	*2,733,300*	*4 364,100*	*7,097,400*	*3,34,70,877*	*73,98,667*	*49,389*	*2,727,929*	*4,365,547*	*7,093,476*
	4,98,21,000		*49,000*	*3,324,700*	*1,362,300*	*4,687,000*	*4,98,51,608*		*49,389*	*3,326,733*	*1,362,388*	*4,689,121*
	88,30,000	*56,81,000*		*967 400*	..	*967,400*	*88,53,531*	*56,83,036*		*960,105*		*969,105*
14	*2,51,00,000*	17,19,000		*-1,558,800*	3,001,800	1,443,000	*-2 52 34,262*	17,15,631		*-1,567,909*	3,003,159	1,435,250
15	58,94,000		50,000	396,300	200	396,500	59,17,462		40,700	397,21	224	397,435
16	*-1,92,06,000*	17,19,000	50,000	*—1,162,500*	3,002,000	**1,839,500**	*-1,93,16,800*	17,15,631	40,700	*-1,170,698*	3,003,383	**1,832,685**
17	1,72,79,000	5,89,000	7,82,000	1,243,300	100,300	**1,343,600**	1,73,42,754	5,88,146	7,72,040	1,246,863	99,915	**1,346,778**
18	97,96,000			653,100	266,800	**919,900**	97,01,776	.		646,785	262,957	**909,742**
19	60,30,000			402,000	8,900	**410,900**	62,34,258			415,617	8,397	**424,014**
20	78,45,000	99,72,000	11,77,000	1,266,300	251,700	1,518,000	77,53,655	1,00,53,967	11,54,462	1,264,140	251,474	1,515,614
21	9,69,000	3,20,22,000	1,000	2,199,500	200	2,199,700	9,78,732	3,22,47,452	229	2,215,094	210	2,215,304
22	17,89,000	90,90,000		725,300	(*b*) 200	725,500(*b*)	17,51,306	91,30,173	112	725,440	65	725,505
23	19,45,000	3,90,70,000	42,52,000	3,017,800	1,600	3,019,400	19,71,337	3,90,01,008	42,96,687	3,018,069	1,675	3,010,744
24	19,45,000	19,35,000	50,000	262,000	247,500	509,500	19,54,456	20 15,850	50,466	268,051	247,014	515,065
25	3,30,000	1,06,60,000	75,70,000	1,237,300	2,000	1,239,300	3,2 ,493	1 09,27,664	81,80,578	1,295,782	1,892	1,297,604
26	16,72,000			111,400	600	112,000	16,55,652		.	110,377	646	111,023
27	6,07,000	95,65,000	38,36,000	933,900	8,600	942,500	6,02,144	97,71,612	39,0 113	952,125	8,414	960,530
28	1,21,74,000	8,10,000		865,600	8,000	873,600	1,14,46,606	7,36,213	172	812,217	7,249	819,466
29	42,58,000	22,24,000	5 08,000	456,000	34,400	500,400	43,35,803	22,69,008	• 5,19,628	474,962	33,457	508,419
30	3,35,34,000	11,53,48,000	1,73,94,000	11,085,100	554,800	**11,639,900**	3,27,78,244	11,61,52,947	1,81,12,667	11,136,257	552,980	**11,689,243**
31	39,08,000		.	260,500	10,800	271,300	38,70,229		...	258,015	12,590	270,605
32	9,000			600	249,000	249,600	5,480			365	244,026	244,391
33	10,98,000	1,00,19,000	1,31,000	809,900	2,012,500	2,822,400	10,88,758	1,00,04,772	1,37,949	808,765	2,006,754	2,815,519
34	12,65,000	56,95,000	1,97,000	477,100	102,300	579,400	10,23,632	58,37,356	1,64,860	468,390	102,348	570 738
35	...			..			..					.
36	28,03,000	44,33,000	8,46,000	538,800	25,300	564,100	26,63,980	49,35,669	9,09,526	567,279	25,458	592,737
37	90,83,000	2,10 47,000	11,74,000	2,086,900	2,399,900	**4,486,800**	86,52,079	2,16,77,797	12,12,335	2,102,814	2,391,176	**4,493,990**
38	47,02,000	1,000		313,500	.	313,500	48,20,816	1,528	290	321,509	.	321,509
39	1,54,000			10,300		10,300	24,375		.	1,625		1,625
40	15,51,000	.		103,400	3,000	106,400	13,77,256			91,817	2,925	94,742
41	83,70,000		.	558,000		558,000	84,70,500			564,700		564,700
42	1,47,77,000	1,000		985,200	3,000	**988,200**	1,46,92,947	1,528	290	979,651	2,925	**982,576**
43	12 17,76,000	19,20,72,000	3,09,45,000	22,986,200	6,379,500	**29,365,700**	11,99,29,073	19,27,29,661	3,16,47,394	22,953,742	6,360,355	**29,314,097**

	ACCOUNTS, 1902-1903.			
	India		England	Total.
	Amount in Rupees.	Equivalent in £ at R15 = £1		
	R	£	£	£
44	4,72,77,981	3,151,865	1,143,504	4,295,369
45	26,23,016	174,868	218,884	393,752
	4,99,00,997	3,326,733	1,362,388	4,689,121

(*c*) The following further sums, which are included under "XXVI and 38.—State Railways" are chargeable to the grant for Famine Relief and Insurance, as representing the ne[t] charge on the Revenues on account of Protective Railways constructed through the agency of Companies —

	1902-1903 Budget	1902-1903 Revised	1902-1903 Accounts
	£	£	£
Bengal-Nagpur Railway . . .	8 700	11,800	17,424

Abstract B.—*Details*

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1902-1903						Number of Items
	INDIA (RUPEE FIGURES)			Total India (converted into £ at R15=£1)	England.	Total	
	Imperial	Provincial	Local				
	R	R	R	£	£	£	
Brought forward	11,61,00,000	20,06,55,000	3,17,40,000	23,233,0 0	6,437,000	29,670,000	1
I – Railway Revenue Account—							
38 —State Railways							
Working Expenses	14,07,37,000	75,000	2,13,000	9,401,700		9,401,700	2
Interest on Debt	4,71,86,000	.		3,145,700	1,144,300	4,290,000	3
Annuities in purchase of Railways		.			2,999,700	2,999,700	4
Interest chargeable against Companies on Advances	26,13,000		49,000	177,500	218,900	396,400	5
Interest on Capital deposited by Companies	2,72,000		47,000	21,200	1,174,400	1,195,000	6
39.—Guaranteed Companies							
Surplus Profits, Land and Supervision	22,64,000			150,900		150,900	7
Interest	1,63,000			10,900	1,029,300	1,040,200	8
40 —Subsidised Companies Land, etc	16,07,000	1,92,000		119,900		119,900	9
41 —Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	8,24,000	77,000	..	60,100		60,100	10
TOTAL	19,56,66,000	3,44,000	3,09,000	1 ,057,900	6,506,000	**19,654,500**	11
J.—Irrigation—							
42 —Major Works							
Working Expenses	69,00,000	41,69,000		737,900	...	737,900	12
Interest on Debt	88,55,000	50,80,000		969,800	..	969,800	13
43.—Minor Works and Navigation	58,30,000	78,33,000	31,000	913,000	1,700	914,700	14
TOTAL	2,15,85,000	1,76,91,000	31,000	2,620,700	1,700	**2,622,400**	15
K.—Other Public Works—							
44.—Military Works	1,46,41,000			976,100	18,100	994,200	16
45 —Civil Works	74,70,000	3,55,06,000	1,86,60,000	4,109,000	98,400	4,207,400	17
45A —Construction of Railways charged to Provincial or Local Revenues		3,000	13,11,000	87,600		87,600	18
TOTAL	2,21,11,000	3,55,09,000	1,99,71,000	5,172,700	116,500	**5,289,200**	19
L.—Army Services—							
46.—Army							
Effective	17,66,75,000			11,778,300	2,871,700	14,650,000	20
Non-Effective	92,05,000			613,700	2,401,000	3,014,700	21
TOTAL	18,58,80,000			12,392,000	5,272,700	**17,664,,00**	22
TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL	54,13,45,000	25,41,99,000	5,20,51,000	56,500,300	18,394,500	**74,900,800**	23
Transfers between Provincial and Local		+34,09,000	—34,09,000	...		.	24
M.—*Add*—Portion of Allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year			828,000	55,200		55,200	25
***Deduct*—**Portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial Balances	.	*1,80,52,000*	*32,97,000*	*1,423,300*		*1,423,300*	26
Total Expenditure charged against Revenue	54,13,45,000	23,95,56,000	4,61,73,000	55,138,200	18,394,500	**73,532,700**	27

Capital Expenditure not charged to Revenue—	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1902-1903				
	INDIA.				
	Amount in Rupees	Equivalent in £ at R15 = £1.	England.	Total	
CAPITAL OUTLAY ON RAILWAYS AND IRRIGATION WORKS—	R	£	£	£	
48 —State Railways	4,73,45,000	3,156,300	1,737,000	4,893,300	28
49.—Irrigation Works	99,20,000	661,400	5,300	666,700	29
TOTAL	5,72,65,000	3,817,700	1,742,300	**5,560,000**	30

of *Expenditure*—concluded.

Number of Item	REVISED ESTIMATE, 1902-1903. India (Rupee figures) Imperial.	Provincial	Local	Total India (converted into £ at R15 = £1)	England	TOTAL	ACCOUNTS, 1902-1903. India (Rupee figures) Imperial	Provincial	Local	Total India (converted into £ at R15 = £1).	England	TOTAL
	R	R	R	£	£	£	R	R	R	£	£	£
1	12,17,76,000	19,20,72,000	3,03,45,000	22,986,200	6,379,500	**29,365,700**	11,99,29,073	19,77,29,601	3,16,47,394	22,953,742	6,360,355	**29,314,097**
2	14,65,17,000	68,000	1,67,000	9,784,800		9,784,800	14,71,63,320	8[illegible],046	1,61,797	9,827,211		9,827,211
3	4,72,44,000			3,149,600	1,143,400	4,293,000	4,72,77,981			3,151,865	1,143,504	4,295,369
4					2,999,200	2,999,200					2,999,218	(a)2,999,218
5	25,77,000		49,000	175,100	218,900	394,000	25,73,627		49,389	174,568	218,584	393,752
6	2,60,000		45,000	20,300	1,150,200	1,170,500	2,57,616		46,546	20,264	1,150,225	1,170,489
7	12,70,000			84,700		84,700	12,38,368			82,558		82,558
8	1,02,000			6,800	1,028,100	1,034,900	1,24,895			8,326	1,026,892	1,035,218
9	7,28,000	2,000		48,700		48,700	6,31,098	2,096		42,213		42,213
10	7,41,000	91,000	9,000	56,000		56,000	7,89,597	85,447	8,803	58,923		58,923
11	19,94,39,000	1,8[illegible],000	2,70,000	13,326,000	6,539,800	**19,865,800**	20,00,56,502	1,70,589	2,66,335	13,36[illegible],22[illegible]	6,538,723	**19,904,951**
12	72,11,000	42,65,000		765,000		765,000	71,82,931	41,36,227		754,610		754,610
13	88,30,000	56,51,000		967,400		967,400	88,53,531	56,83,036		969,105		969,105
14	43,34,000	83,34,000	68,000	849,100	1,700	850,800	42,78,598	83,90,427	66,153	849,612	1,917	851,529
15	2,03,75,000	1,82,80,000	68,000	2,581,500	1,700	**2,583,200**	2,03,15,000	1,82,16,690	66,153	2,573,327	1,917	**2,575,244**
16	1,54,61,000			1,030,800	53,000	1,083,800	1,55,10,922			1,034,062	62,607	1,096,669
17	68,41,000	3,42,80,000	1,70,84,000	3,880,700	109,300	3,990,000	72,01,046	3,52,06,548	1,81,65,066	1,038,[illegible]17	107,562	4,145,779
18		*—8,000*	8,17,000	53,900		53,900		*—834*	8,20,726	5[illegible],65[illegible]		54,659
19	2,23,02,000	3,42,78,000	1,79,01,000	4,965,400	162,300	**5,127,700**	2,27,11,968	3,52,05,714	1,89,86,392	5,126,938	170,169	**5,297,107**
20	16,88,12,000			11,254,200	2,89[illegible],400	14,149,600	17,09,99,003			11,399,914	2,926,858	14,326,792
21	96,87,000			645,800	2,360,100	3,005,900	98,37,015			655,801	2,363,799	3,019,[illegible]00
22	17,84,99,000			11,900,000	5,255,500	**17,155,500**	18,08,36,018			12,055,735	5,290,657	**17,346,392**
23	54,23,91,000	21,48,11,000	4,91,84,000	55,759,100	18,338,800	**74,097,900**	54,38,48,621	24,63,[illegible]4,654	5,09,[illegible],274	56,075,970	18,361,821	**74,437,791**
24		+55,00,000	—55,00,000					+56,39,951	—56,39,951			..
25	..	32,76,000	32,48,000	434,900		434,900	.	26,60,803	20,54,124	314,328	.	314,328
26	.	*56,27,000*	*55,000*	*378,800*		*378,800*		*57,91,379*	*9,923*	*386,753*		*386,753*
27	54,23,91,000	24,79,60,000	4,68,77,000	55,815,200	18,338,800	**74,154,000**	54,38,48,621	24,88,34,029	4,73,70,524	56,003,545	18,361,821	**74,365,366**

	REVISED ESTIMATE, 1902-1903. India Amount in Rupees	Equivalent in £ at R15 = £1.	England.	Total.	ACCOUNTS, 1902-1903 India Amount in Rupees	Equivalent in £ at R15 = £1	England.	TOTAL.
	R	£	£	£	R	£	£	£
28	4,74,64,000	3,164,300	1,518,200	4,682,500	4,55,19,860	3,034,657	1,529,344	4,561,001
29	84,15,000	561,000	6,500	567,500	83,62,673	557,512	6,679	564,191
30	5,58,79,000	3,725,300	1,524,700	**5,250,000**	5,38,82,533	3,592,169	1,536,023	**5,128,192**

(a) According to actuarial calculation, the Annuities payable in respect of the year 1902-03, include the following sums in redemption of Capital —

	£
East Indian Railway Annuity . .	167,420
Eastern Bengal Railway Annuity .	16,710
Scinde-Punjab and Delhi Railway Annuity . .	66,599
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Annuity .	359,452
TOTAL	610,181

Abstract C.—*Details of Receipts*

	Budget Estimate, 1902-1903			Revised Estimate, 1902-1903.			Accounts, 1902-1903		
	India	England.	Total	India	England.	Total.	India	England	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue (from Abstract A)	73,855,400	515,000	74,370,400	76,284,600	607,900	76,892,500	76,740,110	694,805	77,434,915
Excess of Revenue over Expenditure charged to Revenue			**837,700**			**2,738,500**			**2,069,549**
Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue									
Capital raised through Companies towards outlay on State Railways (Net)	2,200,000	.	2,200,000	1,453,300		1,453,300	1,303,361		1,303,361
Outlay of Railway Companies									
Repayments	1,008,300	2,600	1,010,900	916,300	2,900	919,200	847,041	3,012	850,053
Net .			**0**			**0**			**0**
Raised and deposited by Railway Companies									
On account of subscribed Capital .	163,300	3,844,100	4,007,400	59,300	1,490,200	1,549,500	59,000	1,290,155	1,349,155
Net			**1,613,300**			**1,526,000**			**1,326,635**
O.—Permanent Debt incurred—									
Sterling Debt—									
India 3 p. c. Stock		1,500,000			1,500,000			1,500,000	
Rupee Debt—									
3½ per cent. Rupee Loan	1,000,000			1,000,000			1,000,000		
Total	1,000,000	1,500,000	2,500,000	1,000,000	1,500,000	2,500,000	1,000,000	1,500,000	2,500,000
Net			**1,041,200**			**1,037,900**			**1,039,655**
Temporary Debt incurred—									
Temporary Loans		4,000,000	4,000,000	...	3,500,000	3,500,000		3,500,000	3,500,000
Net .			**0**			**0**			**0**
P.—Unfunded Debt—									
Deposits of Service Funds	103,500			95,300			95,216	.	
Savings Bank Deposits	3,095,300			3,334,300			3,392,085		
Total .	3,198,800		3,198,800	3,429,600		3,429,600	3,487,301	.	3,487,301
Net			**543,100**			**580,100**			**649,383**
Q.—Deposits and Advances—									
Balances of Provincial Allotments . .	55,200	..		434,900	.		314,328		
Appropriation for reduction of Debt .	474,200			558,000			564,700		
Excluded Local Funds	619,400	..		666,000			690,634	..	
Railway Funds .	47,300			51,100	.		54,567		
Deposits of Sinking Funds	9,500			9,500	...		9,504		
Gold Reserve Fund		87,400		263,400	(a) 354,100		264,028	(b) 356,085	
Departmental and Judicial Deposits . .	15,502,800			16,128,000	...		16,701,174		
Advances	2,611,700			8,173,800	68,500		13,910,820	68,145	
Suspense Accounts .	9,000			456,900			528,619	...	
Exchange on Remittance Accounts (Net)	.			200			93		
Miscellaneous	4,000			57,600			89,671		
Total .	19,333,100	87,400	19,420,500	26,799,400	422,600	27,222,000	33,128,138	424,230	33,552,308
Net .			**0**			**998,700**			**1,117,156**
Carried over .	100,758,900	9,949,100		109,942,500	7,523,600		116,564,951	7,412,202	

(a) Includes £261,000 remitted from India by means of Council Bills.
(b) " £263,000 " " " " " " .

and Disbursements.

	Budget Estimate, 1902-1903.			Revised Estimate, 1902-1903.			Accounts, 1902-1903.		
	India.	England	Total.	India	England	Total.	India.	England	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Expenditure, Imperial and Provincial (from Abstract B)	56,506,300	18,394,500	74,900,800	55,759,100	18,338,800	74,097,900	56,075 970	18,361,821	74,437,791
Add—Provincial Surpluses, transferred to "Deposits"	55,200		55,200	434,900		434,900	314,328		314,328
Deduct—Provincial Deficits, charged against "Deposits"	*1,423,300*		*1,423,300*	*378,800*		*378,800*	*386 753*		*386,753*
TOTAL	55 138,200	18,394,500	73,532,700	55,815,200	18 338,800	7 ,154,000	56,003,545	18,361,821	74,365,366
Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue—									
Outlay on Irrigation Works	661,400	5,300	666,700	561,000	6,500	567,500	557,5 2	6,679	564,191
Outlay on State Railways	3,156,300	1,737,000	4,893,300	3 164 300	1,518,200	4,682,500	3,034,657	1,529,344	4,564,001
Outlay on Railway Companies—									
Payments for Capital outlay	1,993,100	1,609,400	3,602,500	1,773,100	1,472,400	3,245,500	1,746,024	1,358,899	3,104,923
NET			**2,591,600**			**2,326,300**			**2,254,870**
Raised and Deposited by Railway Companies—									
Payments for discharge of Debentures		2,394,100	2,394,100	..	23,500	23,500	...	22,520	22,520
NET			0			0			0
O.—Permanent Debt discharged—									
Sterling Debt—									
G I P Ry Debentures		1,368,800		.	1,368,800			1,368,800	
Rupee Debt—									
4½ p c Loan	1 300			300			180		
4 p c Loan	84,700			90,000			88,758		
3½ p c. Loan	4,000			3,000			2,594		
Stock Notes							13	.	
TOTAL	90,000	1,368,800	1,458,800	93,300	1,368,800	1,462,100	91,545	1,368,800	1,460,345
NET			0			0			0
Temporary Debt discharged—									
Temporary Loans	.	4,000,000	4,000 000	...	4,000,000	4,000,000		4,000,000	4,000,000
NET			0			**500,000**			**500,000**
P.—Unfunded Debt—									
Special Loans	...	.		300	.		3,374	...	
Deposits of Service Funds	79,600			78,200			78 919		
Savings Bank Deposits	2,576,100	.		2,771,000	...		2,755,025	...	
TOTAL	2,655,700		2,655,700	2,849,500	.	2,849,500	2,837,918		2,837,918
NET			0			0			
Q.—Deposits and Advances—									
Balances of Provincial Allotments	1,423,300	.		378,800			386,753	..	
Excluded Local Funds	617,300	..		658,100	.		669,824	...	
Railway Funds	52,700	..		53,800	...		52,744		
Gold Reserve Fund		87,400		263,400	354,100		263,000	336,085	
Departmental and Judicial Deposits	15,579,100	...		16,080,100	.		16,589,506	.	
Advances	2,637,600	.		8,318,100	94,500		13,975,978	94,211	
Suspense Accounts	2,200	.		21,400	..		33 372		
Miscellaneous				900	100		13,655	84	
TOTAL	20,312 200	87,400	20,399,600	25,774,600	448,700	26,223,300	31,984,832	450,380	32,435,212
NET			**979,100**			0			0
Carried over	84,006,900	29,596,500		90,031,000	27,176,900		96,256,033	27,098,443	

Abstract C.—*Details of Receipts*

	Budget Estimate, 1902-1903			Revised Estimate, 1902-1903			Accounts, 1902-1903		
	India	England	Total	India	England	Total	India	England	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Brought forward	100,758,900	9,949,100		10 ,642,500	7,5 3,600		110,56 ,9 1	7,412,202	
R Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	211, 00		211,20	683,500		683,500	687 083		687,083
Net			0			0			1/,610
R R.—Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments	656,200	..	656,200	704,000	...	704,000	679,098		679 098
Net			0			128,700			87 587
T —Remittances—									
Inland Money Orders	20,333,300			2 ,333,3 0			20,266,573		
Other Local Remittances	993 400			70 7 0				..	
Other Departmental Accounts	475,100			7-1,700			406,433	...	
Net Receipts by Civil Treasuries from—									
Post Office	440,000			603 300			674,656		
Guaranteed Railways	1,312,500			1,000,400			997,050	..	
Public Works	1,777,30			2,012,800			2,163,933		
Net Receipts from Civil Treasuries by—									
Telegraph	62 700			42,300			59,861	..	
Marine	329,90			374,200	.		379, -0	.	
Military	11,793, 00			11,676,600	..		11,955,716	...	
Remittance Account between England and India	2 213,500	3,641,500		2 42 ,500	2,932,300		2,506,954	2,801,996	
Total	39,731,600	3 641 500	43,373,100	40,0 5,800	2,932,300	43,028, 00	39,410,396	2,801,996	42,212,39
Net			562,400			0			0
U.—Secretary of State's Bills drawn		16,500,000	16,500,000	...	(a) 18,000,000	18,000,000	...	(b) 18 236,947	18,236,047
Total Receipts	141,357,900	30,090,600		151,425,800	28,455,900		157,341,528	28,451,145	
V.—Opening Balance	12,045,681	5,848,426		11,880,301	6,693,137		11,880,301	6,693,137	
Grand Total	153,403,581	35,939,026		163,306,101	35,149,037		169,221,829	35,144,282	

(a) In addition to £261,000 for remittance of the Gold Reserve Fund.
(b) " £263,000 " " " "

and Disbursements—concluded.

	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1902-1903.			REVISED ESTIMATE, 1902-1903.			ACCOUNTS, 1902-1903.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Brought forward	84,006,900	29,596,500		90,031,000	27,176,900		96,256,033	27,028,443	
R.—Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	529,100	...	529,100	732,400	..	732,400	669,473	.	669,473
NET			317,900			48,900			0
R.R.—Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments	678,900	...	678,900	575,300		575,300	591,511		591 511
NET			22,700			0			0
T.—Remittances—									
Inland Money Orders	20,333,300	...		20,333,300			20,239 762	.	
Other Local Remittances	993,400	...		702,900	..		352, 30		
Other Departmental Accounts	475,100	...		721,700	..		374,948	.	
Net Payments into Civil Treasuries by—									
Post Office	440,000	...		603,300	...		674,688	.	I
Guaranteed Railways									
Public Works	1,312,500	.		1,000,400	...		997,050	...	
	1,777,300	...		2,208,000	.		2,244,539	.	
Net Issues from Civil Treasuries to—									
Telegraph	62,700	...		42,300	.		62,355		
Marine	329,900			374,200	...		376,807	...	
Military	11,793,900	...		11,876,600			11,955,716	...	
Remittance Account between England and India	3,000,800	2,291,800		3,850,700	2,285,600		3,883,360	2,278,052	.
TOTAL	40,518,900	2,291,800	42,810,700	41,713,400	2,285,600	43,999,000	41,161,375	2,278,052	43,439,427
NET			0			970,900			1,227,035
U.—Secretary of State's Bills paid	16,837,400	...	16,837,400	(a) 18,420,700	...	18,420,700	(b) 18,461,021	...	18,461,021
Total Disbursements	142,571,200	31,888,300		151,472,800	29,462,500		157,139,413	29,376,495	
V.—Closing Balance	10,832,381	4,050,726		11,833,301	5,686,537		12,082,416	5,767,787	
Grand Total	153,403,581	35,939,026		163,306,101	35,149,037		169,221,829	35,144,282	

(a) In addition to £261,000 for payment from the Gold Reserve Fund.
(b) " " £263,000 " " " " "

Abstract D.—*Account of Provincial and Local Savings charged to Revenue and held at the disposal of Provincial Governments under their Provincial Contracts.*

A.—Provincial Balances.

	India	Central Provinces	Burma	Assam.	Bengal.	United Provinces	Punjab	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.	Equivalent in Sterling.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	£
Budget Estimate, 1902-3											
Balance at end of 1901-2 (by Revised Estimate)	..	23,31,000	1,40,78,562	5,31,028	47,07,612	43,79,227	19,61,000	45,21,862	64,38,000	3,89,48,291	2,596,553
Added in 1902-3	.		.					.		.	
Spent in 1902-3		8,63,000	46,40,000	21,000	27,08,000	20,33,000	14,37,000	19,78,000	43,72,000	1,80,52,000	1,203,467
Balance at end of 1902-3		14,68,000	94,38,562	5,10,028	19,99,612	23,46,227	5,24,000	25,43,862	20,66,000	2,08,96,291	1,393,086
Revised Estimate, 1902-3											
Balance at end of 1901-2 (by Accounts)	.	(a) 22,42,447	1,38,16,847	(a) 6,00,380	49,05,782	38,80,439	14,96,350	(a) 42,87,158	58,23,235	3,70,52,638	(a) 2,470,176
Added in 1902-3				9,80,000	7,37,000	3,02,000	10,53,000	2,04,000		32,76,000	218,400
Spent in 1902-3		50,000	31,54,000	..	.				24,23,000	56,27,000	375,133
Balance at end of 1902-3		21,92,447	1,06,62,847	15,80,380	56,42,782	41,82,439	25,49,350	44,91,158	34,00,235	3,47,01,638	2,313,443
Accounts, 1902-3											
Balance at end of 1901-2 [illegible]		(a) 22,42,447	1,38,16,847	(a) 6,00,380	49,05,782	38,80,439	14,06,350	(a) 42,87,158	58,23,235	3,70,52,638	(a) 2,470,176
[illegible]	-	.	-	10,34,393	6,23,640		10,28,770	..		26,60,8[illegible]3	177,387
Spent in 1902-3		705	32,87,257			64,372		15,810	24,23,235	57,91,379	386,032
Balance at end of 1902-3	.	22,41,742	1,05,20,590	16,08,773	55,29,422	38,16,067	25,25,120	42,71,348	34,00,000	3,39,22,062	2,261,471

B.—Local Balances.

NOTE.—These Balances do not include the Balances of Deposits and Advances upon Local Fund Accounts.

	India	Central Provinces	Burma.	Assam	Bengal	United Provinces	Punjab	N. W. Frontier Province	Madras.	Bombay.	Berar (b)	TOTAL.	Equivalent in Sterling
Budget Estimate, 1902-3	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	£
Balance at end of 1901-2 (by Revised Estimate)	1,38,023	5,03,960	12,63,525	77,497	27,77,121	18,13,040	17,28,409	18,000	39,05,220	26,65,323	...	1,48,90,118	992,673
Added in 1902-3		.		74,000	...		.	...		7,54,000	...	8,28,000	55,200
Spent in 1902-3	13,000	92,000	4,90,000	.	4,000	3,45,000	1,43,000	34,000	21,76,000	.	..	32,97,000	219,800
Balance at end of 1902-3	1,25,023	4,11,960	7,73,525	1,51,497	27,73,121	14,68,040	15,85,409	—16,000	17,29,220	34,19,323	.	1,24,21,118	828,073
Revised Estimate, 1902-3.													
Balance at end of 1901-2 (by Accounts)	1,40,235	(a) 4,70,432	13,04,841	2,53,427	18,21,328	20,75,570	(a) 15,67,525	(a) & (c) 1,49,342	(a) 42,24,032	26,15,691	6,12,670	1,52,28,093	1,015,206
Added in 1902-3		..	.	1,42,000	9,43,000	4,33,000	74,000	..	8,56,000	5,22,000	2,78,000	32,48,000	216,533
Spent in 1902-3	[illegible]3,000	1[illegible],000	3,000	.	.		...	10,000	..	...	..	55,000	3,660
Balance at end of 1902-3	[illegible],235	4,51,432	13,01,841	3,95,427	27,64,328	25,08,570	16,41,525	1,39,342	50,80,032	31,37,691	8,90,670	1,84,21,093	1,228,073
Accounts, 1902-3													
Balance at end of 1901-2	1,40,235	(a) 4,70,432	13,04,841	2,53,427	18,21,328	20,75,570	(a) 15,67,525	(a) 1,42,342	(a) 42,24,032	26,15,691	6,12,670	1,52,28,093	1,015,206
Added in 1902-3	23,020	..	27,700	1,56,643	4,48,003	2,69,497	1,31,693	...	3,69,835	3,25,147	3,02,586	20,54,124	136,941
Spent in 1902-3	.	5,835	...		...	..	..	4,088	...	...	.	9,923	661
Balance at end of 1902-3	1,63,255	4,64,597	13,32,541	4,10,070	22,69,331	23,45,067	16,99,218	1,38,254	45,93,867	29,40,838	9,15,256	1,72,72,894	1,151,486

(a) Differs from last year's closing balance for corrections since made.
(b) From 1st October 1902.
(c) Of this R1,'9 621 represents balance transferred from the Punjab during 1900-1.

APPENDIX.

Abstract E.—*Details of Recurring and Special transfers between Imperial and Provincial made through the Land Revenue Head*—*See para. 34*

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Recurring transfers.

Imperial to Provincial

	R	R
On account of the increased expenditure on Education	2,00,000	
On account of loss of Revenue due to abolition of Pandhari Tax	35,000	
	2,35,000	

Provincial to Imperial.

On account of change in classification of payments by the Hoshangabad and Chindwara Jagirdars	—2,000	
		2,33,000

Special transfers.

Imperial to Provincial

For expenditure on Minor Works and Navigation	1,00,000	
For increase of expenditure under Land Revenue, Courts of Law and Civil Works	4,00,000	
For loss due to remission of arrears of Land Revenue	10,00,000	
For expenditure in 1903-4 on special objects	5,00,000	
On account of lunatics found on railway lines	48	
		20,00,048

BURMA.

Recurring transfers.

Imperial to Provincial.

Contribution on account of the increased expenditure under Education	4,00,000	
		4,00,000

ASSAM.

Recurring transfers.

Imperial to Provincial.

Contribution on account of the transfer of the South Lushai Administration from Bengal to Assam	3,75,000	
Assignment in consideration of the employment of the Supervising Staff of the Provincial Survey detachment on traverse works (Imperial)	2,400	
Assignment for the loss to Provincial Revenues in consequence of the interchange of certain elephant *Mehals* with the Khedda Department	5,000	
Contribution for re armament of the Assam Military Police	58,873	
Assignment for the cost of supply of presents to the hill tribes of Assam	3,700	
Contribution to Provincial on account of increased expenditure on Education	1,00,000	
		5,44,973

Special transfers.

Imperial to Provincial.

Contribution to Provincial in 1902-3 for expenditure in 1903-4 on special objects	5,00,000	
Assignment to Provincial Revenues to allow of increased Public Works expenditure	2,80,000	
Assignment to Provincial Revenues to allow of increased expenditure under Land Revenue and Courts of Law	1,50,000	
		9,30,000

BENGAL.

Recurring transfers.

Provincial to Imperial.

On account of the transfers of South Lushai Administration to Assam	—3,75,000	
For transfer to the Government of India of the interests of the Bengal Government in the Economic and Art Section of the Indian Museum	—19 000	
On account of the transfer of the Statistical Department of the Bengal Secretariat to the office of the Director-General of Statistics	—14,910	
	—4,08,910	

BENGAL—*continued.*

Recurring Transfers—*continued.*

	R	R
Imperial to Provincial		
On account of collections from resumed chowkidari jagir lands in Orissa	27,499	
On account of sale proceeds of the village cadastral maps of 71 thanas of certain districts in Bengal	5,038	
For increased expenditure under Education	10,00,000	
For transfer of Imperial Buildings to local agencies in Bengal . .	20,490	
	10,53,027	
		6,44,117

Special transfers.

Imperial to Provincial.		
For expenditure under Public Works	6,00 000	
For increased expenditure under Minor Works and Navigation .	20,000	
For the construction of a new Surgical Ward for the Medical College Hospital	2,00,000	
	8,20,000	
Provincial to Imperial.		
For a grant to the Nawab of Murshidabad for repair of the Nizamat buildings	—50,000	
		7,70,000

UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.

Recurring transfers

Imperial to Provincial		
On account of the maintenance of a portion of the Chakrata-Saharanpur road transferred from the charge of the Military Works Department to the Provincial Public Works Department	22,000	
On account of the rate of interest charged on the loan to the Sardhana Estate	4,820	
For increase of expenditure under Education	5,00,000	
For loss caused to Provincial Revenues by transferring from 1902-3 receipts from certain nazul lands from XXV—Miscellaneous to I—Land Revenue	35,000	
		5,61,820

Special transfers

Imperial to Provincial.		
For loss due to the remission of arrears of Land Revenue . .	1,59,000	
For increase of expenditure under Land Revenue, Courts of Law, Medical and Civil Works	8,00,000	
For expenditure under Minor Works and Navigation	50,000	
For expenditure in 1903-4 on Civil Works	3,00,000	
		13,09,000

PUNJAB.

Recurring transfers

Imperial to Provincial		
Compensation to Provincial for the loss resulting from the conversion of the fluctuating Land Revenue realised on the Upper Sutlej Canals in the Montgomery District into Canal Revenue in the form of Occupiers' Rate	61,500	
Assignment of one-half of actual expenditure on account of the River Protective works at Dera Ghazi Khan	3,319	
Cost of Police entertained on the Kotri-Rohri Railway	20,000	
Refund to Provincial of the Imperial share of the amount credited under "I—Land Revenue" on account of sale-proceeds of sites belonging to Government in towns in the Chenab Colony	28,750	
Assignment to meet the cost of the additional Police Force sanctioned for the Southern Punjab Railway	20,000	
Contribution on account of the amalgamation of the Subordinate Veterinary Establishment in the Punjab	10,560	
Contribution on account of the Police for the Native States portion of the Dhuri-Jakhal and Rajpura-Bhatinda Railway	11,600	
Assignment of the Imperial portion of the $\frac{1}{8}$th share of the rate of R2 per acre levied from Colonists on the Jhelum and Chenab canals . .	1,088	
Contribution for town improvements of Jhelum Colony equal to $\frac{3}{5}$ths of the amount realized from the sale proceeds of lands in the Jhelum Colony	2,18,988	
Refund to Provincial of three-fifths of the Imperial share of the amount credited under "I—Land Revenue" on account of sale proceeds of sites belonging to Government in towns of the Jhelum Colony . .	1,19,645	
Contribution to Provincial for expenditure under Education . . .	4,00,000	
Contribution to Provincial on account of pay of a second Medical Officer for the Pasteur Institute at Kasauli	6,205	
		9,01,655

PUNJAB—*continued.*

Special transfers.

Imperial to Provincial.

Assignment to Provincial for increase of expenditure on Public Works .	5,00,000	
Contribution for other expenditure	3,00,000	
Contribution to Provincial to meet increase of expenditure under Minor Works and Navigation.	4,14,000	
Contribution to Provincial for expenditure on plague inoculation . .	2,80,000	
Contribution to Provincial on account of compensation for loss of contribution from the districts transferred to the North-West Frontier Province.	28,854	
Contribution for the Provincial share of the loss due to the remission of Famine arrears	15,72,000	
Contribution on account of expenditure on special works during 1903-4 under Civil Works	10,00,000	
Contribution to cover the extra expenditure in connection with the special Police arrangements for the Delhi Durbar	1,62,870	
		42,57,724

MADRAS.

Recurring transfers.

Imperial to Provincial

Transfer of the Thermometer shed of the Meteorological office to the charge of the Local Public Works Department	31	
Transfer to the Government of Madras of the buildings of the Body-Guard lines at Madras	1,300	
Income Tax collections in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore .	16,700	
Compensation for loss of the Provincial Share of the net receipts of the Mayavaram-Mutupet Railway	53,000	
For increased expenditure under Education	8,00,000	
	8,71,031	

Provincial to Imperial.

On account of the transfer of the charges for freight, etc., of salt from the divided minor head "Salaries, Establishments and Contingencies" to the Imperial minor head "Salt Purchase and Freight"	—12,750	
On account of the transfer of the charges for the Public Observatories and Rain Gauges to India	—23,000	
	—35,750	8,35,281

Special transfers

Imperial to Provincial

On account of increased expenditure under Civil Works	5,50,000	
For expenditure in 1903-4 on special works	5,00,000	
For expenditure under Minor Works and Navigation	4,00,000	
On account of increased expenditure under Land Revenue, Courts of Law, Police and Medical	3,50,000	
For amount refunded to the Government Solicitor, Madras, on account of payment made to Mr. J. H. M. Ryans for settling written statement for the defence in the Jugga Rao Observatory Suit	52	
		18,00,052

BOMBAY.

Recurring transfers.

Imperial to Provincial.

Registration of Railway Traffic	4,740
Contribution for the new Maundage rate of salt	36,000
" on account of the cost of carrying out the Jamrao Canal Colonisation Project	22,500
" for the loss in Revenue from confiscated opium . .	3,000
" " " maintenance of Band Barracks and Body-Guard Lines	2,000
" on account of the cost of the Research Laboratory . .	2,80,437
" on account of transfer of the Hyderabad-Umarkot Railway to Imperial	71,000
" on account of substitution of Police for Military Guards .	45,557
" for temporary plague Police charges on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway	3,252
" on account of salt compensation to the Dhangadhra State .	14,000
" for increase of expenditure under Education . . .	6,00,000
" for the provincialisation of the Body-Guard charges . .	56,500
	11,38,986

BOMBAY—*concluded.*

Recurring transfers—*concluded.*

Provincial to Imperial.

Contribution on account of the transfer of the Sindh Horse-breeding Establishment to the control of the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Baluchistan	—9,000	
Contribution on account of transfer of the Colaba Observatory to Imperial	—16,000	
	—25,000	
		11,13,986

Special transfers.

Imperial to Provincial.

On account of the re-allotment of a part of the grant of 19½ lakhs made in 1901-2 for expenditure in 1902-3	4,00,000	
For loss of Land Revenue due to the remission of famine arrears . .	32,50,000	
For other expenditure	3,50,000	
For increase of expenditure under Public Works	5,50,000	
For expenditure in 1903-4 on special objects	10,00,000	
In aid of Provincial balances and overdrafts of Provincial accounts .	12,45,988	
	67,95,988	

Provincial to Imperial.

On account of the cost of the construction of the new Post and Telegraph Offices at Matheran	—7,540	
		67,88,448

G. I. C. P. O.—No. 3107 F. D.—11-3-1904—260.—C. M. W.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

EDUCATION.

INDIAN EDUCATIONAL POLICY.

Nos. 199—211, dated Calcutta, the 11th March 1904.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The letters of the Government of India to Local Governments and Administrations, Nos. 466—475, dated the 6th November 1901, Nos. 501—508, dated the 20th November 1901, and Nos. 526—542, dated the 27th November 1901; and the replies thereto.

History up to 1854

Education in India, in the modern sense of the word, may be said to date from the year 1854, when the Court of Directors, in a memorable despatch, definitely accepted the systematic promotion of general education as one of the duties of the State, and emphatically declared that the type of education which they desired to see extended in India was that which had for its object the diffusion of the arts, science, philosophy, and literature of Europe; in short, of European knowledge.

2. The acceptance of this duty was an important departure in policy. The advent of British rule found in India systems of education of great antiquity existing among both Hindus and Muhammadans, in each case closely bound up with their religious institutions. To give and to receive instruction was enjoined by the sacred books of the Brahmans, and one of the commentaries on the Rig Veda lays down in minute detail the routine to be followed in committing a text-book to memory.' Schools of learning were formed in centres containing considerable high caste populations, where Pandits gave instruction in Sanskrit grammar, logic, philosophy, and law. For the lower classes, village schools were scattered over the country in which a rudimentary education was given to the children of traders, petty landholders, and well-to-do cultivators. The higher education of Muhammadans was in the hands of men of learning, who devoted themselves to the instruction of youth. Schools were attached to mosques and shrines and supported by State grants in cash or land, or by private liberality. The course of study in a Muhammadan place of learning included grammar, rhetoric, logic, literature, jurisprudence, and science. Both systems, the Muhammadan no less than the Hindu, assigned a disproportionate importance to the training of the memory, and sought to develop the critical faculties of the mind, mainly by exercising their pupils in metaphysical refinements and in fine-spun commentaries on the meaning of the texts which they had learnt by heart.

3. The first instinct of British rulers was to leave the traditional modes of instruction undisturbed and to continue the support which they had been accustomed to receive from Indian rulers. The Calcutta Madrassa for Muhammadans was founded by Warren Hastings in 1782, and the Benares College for Hindus was established in 1791. Provision was made for giving regular assistance to education from public funds by a clause in the Charter Act of 1813, which empowered the Governor General in Council to direct that one lakh of rupees in each year should be "set apart and applied to the revival and improvement of literature and the encouragement of the learned natives of India and for the introduction and promotion of a knowledge of the sciences among the inhabitants of the British territories in India."

4. This grant was at first applied to the encouragement of oriental methods of instruction by paying stipends to students. But the presence of the British in India brought about profound changes in the social and administrative conditions of the country; and these in their turn reacted on the educational policy

of Government. The impulse towards reform came from two sources, the need for public servants with a knowledge of the English language, and the influence in favour both of English and of Vernacular education which was exercised by the missionaries in the early years of the nineteenth century. The well-known Minute written by Lord Macaulay (at that time Legal Member of Council and Chairman of the Committee of Public Instruction) in 1835 marks the point at which official recognition was given to the necessity of public support for western education. Then followed a period of attempts, differing in different provinces, to extend English education by the establishment of Government schools and colleges, and by strengthening the indigenous schools; while missionary effort continued to play an important part in promoting educational progress.

Despatch of 1854

5. In their Despatch of 1854, the Court of Directors announced their decision that the Government should actively assist in the more extended and systematic promotion of general education in India. They regarded it as a sacred duty to confer upon the natives of India those vast moral and material blessings which flow from the general diffusion of useful knowledge. They hoped by means of education to extend the influence which the Government was exerting for the suppression of demoralizing practices, by enlisting in its favour the general sympathy of the native mind They also sought to create a supply of public servants to whose probity offices of trust might with increased confidence be committed, and to promote the material interests of the country by stimulating its inhabitants to develop its vast resources. The measures which were prescribed for carrying out this policy were:—(1) the constitution of a department of public instruction; (2) the foundation of universities at the Presidency towns; (3) the establishment of training schools for teachers; (4) the maintenance of the existing Government colleges and schools of a high order, and the increase of their number when necessary, (5) increased attention to all forms of vernacular schools; and finally (6) the introduction of a system of grants-in-aid which should foster a spirit of reliance upon local exertions, and should in course of time render it possible to close or transfer to the management of local bodies many of the existing institutions.

History since 1854.

6. The policy laid down in 1854 was re-affirmed in 1859 when the administration had been transferred to the Crown. The Universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay were incorporated in 1857 and those of the Punjab and Allahabad in 1882 and 1887, respectively. The growth of schools and colleges proceeded most rapidly between 1871 and 1882, and was further augmented by the development of the municipal system, and by the Acts which were passed from 1865 onwards providing for the imposition of local cesses which might be applied to the establishment of schools. By the year 1882 there were more than two million and a quarter of pupils under instruction in public institutions. The Commission of 1882-83 furnished a most copious and valuable report upon the state of education as then existing, made a careful inquiry into the measures which had been taken in pursuance of the Despatch of 1854, and submitted further detailed proposals for carrying out the principles of that despatch. They advised increased reliance upon, and systematic encouragement of, private effort and their recommendations were approved by the Government of India. Shortly afterwards a considerable devolution of the management of Government schools upon municipalities and district boards was effected, in accordance with the principles of local self-government then brought into operation.

Extent of the present system.

7. As a result of these continuous efforts we find in existence to-day a system of public instruction, the influence of which extends in varying degrees to every part of India, and is upon the whole powerful for good. The system includes five Universities, those of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, the Punjab, and Allahabad, which prescribe courses of study and examine the students of affiliated colleges. These colleges are widely scattered throughout the country and number in all 191 (exclusive of some colleges outside British India, which are not incorporated in the Provincial statistics), with 23,009 students on the rolls. In them provision is made for studies in Arts and Oriental learning, and for professional courses of Law, Medicine, Engineering, Teaching, and Agriculture. Below the

colleges are secondary schools, to the number of 5,493, with an attendance of 558,378 scholars, and primary schools numbering 98,538, with 3,268,726 pupils. Including special schools, technical and industrial schools of art, and normal schools for teachers, the total number of colleges and schools for public instruction amounts to 105,306, with 3,887,493 pupils; and if to these are added the "private institutions" which do not conform with departmental standards, the total number of scholars known by the Education Department to be under instruction reaches about 4½ millions. The gross annual cost of maintaining these institutions exceeds 400 lakhs, of which 127 lakhs are derived from fees, and 83 lakhs from endowments, subscriptions, and other private sources; while the expenditure from public funds aggregates 191 lakhs, of which 104 lakhs are derived from Provincial and Imperial revenues, 74 lakhs from local and Municipal sources, and 13 lakhs from the revenues of Native States. It is a striking feature of the system, and one which must constantly be borne in mind when dwelling upon its imperfections, that its total cost to the public funds, provincial and local together, falls short of £1,300,000 annually The wider extension of education in India is chiefly a matter of increased expenditure; and any material improvement of its quality is largely dependent upon the same condition.

Its merits and defects.

8. It is almost universally admitted that substantial benefits have been conferred upon the people themselves by the advance which has been made in Indian education within the last fifty years; that knowledge has been spread abroad to an extent formerly undreamed of; that new avenues of employment have been opened in many directions; and that there has been a marked improvement in the character of the public servants now chosen from the ranks of educated natives, as compared with those of the days before schools and universities had commenced to exercise their elevating influence. But it is also impossible to ignore the fact that criticisms from many quarters are directed at some of the features and results of the system as it exists at present, and that these criticisms proceed especially from friends and well-wishers of the cause of education. Its shortcomings in point of quantity need no demonstration. Four villages out of five are without a school; three boys out of four grow up without education, and only one girl in forty attends any kind of school In point of quality the main charges brought against the system are to the general effect (1) that the higher education is pursued with too exclusive a view to entering Government service, that its scope is thus unduly narrowed, and that those who fail to obtain employment under Government are ill fitted for other pursuits; (2) that excessive prominence is given to examinations; (3) that the courses of study are too purely literary in character; (4) that the schools and colleges train the intelligence of the students too little, and their memory too much, so that mechanical repetition takes the place of sound learning; (5) that in the pursuit of English education the cultivation of the vernaculars is neglected, with the result that the hope expressed in the Despatch of 1854 that they would become the vehicle for diffusing western knowledge among the masses is as far as ever from realization.

The Governor General in Council having closely considered the subject, and having come to the conclusion that the existing methods of instruction stand in need of substantial reform, has consulted the Local Governments and Administrations upon the measures necessary to this end, and believes that he has their hearty concurrence in the general lines of the policy which he desires to prescribe. He therefore invites all who are interested in raising the general level of education in India, and in spreading its benefits more widely, to co-operate in giving effect to the principles laid down in this Resolution. With this object in view, an attempt is made in the following paragraphs to review the whole subject in its various aspects, to point out the defects that require correction in each of its branches, and to indicate the remedies which in the opinion of the Government of India ought now to be applied.

Education and Government service.

9. A variety of causes, some historical and some social, have combined to bring about the result that in India, far more than in England, the majority of students who frequent the higher schools and the universities are there for the

purpose of qualifying themselves to earn an independent livelihood; that Government service is regarded by the educated classes as the most assured, the most dignified, and the most attractive of all careers; and that the desire on the part of most students to realize these manifold advantages as soon and as cheaply as possible tends to prevent both schools and colleges from filling their proper position as places of liberal education. On these grounds it has often been urged that the higher interests of education in India are injuriously affected by the prevailing system of basing selection for Government service on the school and university attainments of those who come forward as candidates for employment. Some indeed have gone so far as to suggest that educational standards would be indefinitely raised if it were possible to break off these material relations with the State, and to institute separate examinations for the public service under the control of a special board organized on the model of the English Civil Service Commission.

10. The Government of India cannot accept this opinion. It appears to them that such examinations, if established admittedly as a substitute for, and not merely as supplementary to, the University course, would necessarily be held in subjects differing from those prescribed by the University; and that two distinct courses of study would thus exist side by side, only one of them leading to Government service. If students attempted to compete in both lines, the strain of excessive examination, already the subject of complaint, would be greatly intensified; while, on the other hand, if the bulk of them were attracted by the prospect of obtaining Government appointments, the result would be the sacrifice of such intellectual improvement as is achieved under the existing system. Success in the Government examination would become the sole standard of culture, the influence of the Universities would decline, the value of their degrees would be depreciated, and the main stream of educational effort would be diverted into a narrow and sordid channel. Such a degradation of the educational ideals of the country could hardly fail to react upon the character of the public service itself The improved tone of the native officials of the present day dates from, and is reasonably attributed to, the more extended employment of men who have received a liberal education in the Universities, and have imbibed through the influence of their teachers some of the traditions of English public life. Nor is there any reason to believe that by introducing its own examinations the Government would raise the standard of fitness, or secure better men for the public service than it obtains under the present system. There is a general consensus of opinion among all the authorities consulted that no examining board would do better than the Universities. If a separate examination did no more than confirm the finding of the Universities, it would be obviously superfluous; if it conflicted with that finding, it would be mischievous.

11. The Government is in the last resort the sole judge as to the best method of securing the type of officers which it requires for its service. It alone possesses the requisite knowledge and experience: and by these tests must its decision be guided. The principle of competition for Government appointments was unknown in India until a few years ago; it does not spring from the traditions of the people, and it is without the safeguards by which its operation is controlled in England It sets aside, moreover, considerations which cannot be disregarded by a Government whose duty it is to reconcile the conflicting claims of diverse races, rival religions, and varying degrees of intellectual and administrative aptitude and adaptability. For the higher grades of Government service there is no need to have recourse to the system since it is possible in most cases for the Government to accept the various University degrees and distinctions as indicating that their holders possess the amount of knowledge requisite to enable them to fill particular appointments; while in the case of the more technical departments, a scrutiny of the subjects taken up by the candidate, and of the degree of success attained in each, will sufficiently indicate how far he possesses the particular knowledge and bent of mind that his duties will demand. The Government of India are of opinion, therefore, that special competitions should, as a general rule, be dispensed with; and that the requisite acquaintance with the laws, rules, and regulations of departments may best be attained during probationary service, and tested after a period of such service. In short, the Government of India hold that the multiplication of competitive tests for Government service

neither results in advantage to Government nor is consistent with the highest interests of a liberal education. In fixing the educational standards which qualify for appointments, the natural divisions of primary, secondary, and University education should be followed; school and college certificates of proficiency should, so far as possible, be accepted as full evidence of educational qualifications, regard being paid, within the limits of each standard, to their comparative value; and due weight should be attached to the recorded opinions of collegiate and school authorities regarding the proficiency and conduct of candidates during their period of tuition.

The abuse of examinations

12. Examinations, as now understood, are believed to have been unknown as an instrument of general education in ancient India, nor do they figure prominently in the Despatch of 1854. In recent years they have grown to extravagant dimensions, and their influence has been allowed to dominate the whole system of education in India, with the result that instruction is confined within the rigid framework of prescribed courses, that all forms of training which do not admit of being tested by written examinations are liable to be neglected, and that both teachers and pupils are tempted to concentrate their energies not so much upon genuine study as upon the questions likely to be set by the examiners. These demoralizing tendencies have been encouraged by the practice of assessing grants to aided schools upon the results shown by examination. This system, adopted in the first instance on the strength of English precedents, has now been finally condemned in England, while experience in India has proved that, to whatever grade of schools it is applied, it is disastrous in its influence on education and uncertain in its financial effects. It will now be replaced by more equitable tests of efficiency, depending on the number of scholars in attendance, the buildings provided for their accommodation, the circumstances of the locality, the qualifications of the teachers, the nature of the instruction given, and the outlay from other sources, such as fees and private endowments or subscriptions. The Educational Codes of the various Provinces are being revised so as to embody these important reforms, and to relieve the schools and scholars from the heavy burden of recurring mechanical tests. In future there will be only two examinations preceding the University course. The first of these, the primary examination, will mark the completion of the lowest stage of instruction, and will test the degree of proficiency attained in the highest classes of primary schools. But it will no longer be a public examination held at centres to which a number of schools are summoned; it will be conducted by the inspecting officer in the school itself. The second examination will take place at the close of the secondary, usually an Anglo-Vernacular course, and will record the educational attainments of all boys who have completed this course. In both stages of instruction special provision will be made for the award of scholarships.

In giving effect to this change of system, it will be necessary to guard against the danger that the subordinate inspecting agency may misuse the increased discretion entrusted to them. The principles upon which the grant to an aided school is to be assessed must therefore be laid down by each Local Government in terms sufficiently clear to guide the inspecting officer in his recommendations; precautions must be taken against the abuse of authority, or the perfunctory performance of the duties of inspection; and in those provinces where the application of standards of efficiency other than those afforded by written examinations is a novelty, it will be incumbent upon the Education Department, by conferences of inspecting officers and by other means, to secure a reasonable degree of uniformity in the standards imposed. The Governor General in Council does not doubt that the discipline and ability of the educational services will prove equal to maintaining, under the altered conditions, a system of independent and efficient inspection.

Government control and private enterprise

13. From the earliest days of British rule in India private enterprise has played a great part in the promotion of both English and Vernacular education, and every agency that could be induced to help in the work of imparting sound instruction has always been welcomed by the State. The system of grants-in-aid was intended to elicit support from local resources, and to foster a spirit

of initiative and combination for local ends. It is supplemented by the direct action of Government, which, speaking generally, sets the standard, and undertakes work to which private effort is not equal, or for which it is not forthcoming. Thus the educational machinery now at work in India comprises, not only institutions managed by Government, by district and municipal boards, and by Native States, but also institutions under private management, whether aided by Government or by local authorities, or unaided. All of these which comply with certain conditions are classed as public institutions. They number, as already stated, 105,306 in all; and over 82,500 are under private management.

The progressive devolution of primary, secondary, and collegiate education upon private enterprise, and the continuous withdrawal of Government from competition therewith was recommended by the Education Commission in 1883, and the advice has been generally acted upon. But while accepting this policy, the Government of India at the same time recognize the extreme importance of the principle that in each branch of education Government should maintain a limited number of institutions, both as models for private enterprise to follow and in order to uphold a high standard of education. In withdrawing from direct management, it is further essential that Government should retain a general control, by means of efficient inspection, over all public educational institutions.

Primary education

14. Primary education is the instruction of the masses, through the vernacular, in such subjects as will best stimulate their intelligence and fit them for their position in life It was found in 1854 that the consideration of measures to this end had been too much neglected and a considerable increase of expenditure on primary education was then contemplated. The Education Commission recommended in 1883 that "the elementary education of the masses, its provision, extension, and improvement should be that part of the educational system to which the strenuous efforts of the State should be directed in a still larger measure than before." The Government of India fully accept the proposition that the active extension of primary education is one of the most important duties of the State They undertake this responsibility, not merely on general grounds, but because, as Lord Lawrence observed in 1868, "among all the sources of difficulty in our administration, and of possible danger to the stability of our Government, there are few so serious as the ignorance of the people" To the people themselves, moreover, the lack of education is now a more serious disadvantage than it was in more primitive days. By the extension of railways the economic side of agriculture in India has been greatly developed, and the cultivator has been brought into contact with the commercial world, and has been involved in transactions in which an illiterate man is at a great disadvantage. The material benefits attaching to education have at the same time increased with the development of schemes for introducing improved agricultural methods, for opening agricultural banks, for strengthening the legal position of the cultivator, and for generally improving the conditions of rural life. Such schemes depend largely for their success upon the influence of education permeating the masses and rendering them accessible to ideas other than those sanctioned by tradition.

Its extent.

15. How, then, do matters stand in respect of the extension among the masses of primary education? The population of British India is over two hundred and forty millions. It is commonly reckoned that fifteen per cent. of the population are of school-going age. According to this standard there are more than eighteen millions of boys who ought now to be at school, but of these only a little more than one-sixth are actually receiving primary education. If the statistics are arranged by Provinces, it appears that out of a hundred boys of an age to go to school, the number attending primary schools of some kind ranges from between eight and nine in the Punjab and the United Provinces, to twenty-two and twenty-three in Bombay and Bengal In the census of 1901 it was found that only one in ten of the male population, and only seven in a thousand of the female population were literate. These figures exhibit the

vast dimensions of the problem, and show how much remains to be done before the proportion of the population receiving elementary instruction can approach the standard recognized as indispensable in more advanced countries.

Its progress.

16. While the need for education grows with the growth of population, the progress towards supplying it is not now so rapid as it was in former years. In 1870-71 there were 16,473 schools with 607,320 scholars; in 1881-82 there were 82,916 with 2,061,541 scholars. But by 1891-92 these had only increased to 97,109 schools with 2,837,607 scholars, and the figures of 1901-02 (98,538 schools with 3,268,726 scholars) suggest that the initial force of expansion is somewhat on the decline; indeed the last year of the century showed a slight decrease as compared with the previous year. For purposes of exact comparison some allowances have to be made for differences in the basis of the statistics, but their broad effect is not altered by these modifications. Nor has the rate of growth of primary schools kept pace with that of secondary schools, in which the number of scholars has considerably more than doubled during the last twenty years. It may be said indeed that the expansion of primary schools has received a check in recent years from the calamities of famine and plague; and it is further impeded by the indifference of the more advanced and ambitious classes to the spread of primary education. These however are minor obstacles, which would soon be swept away if the main difficulty of finding the requisite funds for extending primary education could be overcome.

Its cost.

17. The expenditure upon primary education does not admit of exact statement, since the cost of the instruction given in the lower classes of secondary schools is not separately shown, nor is the expenditure on the administration and inspection of primary schools capable of separate calculation. But the direct outlay from public funds upon primary schools stands as follows:—

—	1886-87.	1891-92	1901-02.
	R	R	R
From Provincial funds . . .	16,00,239	13,43,343	16,92,514
From Local and Municipal funds . . .	26,07,624	35,86,208	46,10,387
TOTAL	42,07,863	49,29,551	63,02,901

Its claims.

18. On a general view of the question the Government of India cannot avoid the conclusion that primary education has hitherto received insufficient attention and an inadequate share of the public funds. They consider that it possesses a strong claim upon the sympathy both of the Supreme Government and of the Local Governments, and should be made a leading charge upon provincial revenues; and that in those provinces where it is in a backward condition, its encouragement should be a primary obligation. The Government of India believe that Local Governments are cordially in agreement with them in desiring this extension, and will carry it out to the limits allowed by the financial conditions of each province.

Functions of local authorities.

19. In so far as District or Municipal Boards are required to devote their funds to education, primary education should have a predominant claim upon their expenditure. The administration of primary schools by local bodies is already everywhere subject to the general supervision of the Education Department as regards tuitional matters; but the degree of control differs in different provinces, and where it is most complete, primary education is most advanced It is impossible to extend that control to financial matters, as there are other

objects besides education which have legitimate claims upon local funds. But it is essential, in order to ensure that the claims of primary education receive due attention, that the educational authorities should be heard when resources are being allotted, and that they should have the opportunity of carrying their representations to higher authority in the event of their being disregarded. In future, therefore, so much of the budget estimates of District or Municipal Boards as relates to educational charges will be submitted through the Inspector to the Director of Public Instruction before sanction.

Courses in primary schools

20. The course of instruction in primary schools naturally consists mainly of reading and writing (in the vernacular) and arithmetic. Progress has been made in several parts of India during recent years in the introduction of Kindergarten methods and object lessons. Where these methods have been applied with discretion by competent teachers, who have discarded elaborate forms and foreign appliances, and have used for the purpose of instruction objects familiar to the children in their every-day life, they have been productive of much benefit by imparting greater life and reality to the teaching, and by training the children's faculties and powers of observation The experience which has been gained of Kindergarten teaching in Madras and Bombay has enabled those provinces to effect steady advances in the system; a complete scheme has been drawn up for Bengal, for the introduction of which teachers are being trained; and a manual of the subject is being prepared in the Punjab, where well designed courses of object lessons are already given The Government of India look with favour upon the extension of such teaching, where competent teachers are available, as calculated to correct some of the inherent defects of the Indian intellect, to discourage exclusive reliance on the memory, and to develop a capacity for reasoning from observed facts. Physical exercises also find a place in the primary schools, and should as far as possible be made universal. A series of native exercises, systematised for the use of schools, has been adopted in the Central Provinces, and has been commended to the attention of the other Local Governments

Rural primary schools

21. The instruction of the masses in such subjects as will best fit them for their position in life involves some differentiation in the courses for rural schools, especially in connection with the attempts which are being made to connect primary teaching with familiar objects. In Bombay a separate course of instruction, with standards of its own, is prescribed. In the Central Provinces a system of half-time schools has been successfully established, providing simple courses of instruction in the mornings for the children of agriculturists, who work in the fields during the rest of the day. This system seems worthy of imitation elsewhere; at present a similar experiment made in the Punjab has met with less success. The aim of the rural schools should be, not to impart definite agricultural teaching, but to give to the children a preliminary training which will make them intelligent cultivators, will train them to be observers, thinkers, and experimenters in however humble a manner, and will protect them in their business transactions with the landlords to whom they pay rent and the grain dealers to whom they dispose of their crops. The reading books prescribed should be written in simple language, not in unfamiliar literary style, and should deal with topics associated with rural life. The grammar taught should be elementary, and only native systems of arithmetic should be used. The village map should be thoroughly understood; and a most useful course of instruction may be given in the accountant's papers, enabling every boy before leaving school to master the intricacies of the village accounts and to understand the demands that may be made upon the cultivator. The Government of India regard it as a matter of the greatest importance to provide a simple, suitable, and useful type of school for the agriculturist, and to foster the demand for it among the population. This and other reforms in primary schools will involve some revision of the pay of primary teachers which varies greatly, and in some provinces is too small to attract or to retain a satisfactory class of men. Thus in Bengal the rates fall as low as R5 per month, while the average pay in the Bombay Presidency rises to R17 and R18. The matter has been under consideration, and improvements will be made where they are most needed.

22. The growth of secondary instruction is one of the most striking features in the history of education in India. The number of secondary schools has risen in the last twenty years from 3,916 to 5,493 and that of their pupils from 214,077 to 558,378. In all provinces there is considerable eagerness among parents to afford their sons an English education, and the provision and maintenance of a high school are common objects of liberality among all sections of the community. Whether these schools are managed by public authority or by private persons, and whether they receive aid from public funds or not, the Government is bound in the interest of the community to see that the education provided in them is sound. It must, for example, satisfy itself in each case that a secondary school is actually wanted; that its financial stability is assured; that its managing body, where there is one, is properly constituted; that it teaches the proper subjects up to a proper standard; that due provision has been made for the instruction, health, recreation, and discipline of the pupils; that the teachers are suitable as regards character, number, and qualifications; and that the fees to be paid will not involve such competition with any existing school as will be unfair and injurious to the interests of education. Such are the conditions upon which alone schools should be eligible to receive grants-in-aid or to send up pupils to compete for or receive pupils in enjoyment of Government scholarships; and schools complying with them will be ranked as "recognized" schools. But this is not sufficient. It is further essential that no institution which fails to conform to the elementary principles of sound education should be permitted to present pupils for the University examinations; and in future admission to the Universities should be restricted to *boná fide* private candidates and to candidates from recognized schools. In this way the schools which enjoy the valuable privilege of recognition will in return give guarantees of efficiency in its wider sense; and the public will be assisted in their choice of schools for their children by knowing that a school which is "recognized" is one which complies with certain definite conditions.

Secondary education.

23. It is frequently urged that the courses of study in secondary schools are too literary in their character. The same complaint is otherwise expressed by saying that the high school courses are almost exclusively preparatory to the University Entrance Examination, and take insufficient account of the fact that most of the scholars do not proceed to the University, and require some different course of instruction. Attempts have therefore been made, in pursuance of the recommendations of the Education Commission, to introduce alternative courses, analogous to what is known in England as a "modern side," in order to meet the needs of those boys who are destined for industrial or commercial pursuits. These attempts have not hitherto met with success. The purely literary course, qualifying as it does both for the University and for Government employ, continues to attract the great majority of pupils, and more practical studies are at present but little in request. The Government of India, however, will not abandon their aim. In the present stage of social and industrial development it appears to them essential to promote diversified types of secondary education, corresponding with the varying needs of practical life. Their efforts in this direction will be seconded by that large body of influential opinion which has supported the recommendation of the Universities Commission that the Entrance Examination should no longer be accepted as a qualifying test for Government service.

24. But the question what subjects should be taught and by what means proficiency in them should be tested forms only a part of the larger problem of the true object of secondary education. Whatever courses a school may adopt it should aim at teaching them well and intelligently, and at producing pupils who have fully assimilated the knowledge which they have acquired, and are capable of more sustained effort than is involved in merely passing an examination. Some test of course there must be; and the Government of India are disposed to think that the best solution of the difficulty will probably be found in adapting to Indian conditions the system of leaving examinations, held at the conclusion of the secondary course, which has been tried with success in other countries. Such examinations would not dominate the courses of study, but

School final examination

would be adapted to them, and would form the natural culminating point of secondary education: a point not to be reached by sudden and spasmodic effort, but by the orderly development of all the faculties of the mind under good and trained teaching. They would be of a more searching character than the present Entrance test, and the certificate given at their close would be evidence that the holder had received a sound education in a recognized school, that he had borne a good character, and that he had really learnt what the school professed to have taught him. It would thus possess a definite value, and would deserve recognition not only by Government and the Universities, but also by the large body of private employers who are in want of well-trained assistants in their various lines of activity.

Ethics of education

25. The remark has often been made that the extension in India of an education modelled upon European principles, and, so far as Government institutions are concerned, purely secular in its character, has stimulated tendencies unfavourable to discipline, and has encouraged the growth of a spirit of irreverence in the rising generation. If any schools or colleges produce this result, they fail to realise the object with which they are established—of promoting the moral no less than the intellectual and physical well-being of their students. It is the settled policy of Government to abstain from interfering with the religious instruction given in aided schools. Many of these, maintained by native managers or by missionary bodies in various parts of the Empire, supply religious and ethical instruction to complete the educational training of their scholars. In Government institutions the instruction is, and must continue to be, exclusively secular. In such cases the remedy for the evil tendencies noticed above is to be sought, not so much in any formal methods of teaching conduct by means of moral text-books or primers of personal ethics, as in the influence of carefully selected and trained teachers, the maintenance of a high standard of discipline, the institution of well-managed hostels, the proper selection of text-books, such as biographies, which teach by example, and above all in the association of teachers and pupils in the common interests of their daily life. Experience has further shown that discipline and conduct are sure to decline when the competition between schools is carried so far as to allow scholars to migrate from one school to another without inquiry being made as to their conduct at their previous school and their reasons for leaving it. Rules have accordingly been framed regulating the admission of scholars to Government and aided schools and their promotion on transfer from one school to another so as to secure that a record of their conduct shall be maintained and that irregularities and breaches of discipline shall not pass unnoticed. These rules will now be extended to all unaided schools which desire to enjoy the benefits of recognition.

Languages in schools

26. Except in certain of the larger towns of Madras, where like Urdu in Northern India, it serves to some extent the purpose of a *lingua franca*, English has no place, and should have no place, in the scheme of primary education. It has never been part of the policy of Government to substitute the English language for the vernacular dialects of the country. It is true that the commercial value which a knowledge of English commands, and the fact that the final examinations of the high schools are conducted in English, cause the secondary schools to be subjected to a certain pressure to introduce prematurely both the teaching of English as a language and its use as the medium of instruction; while for the same reasons the study of the vernacular in these schools is liable to be thrust into the back-ground. This tendency however requires to be corrected in the interest of sound education. As a general rule a child should not be allowed to learn English as a language until he has made some progress in the primary stages of instruction and has received a thorough grounding in his mother tongue. It is equally important that when the teaching of English has begun, it should not be prematurely employed as the medium of instruction in other subjects. Much of the practice, too prevalent in Indian schools, of committing to memory ill-understood phrases and extracts from text-books or notes, may be traced to the scholars having received instruction through the medium of English before their knowledge of the language was sufficient to enable them to understand what they were taught. The line of division be-

tween the use of the vernacular and of English as a medium of instruction should, broadly speaking, be drawn at a minimum age of 13. No scholar in a secondary school should, even then, be allowed to abandon the study of his vernacular, which should be kept up until the end of the school course. If the educated classes neglect the cultivation of their own languages, these will assuredly sink to the level of mere colloquial dialects possessing no literature worthy of the name, and no progress will be possible in giving effect to the principle, affirmed in the Despatch of 1854, that European knowledge should gradually be brought, by means of the Indian vernaculars, within the reach of all classes of the people.

Female education

27. In their efforts to promote female education the Government have always encountered peculiar difficulties arising from the social customs of the people; but they have acted on the view that through female education a "far greater proportional impulse is imparted to the educational and moral tone of the people than by the education of men," and have accordingly treated this branch of education liberally in respect of scholarships and fees. Nevertheless though some advance has been made, female education as a whole is still in a very backward condition. The number of female scholars in public schools in the year 1901-02 was 444,470, or less than a ninth of the number of male scholars. The percentage of girls in public schools to the total female population of school-going age has risen from 1·58 in the year 1886-87 to 2·49 in 1901-02. This rate of progress is slow. The Education Commission made recommendations for the extension of female education, and the Government of India hope that with the increase of the funds assigned in aid of education their proposals may be more fully carried out. The measures which are now being taken for further advance include the establishment in important centres of model primary girls' schools, an increase in the number of training schools, with more liberal assistance to those already in existence, and a strengthening of the staff of inspectresses. The direct action of Government will be exerted in cases where that of the municipalities and local boards does not suffice. Nearly one-half of the girls in public schools are in mixed boys'-girls' schools. Their attendance along with boys is often beneficial to them, especially in village schools, and nothing in the report of the Commission of 1882 need be taken as indicating that such attendance ought to be discouraged. Great assistance is rendered to the cause of female education generally by missionary effort, and in the higher grades especially by zenana teaching. The Government of India desire that such teaching shall be encouraged by grants-in-aid.

University education

28. In founding the Universities of Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras, the Government of India of that day took as their model the type of institution then believed to be best suited to the educational conditions of India, that is to say, the examining University of London. Since then the best educational thought of Europe has shown an increasing tendency to realize the inevitable shortcomings of a purely examining University, and the London University itself has taken steps to enlarge the scope of its operations by assuming tuitional functions. The model, in fact, has parted with its most characteristic features, and has set an example of expansion which cannot fail to react upon the corresponding institutions in India. Meanwhile the Indian experience of the last fifty years has proved that a system which provides merely for examining students in those subjects to which their aptitudes direct them, and does not at the same time compel them to study those subjects systematically under first-rate instruction, tends inevitably to accentuate certain characteristic defects of the Indian intellect;—the development of the memory out of all proportion to the other faculties of the mind, the incapacity to observe and appreciate facts, and the taste for metaphysical and technical distinctions. Holding it to be the duty of a Government which has made itself responsible for education in India to do everything in its power to correct these shortcomings, the Governor General in Council two years ago appointed a Commission, with the Hon'ble Mr. T. Raleigh as President, to report upon the constitution and working of the Universities, and to recommend measures for elevating the standard of University teaching and promoting the advancement of learning. After full

consideration of the report of this Commission, and of the criticisms which it called forth, the Government of India have come to the conclusion that certain reforms in the constitution and management of the Universities are necessary. They propose that the Senates, which from various causes have grown to an unwieldy size, should be reconstituted on a working basis, and that the position and powers of the syndicates should be defined and regulated. Opportunity will be taken to give statutory recognition to the privilege of electing members of the Senate which, since 1891, has been conceded by way of experiment to the graduates of the three older Universities. A limit will be placed upon the number of *ex-officio* fellows; and a reduction will be made in the maximum numbers of the Senates so as to restrict nominations to those bodies to the persons well qualified to discharge their responsible duties. Powers will be conferred upon all the Universities to make suitable provision for University teaching. The teaching given in colleges will, instead of being tested mainly or wholly by external examinations, be liable to systematic inspection under the authority of the Syndicate; and the duty of the University not only to demand a high educational standard from any new college that desires to be recommended to Government for affiliation, but also gradually to enforce a similar standard in colleges already affiliated, will be carefully defined. A college applying for affiliation will be required to satisfy the University and the Government that it is under the management of a regularly constituted governing body, that its teaching staff is adequate for the courses of instruction undertaken; that the buildings and equipment are suitable, and that due provision is made for the residence and supervision of the students; that, so far as circumstances permit, due provision is made for the residence of some of the teaching staff; that the financial resources of the college are sufficient, that its affiliation, having regard to the provision for students made by neighbouring colleges, will not be injurious to the interests of education or discipline; and that the fees to be paid by the students will not involve competition injurious to the interests of education with any existing college in the same neighbourhood. Colleges already affiliated will be inspected regularly and will be required to show that they continue to comply with the conditions on which the privilege of affiliation is granted. The necessary improvements in the Universities and their affiliated colleges cannot be carried out without financial aid. This the Government of India are prepared to give; and they trust that it will be possible to afford liberal recognition and assistance to genuine effort on the part of the colleges to adapt themselves to the new conditions. They also hope that this increase of expenditure from the public funds may be accompanied by an increase in the aid given to colleges and Universities by private liberality, so that the policy of progressive development which was adopted in 1854 may be consistently followed, and that the influence of the improved Universities may be felt throughout the educational system of the country.

Education of Europeans and Eurasians in India.

29. The problem of the education of European and Eurasian children in India has been anxiously considered by the Government of India on many occasions. As long ago as 1860 Lord Canning wrote that if measures for educating this class were not promptly and vigorously taken in hand, it would grow into a profitless and unmanageable community, a source of danger rather than of strength to the State. Since then repeated efforts have been made both by the Government and by private agency to place the question on a satisfactory basis by establishing schools of various grades, both in the plains and in the hills, by giving liberal grants-in-aid, and by framing a code of regulations applicable to all forms of instruction that the circumstances require. As a result of this action there are now more than 400 schools and colleges for Europeans in India, with nearly 30,000 scholars, costing annually 42½ lakhs, of which 8½ lakhs are contributed by public funds. Notwithstanding the expenditure incurred, recent enquiries have shown that a large proportion of these schools are both financially and educationally in an unsatisfactory condition. Munificent endowments still support flourishing schools in certain places; but in some cases these endowments have been reduced by mismanagement; and too many of the schools are unable to support themselves in efficiency upon the fees of the scholars

and the grants made by Government on the scale hitherto in force. Their most conspicuous want is well qualified teachers, especially in schools for boys; and this cannot be met so long as their financial position precludes them from offering to the members of their staff fair salaries, security of tenure, and reasonable prospects of advancement. The Government in its turn is interested in maintaining a sufficient supply of well educated Europeans to fill some of the posts for which officers are recruited in India; while without efficient schools the domiciled community must degenerate rapidly in this country. The Government of India are taking steps to ascertain and to supply the chief defects in the system. A single Inspector in each of the provinces is being charged especially with the duty of inspecting European schools; a Training College for teachers in these schools is to be established at Allahabad, and stipends are to be provided for the students; a register of teachers will be formed, and, in future, no one will be employed without proper tuitional qualifications. The systems, both of grants-in-aid and of scholarships, are being revised on a more liberal basis; and more intelligent methods of testing efficiency are to be substituted for the rigid system of departmental examinations which has hitherto prevailed. Measures will also be taken to secure the proper administration of endowments and to enforce sound methods of financial control in those schools which depend upon Government for assistance.

Chiefs' Colleges.

30. During the last thirty years the idea that the changed conditions of Indian life demand a change in the traditional modes of education, has found acceptance amongst the ruling Chiefs of Native States. Chiefs' Colleges have been established, of which the most important are those at Ajmer, Rajkot, and Lahore, where some of the features of the English public school system have been reproduced, with the object of fitting young Chiefs and Nobles physically, morally, and intellectually for the responsibilities that lie before them. Convinced of the great importance of promoting this object, His Excellency the Viceroy has closely examined the organization and conduct of these colleges, which appeared to admit of improvement, and has placed before the ruling Chiefs proposals of a comprehensive character for their reform. An increase will be made in the number of teachers of high qualifications to be engaged upon the staff; and in regulating the studies and discipline of the colleges, the aim kept in view throughout will be the preparation of the sons of ruling Chiefs for the duties which await them, on lines which will combine the advantages of Western knowledge with loyalty to the traditions and usages of their families or States. The proposals have been received by the Chiefs with satisfaction; the interest of the aristocratic classes has been universally aroused in the scheme; and the institution of the Imperial Cadet Corps, which will in the main be recruited from these colleges, will assist to keep this interest alive. The Governor General in Council confidently hopes that the reforms now in course of execution will result in giving a great impetus to the cause of education among the Indian nobility.

Technical education.

31. Technical education in India has hitherto been mainly directed to the higher forms of instruction required to train men for Government service as engineers, mechanicians, electricians, overseers, surveyors, revenue officers, or teachers in schools, and for employment in railway workshops, cotton-mills, and mines. The institutions which have been established for these purposes, such as the Engineering Colleges at Rurki, Sibpur, and Madras, the Colleges of Science at Poona, the Technical Institute at Bombay, and the Engineering School at Jubbulpur, have done and are doing valuable work, and their maintenance and further development are matters of great importance. The first call for fresh effort is now towards the development of Indian industries, and especially of those in which native capital may be invested. Technical instruction directed to this object must rest upon the basis of a preliminary general education of a simple and practical kind, which should be clearly distinguished from the special teaching that is to be based upon it, and should as a rule be imparted in schools of the ordinary type. In fixing the aim of the technical schools, the supply or expansion of the existing Indian markets is of superior importance to the creation of new export trades, and a clear line should be

drawn between educational effort and commercial enterprise. As a step towards providing men qualified to take a leading part in the improvement of Indian industries, the Government of India have determined to give assistance in the form of scholarships to selected students to enable them to pursue a course of technical education under supervision in Europe or America. They hope that the technical schools of India may in time produce a regular supply of young men qualified to take advantage of such facilities, and that the goodwill and interest of the commercial community may be enlisted in the selection of industries to be studied, in finding the most suitable students for foreign training, and in turning their attainments to practical account upon their return to this country. The experience which has been gained in Japan and Siam of the results of sending young men abroad for study justifies the belief that the system will also be beneficial to Indian trade.

Schools of Art.

32. There are four Schools of Art in British India,—at Madras, Bombay, Calcutta, and Lahore. The aims to be pursued in them, and the methods proper to those aims, have been the subject of much discussion during recent years. The Government of India are of opinion that the true function of Indian Schools of Art is the encouragement of Indian Art and Art industries; and that in so far as they fail to promote these arts or industries, or provide a training that is dissociated from their future practice, or are utilized as commercial ventures, they are conducted upon erroneous principles. Their first object should be to teach such arts or art industries as the pupil intends to pursue when he has left the school. Examples of the arts which may thus be taught to those who will practice them professionally in future, or to drawing masters, are:—designing (with special reference to Indian arts and industries), drawing, painting, illumination, modelling, photography, and engraving. The art industries taught in Schools of Art should be such as are capable of being carried on in the locality, and in which improvement can be effected by instructing pupils or workmen by means of superior appliances, methods, or designs. Instruction in these arts or art industries should be directed to their expansion through the improvement of the skill and capacity of the pupil or workman, but it should not be pushed to the point of competing with local industries, of doing within the school what can equally well be done outside, or of usurping the sphere of private enterprise. The schools should not be converted into shops, nor should the officers of the Education Department be responsible for extensive commercial transactions; but samples of the wares produced may legitimately be kept for sale or for orders, and may be exhibited in public museums. A register of the workmen or pupils trained in school should be kept, with the object of enabling orders which may be received to be placed with advantage. The teaching should be in the hands of experts, trained as a rule in Indian Colleges or in Art Schools. The specialization of a limited number of arts and art industries in the several schools should be preferred to the simultaneous teaching of a large number. Free admission and scholarships should, as a general rule, be discouraged, and should gradually be replaced by payment of fees; but this is compatible with giving necessary assistance to promising pupils, and with the payment of wages to students as soon as their work becomes of value.

Industrial schools

33. Industrial schools are intended to train intelligent artisans or foremen, and to further or develop those local industries which are capable of expansion by the application of improved methods or implements. Schools of this type are not numerous, nor have they at present succeeded in doing much to promote the growth of industries. A recent enumeration gives their total number as 123, with 8,405 pupils in attendance, and the number of different trades taught as 48. Some are conducted by Government, either as separate institutions or attached to Schools of Art, while others are managed by local authorities, or by private persons under a system of grants-in-aid. Their shortcomings are obvious and admitted. A large proportion of the pupils who attend them have no intention of practising the trade they learn, but pass into clerical and other employments, using the industrial schools merely in order to obtain that general education which they could acquire in ordinary schools at less cost to the State, but at greater cost to themselves. Even for those who do intend to follow the

trades taught in the industrial schools, it is feared that in some cases the teaching given does not provide a training of a sufficiently high standard to enable them to hold their own with artisans who have learnt their craft in the bazaar. The industries selected are frequently not those which are locally of most importance, and there is an undue predominance of carpentry and black-smiths' work amongst them.

34. An attempt will now be made to remedy these defects. The Government of India do not expect a large immediate increase in the number of industrial schools, and they desire rather to encourage experiment than to prescribe fixed types for this form of education. Admission will be confined to those boys who are known by their caste or occupation to be likely to practise in after life the handicrafts taught in the schools, and the courses of study will be so ordered as not to lend themselves to the manufacture of clerks, but to bear exclusively upon carefully selected industries. A distinction will be drawn between those types of school which will be suitable for the large centres of industry, where capital is invested on a great scale and the need of trained artisans is already recognized by the employers, and those adapted to places where hand industries prevail, and where the belief in the value of technical training has yet to make its way. In the former the prospects are favourable for the establishment of completely equipped trade schools, such as are found in other countries; in the latter, search has still to be made for the kind of institution which will take root in Indian soil. Suggestions for experiment based upon observation of the habits and tendencies of Indian artisans have been placed before the Local Governments. They will be pursued further under the advice of skilled experts in particular industries.

Commercial education.

35. A system of education intended to impart "useful and practical knowledge, suitable to every station in life," cannot be considered complete without ampler provision than exists at present in India for school training definitely adapted to commercial life. There is at present no University course of training of a specialized description for business men; in the field of secondary education the establishment of examinations and the inclusion of commercial subjects in the optional lists of subjects for examination have outstripped the progress made in the organization of courses of instruction. The beginnings which have been made at Bombay, Lucknow, Calicut, Amritsar, and elsewhere, show that the attempt to provide suitable courses meets with encouraging response; and increased attention will now be given to the extension of such teaching in large centres of commerce and population. The proper development of the teaching demands that it should be adapted to Indian needs, and should not be based merely upon English text-books. The London Chamber of Commerce examinations supply a convenient test for those pupils (especially Europeans) who are likely to proceed to England Commercial courses, leading up to this or other examinations, are now being placed upon an equality with purely literary courses as a qualification for Government service But their chief aim will be to supply practical training for those who are to enter business houses either in a superior or subordinate capacity. Registers will be kept of the pupils who have been so trained, and endeavours will be made to find employment for them by communication with Chambers of Commerce and mercantile firms. The Government of India trust that they may look for the co-operation of the mercantile community in framing suitable courses of instruction, and in giving preference in selecting employés to those who have qualified themselves by directing their studies towards those subjects which will be useful in commercial life.

Agricultural education.

36. For a country where two-thirds of the population are dependent for their livelihood on the produce of the soil, it must be admitted that the provision for agricultural education in India is at present meagre and stands in serious need of expansion and reorganization. At Poona in Bombay and Saidapet in Madras there are colleges teaching a three years' course, which is fairly satisfactory at Poona, though the staff is hardly strong enough, while at Saidapet the training is somewhat defective on the practical side. In the United Provinces the school at Cawnpore has a two years' course, especially intended for the training of subordinate revenue officials in which direction it has done and is doing very good

work, but the teaching staff is weak and the equipment inadequate. At Nagpur a school with a two years' course gives good practical education, and special arrangements are made for a vernacular class for sons of landowners and others. Bengal has added to the Engineering College at Sibpur, near Calcutta, classes which give a two years' agricultural training to students who have taken their B. A degree at the University or have passed the F. E. standard in the college; but the conditions are not such as to admit of a thoroughly satisfactory course. In the Punjab and Burma no attempt has as yet been made to teach agriculture. In all these institutions instruction is given almost entirely in English, and until advanced text-books have been compiled in the vernacular this must continue to be the case in all but the most elementary classes.

37. At present, therefore, while the necessity for developing the agricultural resources of the country is generally recognized, India possesses no institution capable of imparting a complete agricultural education. The existing schools and colleges have not wholly succeeded, either in theory or in practice. They have neither produced scientific experts, nor succeeded in attracting members of the land-holding classes to qualify themselves as practical agriculturists. Both of these defects must be supplied before any real progress can be looked for. In the first place an organization must be created by which men qualified to carry on the work of research, and to raise the standard of teaching, can be trained in India itself. Before agriculture can be adequately taught in the vernacular, suitable text-books must be produced, and this can only be done by men who have learnt the subject in English. The Government of India have therefore under their consideration a scheme for the establishment of an Imperial Agricultural College in connection with an Experimental Farm and Research Laboratory, to be carried on under the general direction of the Inspector General of Agriculture, at which it is intended to provide a thorough training in all branches of agricultural science, combined with constant practice in farming work and estate management. In addition to shorter courses for those students who are intended for lower posts, there will be courses of instruction extending to five years, which will qualify men to fill posts in the Department of Agriculture itself, such as those of Assistant Directors, Research Experts, Superintendents of Farms, Professors, Teachers, and Managers of Court of Wards and Encumbered Estates. It is hoped that a demand may arise among the landowning classes for men with agricultural attainments and that the proposed institution may succeed in meeting that demand. Arrangements will also be made to admit to the higher courses those who have undergone preliminary training at the Provincial colleges; and thereby to exercise upon those colleges an influence tending gradually to raise their standard of efficiency.

Training colleges

38. If the teaching in secondary schools is to be raised to a higher level,—if the pupils are to be cured of their tendency to rely upon learning notes and text-books by heart, if, in a word, European knowledge is to be diffused by the methods proper to it,—then it is most necessary that the teachers should themselves be trained in the art of teaching. Even in England divided counsels have till recent times prevented due progress from being made with this most essential condition of the reform of secondary education. The Indian Education Commission referred to the conflict of opinion upon this fundamental principle, and to the diversity of practice which prevailed; and, while hesitating to lay down a general rule requiring secondary teachers to be trained, recommended "as an inadequate, but the only practicable alternative," that an examination in the principles and practice of teaching should be instituted, success in which should hereafter be made a condition of permanent employment as a teacher in any secondary school. Other and larger views of the subject are now in the ascendant, and the Government of India are glad to know that the principle of providing training institutions for secondary teachers meets with universal acceptance among the Local Governments and Administrations. There already exist at Madras, Kurseong, Allahabad, Lahore, and Jubbulpore, institutions in which students are trained for service as teachers in the highest classes of secondary schools. Such students have either passed the Entrance or the Intermediate Examination of the University or are graduates. These institutions have done good work, and the time has come to extend the system to the

provinces where it does not exist, notably Bombay, and to endeavour to create a supply of trained teachers which shall be adequate to the needs of the secondary schools throughout the country. Not only must the supply be increased, but the quality of the training given must be improved.

39. The details of the measures taken with that object are already engaging the attention of the various Local Governments. But the general principles upon which the Government of India desire to see the training institutions developed are these. An adequate staff of well-trained members of the Indian Educational Service is required, and for this purpose it will be necessary to enlist more men of ability and experience in the work of higher training. The equipment of a Training College for secondary teachers is at least as important as that of an Arts College, and the work calls for the exercise of abilities as great as those required in any branch of the Educational Service The period of training for students must be at least two years, except in the case of graduates, for whom one year's training may suffice. For the graduates the course of instruction will be chiefly directed towards imparting to them a knowledge of the principles which underlie the art of teaching, and some degree of technical skill in the practice of the art. It should be a University course, culminating in a University degree of diploma. For the others, the course should embrace the extension, consolidation, and revision of their general studies; but the main object should be to render them capable teachers, and no attempt should be made to prepare them for any higher external examination. The scheme of instruction should be determined by the authorities of the Training College and by the Education Department; and the examination at the close of it should be controlled by the same authorities. The training in the theory of teaching should be closely associated with its practice, and for this purpose good practising schools should be attached to each college, and should be under the control of the same authority. The practising school should be fully equipped with well trained teachers, and the students should see examples of the best teaching, and should teach under capable supervision. It is desirable that the Training College should be furnished with a good library, and with a museum in which should be exhibited samples, models, illustrations, or records of the school work of the province. Every possible care should be taken to maintain a connection between the Training College and the school, so that the student on leaving the college and entering upon his career as a teacher may not neglect to practise the methods which he has been taught, and may not (as sometimes happens) be prevented from doing so and forced to fall into line with the more mechanical methods of his untrained colleagues. The trained students whom the college has sent out should be occasionally brought together again, and the inspecting staff should co-operate with the Training College authorities in seeing that the influence of the college makes itself felt in the schools.

Training schools for primary teachers

40. The institution of Normal Schools for primary teachers, which was enjoined by the Despatch of 1854, has been very generally carried out. Recent enquiries into the sufficiency of their number have shown that an increase is called for in some provinces, notably in Bengal; and provision is being made for this increase, its possibility depending partly upon the salaries paid to primary teachers being sufficient to induce men to undergo a course of training. The usual type of normal school is a boarding school, where students who have received a vernacular education are maintained by stipends and receive further general education, combined with instruction in the methods of teaching, and practice in teaching, under supervision. The course differs in length in the different provinces. In future it will as a general rule be for not less than two years.

41. Steps are also being taken to supply courses of training specially suited for teachers of rural schools. These do not attempt the impossible task of reforming the agricultural practice of the peasantry by the agency of village school masters imbued with a smattering of scientific theory. They serve the more limited and practical purpose of supplying the village schools with teachers whose stock-in-trade is not mere book learning, and whose interests have been aroused in the study of rural things, so that they may be able to

connect their teaching with the objects which are familiar to the children in the country schools. Various plans are being tried, such as drafting the teachers from the normal school to a Government farm and training them there for six months, or giving a continuous course at the normal school itself by means of lectures combined with practice in cultivating plots of ground or school gardens. Experience will show which methods work best in different provinces, and it is not necessary to pronounce in favour of one plan to the exclusion of others.

Hostels

42. Great importance is attached by the Government of India to the provision of hostels or boarding-houses, under proper supervision, in connection with colleges and secondary schools. These institutions protect the students who live in them from the moral dangers of life in large towns; they provide common interests and create a spirit of healthy companionship; and they are in accord not only with the usage of English public schools and colleges but also with the ancient Indian tradition that the pupil should live in the charge of his teacher. Missionary bodies have joined with alacrity in the extension of this movement. The credit for the first hostel established in India is claimed by the Madras Christian College, which still continues to add others; and a striking example of the success of the residential system is to be found in the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh. The Local Governments have been active both in founding hostels for Government colleges and schools and in aiding their provision. In Madras at the present time a large hostel, the result of private munificence aided by Government, is nearing completion; in Bombay, Calcutta, Allahabad and Lahore signs are to be seen of the growth of similar institutions. The returns for the year 1901-02 showed that there were then 1,415 hostels, with 47,302 boarders; while the extent to which they derive their funds from sources independent of Government is made clear by the fact that more than two-fifths of the boarders were in unaided hostels, and that of the total expenditure upon all hostels, ten lakhs were derived from subscriptions and endowments, as compared with two lakhs sixty-three thousand rupees from public funds. The Government of India believe that the system of hostels, if extended with due regard for its essential principles, which include direct supervision by resident teachers, is destined to exercise a profound influence on student life in India and to correct many of the shortcomings which now attend our educational methods.

Inspecting staff

43. The reduction in the number of examinations which is being carried out, and the general raising of educational standards which is contemplated, demand an increased stringency in inspection and a substantial strengthening of the inspecting staff. In the Despatch of 1854, it was enjoined that inspectors should "conduct, or assist at, the examination of the scholars . . . and generally, by their advice, aid the managers and schoolmasters in conducting colleges and schools of every description throughout the country." The latter function is no less important than the former, and calls for wider educational knowledge, greater initiative, and the exercise of a wise discretion in adapting means to ends. It is a task which will provide worthy occupation for men who are imbued with the best traditions in the matter of school management, and it is through the influence of such men alone that there is any real prospect of its accomplishment. Their assistance can only be enlisted by increasing the cadre of the Indian Educational Service. Some additions in the lower branches of the inspectorate are also needed in order to provide for a complete system of inspection *in situ* instead of collective examinations. The Government of India do not require that inspectors should be precluded from having recourse to examination as a means of inspection; but they desire that inspectors should be much more than mere examiners. They should not only judge the results of teaching, but should guide and advise as to its methods; and it is essential that they should be familiar with the schools in their ordinary working conditions. The work of schools should be defined with reference rather to the courses of instruction followed than to the examinations that have to be passed, and rigid uniformity either in the arrangement of subjects or in the classification of the scholars should be avoided, free play being given to the proper adaptation of the working of the schools to their local circumstances.

Administration.

44. The more active and progressive policy that is now being adopted in educational matters will throw a constantly increasing burden of work and responsibility upon the Directors of Public Instruction. The wider the influence that these officers exercise, the more essential is it that they should not be prevented by the growth of their routine duties from making frequent tours of inspection and thus acquiring a direct and intimate knowledge of the educational conditions of their provinces and the circumstances of the numerous schools under their control. Four officers are therefore to be added to the Indian Educational Service, in order to provide the Directors of Public Instruction in Madras Bombay, Bengal, and the United Provinces with assistants upon whom part of their duties may be devolved. Arrangements will also be made for periodical meetings of the Directors in conference, in order that they may compare their experience of the results of different methods of work, and may discuss matters of common interest.

Educational services

45 The Education Department is divided into the superior and the subordinate services. The superior service consists of two branches, called respectively the Indian and the Provincial educational services, of which the former is recruited in England and the latter in India. The opportunities and responsibilities which work in the Department brings to an officer of this service give scope for a wide range of intellectual activity Such an officer takes an active part in the profoundly interesting experiment of introducing an Eastern people to Western knowledge and modern methods of research; he comes into contact with the remains of an earlier civilization and the traditions of ancient learning; he can choose between the career of a professor and that of an educational administrator; and in either capacity he has great opportunity of exercising personal influence and promoting the best interests of genuine education. In order that members of the Indian educational service may keep themselves abreast of the advances which are now being made in other countries in the science of education, facilities are given to them while on furlough to study the theory and practice of all branches of education both in England and in other parts of the world The part, already considerable, that is taken by natives of India in the advancement of their countrymen in modern methods of intellectual training will, it is hoped, assume an even greater importance in the future. If the reforms now contemplated in the whole system of instruction are successfully carried out, it may be expected that the Educational Service will offer steadily increasing attractions to the best educational talent Where the problems to be solved are so complex, and the interests at stake so momentous, India is entitled to ask for the highest intellect and culture that either English or Indian seats of learning can furnish for her needs.

Conclusion

46. The Governor General in Council has now passed in review the history and progress of western education under British rule in India, the objects which it seeks to accomplish and the means which it employs It has been shown how indigenous methods of instruction were tried and found wanting, how in 1854 the broad outlines of a comprehensive scheme of national education were for the first time determined; how the principles then accepted have been consistently followed ever since; how they were affirmed by the Education Commission of 1882, and how they are now being further extended and developed, in response to the growing needs of the country by the combined efforts of the Government of India and the Provincial Governments. The system of education thus extended makes provision in varying degrees for all forms of intellectual activity that appeal to a civilized community. It seeks to satisfy the aspirations of students in the domains of learning and research, it supplies the Government with a succession of upright and intelligent public servants; it trains workers in every branch of commercial enterprise that has made good its footing in India; it attempts to develop the resources of the country and to stimulate and improve indigenous arts and industries; it offers to all classes of society a training suited to their position in life; and for these ends it is organized on lines which admit of indefinite expansion as the demand for education grows and public funds or private liberality afford a larger measure of support. It rests with the people

themselves to make a wise use of the opportunities that are offered to them and to realise that education in the true sense means something more than the acquisition of so much positive knowledge, something higher than the mere passing of examinations, that it aims at the progressive and orderly development of all the faculties of the mind, that it should form character and teach right conduct—that it is, in fact, a preparation for the business of life If this essential truth is overlooked or imperfectly appreciated, the labours of the Government of India to elevate the standard of education in this country and to inspire it with higher ideals will assuredly fail to produce substantial and enduring results. Those labours have been undertaken in the hope that they will command the hearty support of the leaders of native thought and of the great body of workers in the field of Indian Education On them the Governor General in Council relies to carry on and complete a task which the Government can do no more than begin.

ORDER —Ordered that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations marginally noted, to the Foreign Department and the Department of Revenue and Agriculture and to the Director General of Education in India for information.

Madras	Burma
Bombay	Central Provinces
Bengal	Assam
United Provinces	Coorg
Punjab	

Ordered, also, that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*

H. H RISLEY,

Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Telegraph.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT FOR 1902-1903.

No 348 C W—T, dated Calcutta, the 7th March 1904

RESOLUTION.

READ—

Despatch from His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No 3 Telegraph, dated the 29th January 1904, and enclosure, being the Administration Report of the Indo-European Telegraph Department for the year 1902-1903

ORDER.—Ordered that copies of the report be forwarded to the Home Department of the Government of India, to the Government of Bombay, and to the Director General of Telegraphs, for information.

Ordered also, that the report be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

SYDNEY PRESTON,
Secretary to the Government of India

Documents accompanying—
Report referred to

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT

FOR

1902-1903.

CAPITAL AND REVENUE ACCOUNT.

1. *Capital*—The net outlay of the year under this head was R8,09,744, which raised the capital expenditure to end of the year to R1,30,90,949 Out of the sum of R8,09,744, R6,64,397 represent the Cash and Stores outlay incurred in the construction of the Central Persia line; while the remainder represents chiefly an addition to the Stores suspense balance.

The following statement shows how the above increase is made up.—

—	Increase	Decrease	Total
	R	R	R
Works	6,95,875	—	6,95,875
Suspense			
Stores	1,13,130	--	1,13,130
Other heads	739		739
TOTAL	8,09,744	—	8,09 744

A summary of the year's transactions on Capital account is given in Appendix A.

2 *Revenue* —Appendix B is a summary of the earnings and expenditure.* The earnings amounted to R14,87,365, or a decrease of R3,41,670 as compared with 1901-1902, when the sum realised was R18,29,035. The expenditure during the year was R8,97,794, against R8,59,653 in the previous year, or an increase of R38,141 The net result is a profit of R5,89,571 on the year's working, against that of R9,69,382 in 1901-1902, or a decrease of R3,79,811 as compared with that year.

3. The following statements show the chief differences between the earnings and expenditure of the current and previous years. For details, *see* Appendix B —

EARNINGS

Head of Account	1901-1902	1902-1903	Increase	Decrease
	R	R	R	R
Traffic Earnings	19 31,104	12,02,172	-	7,28,932
Common Purse	45,042	4,64,147	4,19,105	—
Australasian Message Fund	*—1,79,363*	*—1,91,042*	—	12,579
Profit and loss	*—358*	*- 408*	50	—
Total Message Revenue	17,96,425	14,74 069	4,19,155	7,41,511
Miscellaneous Revenue	32,610	13,296	---	19,314
TOTAL	18 29 035	14,87,365	4,19,155	7,60,825
Net Decrease	—	—	—	3,41,670

EXPENDITURE

Head of Account	1901-1902	1902-1903	Increase	Decrease
	R	R	R	R
Persian Gulf Section :—				
General charges	1,19,231	1,16,783	—	2,448
Line maintenance	52,375	51,257	—	1,118
Signalling	2,00,010	2,10,193	10,183	—
Cable maintenance	2,37,502	2,39,382	1,880	—
Persian Section :—				
General charges	82,940	96,115	13,175	—
Line maintenance	65,143	73,048	7,905	—
Signalling	94,119	1,03,224	9,105	—
Expenditure by other Departments	8,333	7,792	—	541
TOTAL	8,59,653	8,97,794	42,248	4,107
Net Increase	—	—	38,141	-

The increase under General Charges is due partly to a larger expenditure on furlough allowances as compared with the previous year and partly to the cost of the superior establishment employed on the Central Persia line construction which for the time being has been charged to general charges pending recovery from the Persian Government. The increase under Signalling is due chiefly to a general revision of the General Service Clerks' Establishment, with effect from 1st March 1902.

* Excluding the cost of the London Office Establishment (1,826*l*), which is included as part of the Establishment of the Secretary of State.

NET REVENUE.

4. On a total Capital expenditure of R1,30,90,949 a net profit of R5,89,571 was earned, which gives a dividend of 4 50 per cent. (Appendix D) The dividends earned during the past five years are as follows:—

Year	Interest on Capital
	R
1898-99	6 03
1899-1900	6 02
1900-1901	7 85
1901-1902	7 89
1902-1903	4 50

CIS-INDIAN JOINT PURSE

5 Appendix C deals with the transactions in connection with this Agreement, which was entered into in 1878.

	£	s	d
The Department's share of the whole Purse shows a decrease of	20,889	8	8
Allowing for a recovery from the Indo-European Telegraph Company in 1901-02 on account of German Royalty	7,456	6	0
Difference	13,433	2	8

This difference is explained as follows:—

	£	s	d
Department's share of the Guarantee of the Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Company on account of Straits Settlements and Java traffic	1,127	19	7
Also Department's share on account of Indo-European Telegraph Company's Guarantee to Germany on Indian traffic	140	10	4
Decrease on Indian traffic on account of reduction of rates	10,649	11	10
Decrease on Trans-Indian traffic with Australasia, on account of the opening of the New Pacific cable	1,515	0	11
	13,431	2	8

6. *Interruptions affecting Joint Purse Traffic.*—There was only one interruption stopping traffic between Karachi and Teheran in the Gulf section, lasting for 2 days, 19 hours, 6 minutes, in June 1902. Between Teheran and London the Indo-European Company's lines were totally interrupted for an aggregate of 26 days, 10 hours, 25 minutes.

7. On the Turkish route interruptions occurred between Fao and Constantinople lasting 42 days, 9 hours, 37 minutes. The working of this route continues to be unsatisfactory. The Fao-Bushire cable was interrupted for 5 days, 1 hour, 5 minutes.

During the last five years the Turkish route west of Fao has been interrupted as follows -

1898-99			1899-1900.			1900-1901.			1901-1902			1902-1903.		
Days	H	M	Days	H.	M	Days	H	M	Days	H	M	Days	H	M
54	4	16	48	6	29	37	6	37	40	3	40	42	9	37

The Department was liable to the Joint Purse for 25 days' interruptions between Constantinople and Bushire at Fcs. 50 per diem.

AUSTRALASIAN MESSAGE FUND

8. The Departmental receipts for this year show an increase of 54*l.* over the receipts in 1889, on which the original Australasian Message Fund was based. *See* Appendix C (1)

TRAFFIC

9. The following table gives the amounts paid into the Joint Purse by the Department as compared with its independent traffic revenue —*

	For Joint Purse, etc		Independent Revenue	Total
	Indian	Trans-Indian		
	Fcs cts	Fcs cts.	Fcs cts.	Fcs cts.
Persian Gulf Section	1,274,766 75¼	461,423 51⅛	24,681 32⅞	1,760,871 59¼
Persian Section	175,043 32 15/16	58,545 8376	15,566 34 1/16	249,155 5051
Total francs .	1,449,810 0794⅜	519,969 3488½	40,247 6693 1/16	2,010,027 0976

10 Appendix E gives the number of messages and words carried under the different classes —1, State, 2, Commercial and Private; 3, Press, during the past five years

11 The average length of "private and commercial" messages was 12·84 words in 1902-1903 as compared with 13 35 words in the previous year. The average length, calculated from the averages of the past seven years is 13 02 words

12 *Check of Errors* —The accuracy of transmission over the lines of the Department for the past two years is shown below, and is satisfactory

1901-1902 .	0 073 per cent
1902-1903 . . .	0 079 "

13 *Complaints and Errors* —The number received for investigation amounted to 176, being 18 more than the total for the year 1901-1902. Of this number 109 were from Europe and 67 from India, 32 related to messages *viá* Turkey

Of the above, 85 were not admitted by the Administrations concerned, or are still being investigated by them, and of the remaining 91 this Department is responsible for 18

OFFICES.

14 The number of offices open to the public throughout the year, excluding those on the Teheran Meshed (Persian Government) line, was, in the Persian Gulf Section 9, and in the Persian Section 9

PERSIAN GULF SECTION

CABLES

15. The total length of the various cables on 31st March 1903 was 1939 73 knots, as against 1941·876 knots in the former year, the decrease being due to repairs

Eight faults occurred during the year, and one ran into this year from the previous year, making a total of nine faults Three were due to Teredos, two to corrosion of guards, two to the action of heavy seas in cyclonic weather, and the cause of one fault is unknown. One fault remained, in one of the Jask-Bushire cables, at the end of the year

There was only one interruption on the Bushire-Fao Cable, lasting altogether 5 days, 1 hour, 5 minutes. The Bushire-Manora cables were interrupted for 19 days, 5 hours, 37 minutes, but, as an alternate cable or the Mekran Coast land line was available, through communication was only interrupted on one occasion for 2 days, 19 hours, and 6 minutes, when the cable and land lines were simultaneously interrupted by a cyclone in June 1902. The Jask-Muscat cable was interrupted for 1 day, 15 hours, and 43 minutes

The expenditure of cable amounted to 35·047 knots, the lengths recovered from the sea being 32 428 knots, but most of this was only fit for stripping

Some of the Fao-Bushire cable which was laid in 1886, as shown in repairs, is fast corroding, and about 53 knots of the Jask-Manora cable, laid in 1884 to 1887 will probably soon have to be renewed. Otherwise the cables are in fair order.

Manora Cable Factory

16. The expenditure of cable during the year and cable in stock at the end of the year was as follows —

	Knots.
Cable in stock on 1st April 1902	57·041
Manufactured at Manora	42·274
	99·315
Deduct cable expended, 1902-1903	35 873
Balance, 31st March 1903	63 442

The amount of cable stripped for core was 34 448 knots

* Note — The independent traffic revenue is that obtained from traffic dealt with by this Department and not touching India, such as for telegrams between the stations of Jask and Bushire.

Cable Steamer "Patrick Stewart."

17. The cable steamer "Patrick Stewart" steamed 6,228 knots, and the engineering staff were absent from head-quarters on cabling work for 66 days during the year The actual earnings of the ship were R716-6-10.

MEKRAN COAST LAND LINE.

18. The total lengths of this line remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 698 miles of line and 1,392 miles of wire

The total interruptions (*i e*, simultaneous interruptions to both wires) during the year lasted for 5 days, 10 hours, 7 minutes Partial interruptions (*i e*, those not affecting communication) amounted to 826 hours.

The causes of the faults are summarised as follows —

	Number	Duration. Hours
Definitely traced to preventable causes —		
Faulty construction	—	—
Faulty maintenance	1	17
Corroded wires	32	545
Working parties	2	3
Other preventable causes		—
Unpreventable causes —		
Cyclones and floods	10	302
Animals and birds	1	3
Malice	8	82
Unknown causes	1	4

General Remarks

19 Nothing of particular interest occurred during the year; the districts along the line remained quiet and the people friendly

General Observations.

Great damage was done to the telegraph buildings at Manora by the cyclone which occurred in June 1902 The frontage on the harbour was completely washed away, and the two piers badly damaged. The repairs and renewals needed to put matters right have necessitated considerable expenditure.

PERSIAN SECTION.

TEHERAN-BUSHIRE LINE.

20. The length of this line remains the same as last year, *viz.*, 693 miles of line and 2,079 miles of wire

No total interruptions occurred throughout the year. The faults from all causes, including contacts between the wires during the past three years, have been—

Year	1 Wire	2 Wires	3 Wires
	Hours.	Hours	Hours
1900-1901	347	54	*Nil*
1901-1902	283	13	*Nil*
1902-1903	172	6	*Nil*

The causes of the faults may be summarised as follows —

	Number	Duration Hours
Definitely traced to preventable causes—		
Faulty maintenance	—	—
Working parties	—	—
Unpreventable causes—		
Cyclones and exceptional storms	1	4
Floods	—	—
Lightning	1	3
Snow	—	—
Fires	—	—
Trees falling other than those caused by cyclones	—	—
Animals, birds, and dead snakes	6	56
Malice	10	99
Other unpreventable causes	2	7
Unknown causes	—	—
Faults in offices	3	9

21. *Wilful Damage.*—700 acts of wilful damage were reported during the year, being 179 more than last year They were distributed along the line as follows.—

Sub section.	Locality	No of Miles	No. of Acts, 1901-1902.	No. of Acts, 1902-1903
1st	Teheran to Soh (68 miles north of Ispahan)	194	126	184
2nd	Soh to Abadeh (180 miles north of Shiraz)	186	77	63
3rd	Abadeh to Shiraz	157	228	295
4th	Shiraz to Bushire	156	90	158

The amount claimed from the Persian Government for damages was Krans 16,456.* Of this sum Krans 50 were collected locally; the balance, Krans 16,406, has not yet been paid

General Remarks.

22 There is nothing of particular interest to report during the period under review.

TEHERAN-MESHED LINE

23 This line is the property of the Persian Government, but maintained by the Indo-European Telegraph Department. It is 568 miles in length. It worked satisfactorily during the year and was interrupted for only 85 hours

No events of a political nature affected this line during the year

CENTRAL PERSIA LINE.

24 The construction of the line from Kashan to the Eastern frontier of Persia under the terms of the Convention with Persia of 16th August 1901, was commenced on the 2nd December 1902 and 141 25 miles had been completed by 31st March 1903 No difficulty other than climatic interfered with the progress up to 25th March 1903, but afterwards the work was somewhat delayed owing to material not arriving from the coast in time

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

STORES

25 The principal items of expenditure under this head have been as follows —

	R
Stores purchased in India	9,855
London stores, including freight, landing charges and exchange	6,07,014
Stores from other Departments	10,258

The following were the principal issues of stores, including adjustments to the end of March 1903 —

	R
Repairs to cable	43,917
Cable steamer	32,452
Jask-Muscat cable	22,822

The issues to repairs and renewals of land line and offices in the Persian Gulf Section amounted to R29,918, and in the Persian Section to R22,521

H A. KIRK,
Director-in-Chief.

INDIA OFFICE,
25th November 1903

* 3½ Krans = 1 Rupee approximately.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

SUMMARY of EXPENDITURE on CAPITAL ACCOUNT to 31st MARCH 1903.

	Charges: In India	Charges: In England *	Charges: Total	Credits: Total		
	R a p	R a p	R a p	R a p	R a p	R a p
Capital expenditure on 31st March 1902					. . .	1,22,81,205 13 7
Capital expenditure from 1st April 1902 to 31st March 1903 —						
PERSIAN GULF SECTION						
Works	27,937 13 8	—	27,937 13 8	—		
Do. (expenditure by Public Works Department)	—	—	—	—		
Suspense Heads —						
Stores	69,709 7 3	6,01,576 10 0	6,71,286 1 3	5,58,156 2 4		
Advances	10,718 10 6	—	10,718 10 6	11,356 7 0		
Sales	1,684 13 6	—	1,684 13 6	1,700 13 2		
Purchases	—	—	—	—		
Balance debited to capital	—	—	—	1,40,414 0 5	1,40,414 0 5	
TOTAL	1,10,050 12 11	6,01,576 10 0	7,11,627 6 11	7,11,627 6 11		
PERSIAN SECTION						
Works	6,67,936 14 2	—	6,67,936 14 2	—		
Suspense Heads —						
Advances	20,283 3 10	—	20,283 3 10	18,890 7 11		
Balance debited to capital	—	—	—	6,69,329 10 1	6,69,329 10 1	8,09,743 10 6
TOTAL	6,88,220 2 0	—	6,88,220 2 0	6,88,220 2 0		
GRAND TOTAL					. .	1,30,90,949 8 1

* Inclusive of Exchange

APPENDIX B.

REVENUE ACCOUNT for the Year ended 31st MARCH 1903

To NET EARNINGS from 1st April 1902 to 31st March 1903		Frs cts	R a p
Traffic Earnings			
Net Earnings on Indian Trans-Indian, and Local Traffic including mean rate *via* Turkey			
India		3,164,430 $4943\frac{1}{2}$	
England		—*1,154,403* $3967\frac{1}{3}$	
TOTAL		2,010 027 0976	12,02,171 12 2
Cis-Indian Common Purse.			
Receipts—			
Department's share of Companies earnings		2,485,995 $83\frac{1}{4}$	
Payments—	Fcs		
To Companies as share of Department's earnings	*1,679,671* $87\frac{1}{2}$		
To Indo-European Telegraph Company as Department's share of that Company's guarantee to Germany on Indian traffic	*3 512* $91\frac{8}{3}$	— *1,711,384* $27\frac{1}{12}$	
To Eastern Extension Telegraph Company as Department's share of guarantee on Straits Settlements and Java traffic	*28,199* $47\frac{11}{12}$		
TOTAL		774,611 $56\frac{1}{4}$	
Payable on account of interruptions *via* Turkey		—*1,032* $39\frac{7}{12}$	
NET TOTAL Cis-Indian Common Purse		773,579 $16\frac{2}{3}$	4,64,147 8 0
Australasian Message Fund.			
Drawn out of Fund		157,211 $45\frac{5}{6}$	
Paid into Fund		—*477,115* $31\frac{1}{4}$	
NET TOTAL Australasian Message Fund		—*319,903* $85\frac{5}{12}$	—*1,91 942* *5* *0*
Profit and Loss			
Loss by exchange on remittance from Constantinople of Ottoman Traffic balance, 1899-1900.		— *921* *25*	
Write off traffic outstandings, 1899-1900		408 $43\frac{3}{4}$	
TOTAL Profit and Loss		— *512* $81\frac{1}{4}$	—*307* *11* *0*
TOTAL		2,463,189 59·6	

Miscellaneous Receipts

—	Gulf. R a. p.	Persia R a. p
India	8,635 3 2	4,646 2 0
England	15 0 0	—
TOTAL	8,650 3 2	4,646 2 0

	R a p
(Miscellaneous Receipts)	13,296 5 2
GRAND TOTAL	14,87,365 9 4

BY EXPENDITURE from 1st April 1902 to 31st March 1903	India R a p	England R a p	Total R a p	R a. p
PERSIAN GULF SECTION				
General Charges	1,01,081 8 11	15,701 10 4	1,16,783 3 3	
Line Maintenance	51,257 10 7	—	51,257 10 7	
Cable Maintenance	2,39,381 11 1	—	2,39,381 11 1	
Signalling	2,10,192 13 10	—	2,10,192 13 10	
TOTAL	6,01,913 12 5	15,701 10 4	6,17,615 6 9	
PERSIAN SECTION				
General Charges	79,740 6 0	16,374 10 8	96,115 0 8	
Line Maintenance	73,047 15 9	—	73,047 15 9	
Signalling	1,02,624 2 1	600 0 0	1,03,224 2 1	
TOTAL	2,55,412 7 10	16,974 10 8	2,72,387 2 6	
Indo-European Telegraph Department.	8,57,326 4 3	32,676 5 0	8,90,002 9 3	
Cost of Repairs, P W D	—	—	—	
Jask Royalty	—	—	7,792 3 4	
				8,97,794 12 7
By Balance				5,89,570 12 9
GRAND TOTAL				14,87,365 9 4

APPENDIX B. (1)

STATEMENT showing DETAILS of WORKING EXPENSES for past FIVE YEARS.

Year.	Account Heads	Establishments.	Apparatus and Plant	Office Expenses	Store-keeping Charges	Repairs to Lines and Buildings.	Repairs to Cables	Cable Steamer	Subsidies	Miscellaneous	Total as per Finance Accounts	Expenditure by other Departments	Total as per Administrative Accounts, Appendix B.
		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
1898-99	General Charges	1,87,408	—	5,704	514		—	—	22,590	6,171	2,22,387	—	2,22,387
	Line Maintenance	61,072	—	378	—	23,871	—	—	—	—	85,321	8,413	93,734
	Cable Maintenance	9,615	—	237	—	1,970	83,417	94,076	—	—	1,89,315	—	1,89,315
	Signalling	2,20,049	—	24,990	—	11,706	—	—	—	6,341	2 63,086	—	2,63,086
	TOTAL	4,78,144	—	31,309	514	37,547	83,417	94,076	22,590	12,512	7,60,109	8,413	7,68,522
1899-1900	General Charges	1,81,589	—	6,073	2,114	..	—	—	34,888	5,978	2,30,662	—	2,30,662
	Line Maintenance	62,603	—	790	—	27,012	—	—	—	—	90,405	8,254	98,659
	Cable Maintenance	13,430	—	191	—	1,270	1,05,337	1,10,996	—	—	2,31,224	—	2,31,224
	Signalling	2,32,406	—	33,675	—	10,708	—	—	—	6,168	2,82,957	—	2,82,957
	TOTAL	4,90,028	—	40,729	2,114	38,990	1,05,337	1,10,996	34,888	12,166	8,35,242	8,254	8,43,502
1900-1901	General Charges	1,52,930	—	6,813	1,730	1,713	—	—	31,783	5,963	2,00,932	—	2,00,931
	Line Maintenance	81,806	514	850	—	29,166	—	—	—	—	1,12,336	8,380	1,20,716
	Cable Maintenance	14,438	—	182	—	2,276	1,05,343	1,29,080	—	—	2,51,319	—	2,51,319
	Signalling	2,31,109	—	25,351	—	7,428	—	—	—	6,802	2,70,690	—	2,70,690
	TOTAL	4,80,283	514	33,196	1,730	40,583	1,05,343	1,29,080	31,783	12,765	8,35,277	8,380	8,43,657
1901-1902	General Charges	1,55,515	—	4,657	1,970	1 632	—	—	27,108	11,289	2,02,171	—	2,02,171
	Line Maintenance	80,507	—	818	—	36,193	—	—	—	—	1,17,518	8,333	1,25,851
	Cable Maintenance	11,178	—	113	—	2,514	1,04,805	1,18,892	—	—	2,37,502	—	2,37,502
	Signalling	2,46,048	—	30,851	—	10,540	—	—	—	6,690	2,94,129	—	2,94,129
	TOTAL	4,93,248	—	36,439	1,970	50,8-9	1,04,805	1,18,892	27,108	17,979	8,51,320	8,333	8,59,653
1902-1903	General Charges	1,56,381	—	11,822	4,489	1,807	—	—	28,348	10,049	2,12,898	—	2,12 898
	Line Maintenance	81,203	—	1,716	—	41,387	—	—	—	—	1,24,306	7,792	1,32,098
	Cable Maintenance	16,361	—	237	—	8,391	82,637	1,31,755	—	—	2,39,381	—	2,39,381
	Signalling	2,59,205	—	35,672	—	11,811	—	—	—	6,729	3,13,417	—	3,13,417
	TOTAL	5,13,150	—	49,447	4,489	63,398	82,637	1,31,755	28,348	16,778	8,90,002	7,792	8,97,794

NOTE.—The total cost of up-keep of the cable steamer *Patrick Stewart*, including the pay of her officers and crew, is shown under "Cable Steamer"
The pay of the Cable Conservancy Establishment, including temporary establishment and cost of provisions, is shown under "Repairs to Cables"

APPENDIX C.

JOINT PURSE.

Table A.—Division of Receipts for past Five Years.

Year.	Indian Messages: Number of Words.	Indian Messages: Total Net Value (£ s. d.)	Indian Messages: Proportion for Eastern Company (£ s d)	Indian Messages: Proportion for Indo-European Company (£ s d.)	Indian Messages: Proportion for Indo European Department (£ s d)	Indian Messages: Proportion for Eastern and South African Company (£ s d)	Trans-Indian Messages: Number of Words	Trans-Indian Messages: Total Net Value (£ s d)	Trans-Indian Messages: Proportion for Eastern Company (£ s d)	Trans-Indian Messages: Proportion for Indo-European Company (£ s d)	Trans-Indian Messages: Proportion for Indo European Department (£ s d)	Trans-Indian Messages: Proportion for Eastern and South African Company (£ s d)	Totals: Number of Words	Totals: Total Net Value (£ s d)	Totals: *Proportion for Eastern Company (£ s d)	Totals: *Proportion for Indo-European Company (£ s. d)	Totals: *Proportion for Indo-European Department (£ s d)	Totals: *Proportion for Eastern and South African Company (£ s. d.)
1898-99	2,377,812½	364,471 4 2	218,026 13 4	80,621 0 9	65,823 10 1	—	4,208,273	527,969 7 9	425,173 14 11	63,514 14 5	39,280 18 5	—	6,586,085½	892,440 11 11	543,200 8 3	144,135 15 2	105,104 8 6	—
1899-1900	2,427,215¾	365,356 15 2	218,761 3 4	80,715 12 2	65,879 19 8	—	4,839,343	615,226 13 4	495,028 1 11	74,210 14 0	45,987 17 5	—	7,266,558¾	980,583 8 6	713,789 5 3	154,926 6 2	111,867 17 1	—
1900-1901	2,599,664½	391,569 5 9	234,236 15 2	86,615 2 4	70,717 8 3	—	5,972,467	721,822 17 7	581,283 19 6	86,835 5 10	53,703 12 3	—	8,572,131¼	1,113,392 3 4	815,520 14 8	173,450 8 2	124,421 0 6	—
1901-1902	2,754,477¾	449,345 8 7	266,608 7 2	97,928 7 5	80,000 3 7	4,808 10 5	5,529,278	688,084 4 2	548,573 2 1	81,886 6 2	50,664 18 0	6,954 17 11	8,283,755¾	1,137,429 12 9	815,186 9 3	179,814 13 7	130,665 1 7	11,763 8 4
1902-1903	3,549,436½	355,510 4 6	208,199 19 6	75,830 5 0	61,894 5 9	9,385 14 3	5,282,170¾	677,937 8 3	532,445 14 7	79,385 9 2	49,149 17 1	6,956 7 5	8,831,607¼	1,033,447 12 9	740,845 14 1	155,215 14 2	111,044 2 10	26,342 1 8

* The sums shown in these columns represent the gross receipts of the Cis-Indian Joint Purse. These *receipts* are, however, subject to reductions on account of payments to the Eastern Extension Company on account of Australasian Traffic, and, for the year 1902-3, to payments to the Indo-European Telegraph Company in respect of that Company's guarantee to Germany on Indian Traffic, and to the Eastern Extension Company on account of Straits Settlements and Java Traffic. *See* Appendix B.

Table B.—Division of Traffic as actually carried for past Five Years.

Year	Indian Messages: Total Net Value (£ s d.)	Indian Messages: Proportion credited by Eastern Company (£ s. d.)	Indian Messages: Proportion credited by Indo-European Company (£ s. d)	Indian Messages: Proportion credited by Indo-European Department (£ s. d)	Indian Messages: Proportion credited by Eastern and South African Company (£ s d.)	Trans-Indian Messages: Total Net Value (£ s d)	Trans-Indian Messages: Proportion credited by Eastern Company (£ s d)	Trans-Indian Messages: Proportion credited by Indo-European Company (£ s d)	Trans-Indian Messages: Proportion credited by Indo European Department (£ s d)	Trans-Indian Messages: Proportion credited by Eastern and South African Company (£ s d)	Totals: Total Net Value (£ s. d)	Totals: Proportion credited by Eastern Company (£ s d)	Totals: Proportion credited by Indo-European Company (£ s d)	Totals: Proportion credited by Indo-European Department (£ s d)	Totals: Proportion credited by Eastern and South African Company (£ s. d.)
1898-99	364,471 4 2	152,625 19 1	121,135 14 7	90,709 10 6	—	527,969 7 9	467,026 3 5	36,261 3 3	24,682 1 1	—	892,440 11 11	619,652 2 6	157,396 17 10	115,391 11 7	—
1899-1900	365,356 15 2	146,316 1 3	123,618 15 10	95,421 18 1	—	615,226 13 4	545,181 9 3	41,524 0 1	28,521 4 0	—	980,583 8 6	691,497 10 6	165,142 15 11	123,943 2 1	—
1900-1901	391,569 5 9	170,705 0 5	122,987 19 11	97,876 5 5	—	721,822 17 7	635,133 0 8	49,829 4 10	36,860 12 1	—	1,113,392 3 4	805,838 1 1	172,817 4 9	134,736 17 6	—
1901-1902	449,345 8 7	174,881 5 8	169,724 5 1	97,865 10 2	6,874 7 8	688,084 4 2	616,838 4 3	37,032 9 1	29,750 11 10	4,462 19 0	1,137,429 12 9	791,719 9 11	206,755 14	127,616 2 0	11,337 6 8
1902-1903	355,510 4 6	165,338 11 0	113,614 12 4	57,992 8 1	18,564 13 1	677,937 8 3	624,703 7 11	22,896 4 9	20,798 15 7	9,539 0 0	1,033,447 12 9	790,041 18 11	136,510 17 1	78,791 3 8	28,103 13 1

* Exclusive of the liability of the Indo-European Telegraph Department for interruptions in Turkey under Article X of Joint Purse Agreement, amounting to 41l 5s 11d = R619-7-0.

	£ s d
NOTE.—Paid into Joint Purse . .	78,791 3 8
Received from Joint Purse . .	111,044 2 10
Excess drawn out	32,252 19 2 = R4,83,794-6-0

APPENDIX C (1).

STATEMENT showing the WORKING of the AUSTRALASIAN MESSAGE FUND since its commencement.

YEAR.	PAID IN							DRAWN OUT.						Loss or gain to Department as compared with Traffic of 1889 which was 6,235*l*.
	CIS-INDIAN JOINT PURSE			Eastern Company for non J P Traffic	Eastern Extension Company	Half share of loss contributed by Australasian Colonies	Total	CIS-INDIAN JOINT PURSE			Eastern Company for non J P Traffic	Eastern Extension Company	Total.	
	Eastern Company	Indo-European Company	Indo-European Department					Eastern Company	Indo-European Company	Indo-European Department				
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1891-92 (11 months)	97,592	14,581	9,018	436	45,612	25,114	192,353	54,601	8,158	5,045	346	124,202	192,353	—670
1892-93	108,168	16,159	9,993	515	54,918	23,905	213,058	60,651	9,060	5,603	385	137,959	213,658	—632
1893-94	121,842	18,201	11,257	854	76,898	4,805	233,857	66,385	9,917	6,133	421	151,001	233,857	—102
1894-95	126,132	18,842	11,653	964	76,962	2,085	236,638	67,174	10,035	6,206	426	152,797	236,638	—29
1895-96	188,591	28,542	17,782	1,403	107,381	—422	343,277	97,144	14,702	9,159	618	221,054	343,277	2,924
1896-97	230,041	34,365	21,253	1,732	128,673	—	416,064	118,107	17,643	10,912	749	268,653	416,064	4,677
1897-98	199,209	29,805	18,507	1,920	112,089	—	361,590	102,357	15,375	9,528	651	233,479	361,590	3,293
1898-99	181,986	27,186	16,814	2,465	103,990	—	332,441	94,369	14,098	8,719	598	214,657	332,441	2,484
1899-1900	221,511	33,219	20,589	6,654	129,289	—	411,262	110,040	17,490	10,840	740	265,552	411,262	4,605
1900-1901	225,885	33,744	20,869	1,151	83,971	—	365,620	112,945	10,872	10,436	85	225,282	365,620	4,201
				Eastern and South African Company							Eastern and South African Company			
1901-1902	218,684	32,642	20,[illegible]97	2,927	13,915	—	238,365	89,210	13,316	8,239	1,178	176,422	238,365	2,004
1902-1903	206,745	30,825	19,055	6,531	—39,801	—	223,435	08,124	10,157	6,289	2,168	136,697	223,435	54

APPENDIX D.

SUMMARY of CAPITAL and REVENUE ACCOUNT for the last FIVE YEARS.

YEAR.	CAPITAL ACCOUNT		REVENUE ACCOUNT										Net Profit or Loss	Dividend on Capital	REMARKS.
			RECEIPTS					EXPENDITURE							
	Capital Expenditure during year	Total Capital Expenditure to end of year	Net Traffic Earnings	Common Purse and Australasian Message Fund	Profit and Loss	Miscellaneous Revenue	Total Earnings	Persian Gulf Section	Persian Section.	Expenditure by other Departments	Total Expenditure				
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R		R	Per Cent. R	
1898-99	16,155	1,15,53,969	17,33,000	—2,76,764	—391	9,980	14,65,825	5,24,685	2,35,425	8,412	7,68,522		6,97,303	6 03	
1899-1900	—22,922	1,15,31,047	18,50,560	—3,26,581	—545	14,677	15,38,111	5,93,212	2,42,036	8,254	8,43,503		6,94,609	6 02	
1900-1901	44,154	1,15,75,201	20,32,128	—3,12,210	—323	32,780	17,52,375	5,96,889	2,38,388	8,380	8,43,657		9,08,718	7 85	
1901-1902	706,004	1,22,81,205	19,31,104	—1,34,321	—358	32,610	18,29,035	6,09,118	2,42,202	8,333	8,59,653		9,69,382	7 89	
1902-1903	8,097,744	1,30,93,949	12,02,172	2,72,205	—308	13,296	14,87,365	6,17,615	2,72,387	7,792	8,97,794		5,89,571	4 50	

APPENDIX E

STATEMENT showing the NUMBER of MESSAGES and WORDS FORWARDED during the year 1902-1903, compared with four previous years.

Year.	State		Commercial and Private				Press		Times		Total				Grand Total		Add or deduct Messages in transit	Total.
	Gulf		Gulf		Persia		Gulf		Gulf		Gulf		Persia					
	Messages	Words	Messages	Words	Messages	Words	Messages	Words	Messages	Words	Messages	Words	Messages	Words	Messages	Words	Words.	Words.
1898-99 . . .	3,941	99,966	140,907	1,707,723¼	1,568	14,238	1,006	43,388	170	41,693	146,024	1,982,770¼	1,568	12,238	147,592	1,997,008¼	—1,268	1,995,740¼
1899-1900 . .	4,332	117,603	145,436	1,895,295⅓	1,429	12,654	1,470	70,841	170	38,941	151,408	2,122,721⅓	1,429	12,654	152,837	2,135,375⅓	1,528	2,136,903⅓
1900-1901 . . .	4,716	144,120	162,349	2,0 5,447⅔	1,754	17,478	1,283	71,503	155	38,056	168,503	2,349,126⅔	1,754	17,478	170,257	2,366,604⅔	1,020⅓	2,367,625
1901-1902	4,086	140,271	153,666	2,051,545⅓	2,097	20,207	1,090	58,320	139*	22,863*	158,981	2,272,999⅓	2,097	20,207	161,078	2,293,206⅓	2,277⅓	2,295,483¾
1902-1903	2,807	100,073	171,681	2,204,928½	2,283	23,698½	1,479	102,799	*	*	175,967	2,407,800½	2,283	23,698½	178,250	2,431,499	5,199¾	2,436,698¾

NOTE.—Under the columns headed "Gulf" are shown messages and words accounted for in Gulf Traffic Accounts.
Under the columns headed "Persia" are shown messages and words originating or terminating in Persia to or from Indo-European Company's line, which consequently do not appear in the Gulf Traffic Accounts.
* The "Times" agreement lapsed on 31st December 1901. From January 1902 messages to "Times," London, have been put under "Press" messages.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 a.m. on Thursday, the 10th March 1904, based on the India Daily Weather Reports of the period.

Unsettled conditions have continued to prevail over Northern India during the week under review.

The burst of heavy rain which was reported at the close of last week extended into the present period and on the 4th more or less general rain was reported from the West Himalayas, the West Gangetic Plain, the North-West Dry Area and the Central India Plateau, the largest amounts registered having been 3·25" at Cherat, 2·34" at Roorkee, 2·33" at Lahore, 2·07" at Chakrata and over one inch at Umballa, Ludhiana, Sialkot, Rawalpindi, Dehra Dun, Simla, Peshawar, Khushab and Dera Ismail Khan. On the following day the rainfall decreased both in amount and extent, though it continued moderately heavy on and near the North-West Himalayas. On the 6th the weather was fair over the greater part of the country but thundershowers were reported from Bengal, Orissa and Assam, and rain from a fresh storm had commenced in Sind. On the 7th the storm which lay off the Sind coast on the preceding day had reached the South Punjab and a fresh burst of rain, which continued during the 8th and 9th, occurred over North-West India. The largest amounts registered on these three days were as follows —on the 7th 0·68" at Dera Ismail Khan, on the 8th 4·00" at Cherat, 1·83" at Srinagar, 1·70" at Chakrata and Peshawar, 1·46" at Simla, 1·19" at Khushab and 1·11" at Murree, and on the 9th 1·56" at Chakrata, 1·10" at Lahore and 0·95" at Dehra and Sialkot. On the 10th the weather cleared in the north-west, but over North-East India both on the 9th and 10th the weather was disturbed with thunderstorms and nor'westers, and over one inch of rain in 24 hours was reported from Chittagong, Calcutta, Jessore, Dibrugarh, Burdwan, Ranchi and Hazaribagh during these two days.

At the close of the week the barometer was again falling in the north-west and there were signs of further unsettled weather in that region.

The rainfall table shows that the weather was actually or practically rainless during the week over the Peninsula and Burma, but that over nearly the whole of Northern India effective rain was received, the average actual fall ranging from about 3·38" in the West Himalayas to 0·20" in the Rajkot sub-division, to 0·22" in the Indore sub-division and to 0·23" in the Bahraich and Patna sub-divisions In nearly all the divisions and sub-divisions which received rain, the fall was largely in excess of the normal.

The seasonal rainfall is in excess in the Calcutta, Burdwan, Lahore, Ranchi, Jubbulpore and Calicut sub-divisions, and in the West Himalayas, North-West Dry Area, Baluchistan, Central India, Gujarat, South India and East Coast (South) division

Rainfall division with representative station.	Rainfall sub-division named after representative station.	Rainfall data for week ending on 10th March 1904.			Rainfall data from 4th December 1903 to 10th March 1904.			Seasonal percentage variation	
		Average actual rainfall.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	This week.	Last week.
		Inches.	Inch.	Inches	Inches.	Inches.			
1. Burma Coast (Rangoon)	...	0	0.15	−0.15	0.73	1.30	−0.57	−44	−37
2. Burma Wet (Bhamo)	...	0	0.11	−0.11	0.17	1.03	−0.86	−83	−82
3. Burma Dry (Mandalay)	.	0	0.03	−0.03	0.01	0.59	−0.58	−98	−98
4. Delta of Bengal	Narayanganj	0.60	0.64	−0.04	3.12	3.16	−0.04	−1	0
	Calcutta	1.02	0.23	+0.79	2.46	1.87	+0.59	+32	−12
5. Brahmaputra Valley (Sibsagar)	...	0.61	0.52	+0.09	3.83	3.31	+0.52	+16	+15
6. Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya, East.	Dinajpur	0	0.15	−0.15	1.37	1.44	−0.07	−5	+6
	Darbhanga	0	0.11	−0.11	0.13	1.45	−1.32	−91	−90
	Bahraich	0.23	0.17	+0.06	0.74	2.44	−1.70	−70	−78
7. Indo-Gangetic Plain, East	Burdwan	1.69	0.33	+1.36	2.33	1.76	+0.57	+32	−55
	Patna	0.23	0.12	+0.11	1.00	1.47	−0.47	−32	−43
8. Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya, West	Simla	3.47	0.64	+2.83	9.34	8.69	+0.65	+7	−27
	Ludhiana	3.28	0.29	+2.99	6.29	5.10	+1.19	+23	−37
9. Indo-Gangetic Plain, West	Cawnpore	0.31	0.10	+0.21	0.85	1.87	−1.02	−55	−69
	Lahore	2.54	0.19	+2.35	3.96	2.80	+1.16	+41	−46
10. N.-W. Dry Area (Bikaner)	...	1.97	0.20	+1.77	4.39	2.02	+2.37	+117	+33
11. Baluchistan (Quetta)	...	1.02	0.35	+0.67	5.70	4.98	+0.72	+14	+1
12. East Coast, North	Waltair	0.01	0.07	−0.06	0.10	1.37	−1.27	−93	−93
	Cuttack	0.52	0.38	+0.14	1.25	1.96	−0.71	−36	−54
13. East Satpuras	Ranchi	1.79	0.38	+1.41	2.72	1.87	+0.85	+45	−38
	Raipur	0.24	0.28	−0.04	0.65	1.34	−0.69	−51	−61
	Jubbulpore	0.38	0.09	+0.29	2.91	1.68	+1.23	+73	+59
14. Central India Plateau	Jhansi	0.62	0.11	+0.51	2.54	1.84	+0.70	+38	+11
	Jaipur	0.38	0.10	+0.28	1.49	1.07	+0.42	+39	+14
	Indore	0.22	0.04	+0.18	1.34	0.70	+0.64	+91	+70
15. West Coast	Calicut	0.31	0.26	+0.05	4.03	3.66	+0.37	+10	+9
	Bombay	0.01	0	+0.01	0.01	0.20	−0.19	−95	−100
16. Gujarat	Ahmedabad	0.24	0.03	+0.21	0.94	0.25	+0.69	+270	+218
	Rajkot	0.20	0.03	+0.17	0.83	0.25	+0.58	+232	+186
17. West Satpuras (Akola)	...	0.01	0.09	−0.08	0.87	1.08	−0.21	−19	−13
18. Deccan	Bellary	0.12	0.06	+0.06	0.59	0.56	+0.03	+5	−6
	Bijapur	0	0.07	−0.07	0.04	0.54	−0.50	−93	−91
	Hyderabad	0	0.22	−0.22	0.04	0.56	−0.52	−93	−88
19. South India	Mysore	0.04	0.06	−0.02	0.52	0.40	+0.12	+30	+41
	Madura	0	0.14	−0.14	5.27	3.65	+1.62	+44	+50
20. East Coast South (Madras)	...	0	0.12	−0.12	17.70	10.42	+7.28	+70	+72

W. L. DALLAS,
for Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India
and Director General of Indian Observatories.

J. WILSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA:
The 10th March 1904.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 5th March 1904.

Madras—The rainfall was practically *nil* during the week. Irrigation supplies are generally sufficient. Ploughing, sowing, and transplanting are in progress in parts The standing crops are generally fair Harvests continue with fair outturn. Pasture is scanty in parts of the Circars and the Deccan. Fodder is procurable The condition of cattle is good. The price of rice is stationary, prices of dry grains have risen in some districts

Bombay—There was slight rain during the week in parts of Sind, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Surat, Thana, and Khandesh and very slight in parts of the Panch Mahals, Broach, Colaba, Ahmednagar, Nasik, and Bijapur. The standing crops have been damaged by locusts in parts of Colaba, Ratnagiri, and Satara, by rats in parts of Satara and Bijapur, by blight in parts of Dharwar, by frost in parts of Ahmedabad, by hail in parts of Larkana and Hyderabad, and by recent rain in parts of Thar and Parkar, Ahmedabad, the Panch Mahals, Kaira, Broach, Wadhwan, and Baroda, and are generally in good condition elsewhere. Harvesting of autumn crops continues in parts of Dharwar and Canara, and threshing in parts of Nasik and Canara. Harvesting of spring crops has been completed in Poona and continues in parts of Gujarat, Ratnagiri, Khandesh, Nasik, Satara, Carnatic, and Rajkot Threshing continues in parts of Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona, and Satara Cotton is slightly damaged by blight in parts of Dharwar, by rats and disease in parts of Bijapur, and by rain in parts of Ahmedabad, the Panch Mahals, Kaira, Surat, Wadhwan, and Baroda, and is generally in good condition in parts of Larkana, Broach, and Bijapur Picking is completed in Khandesh and is in progress in parts of Gujarat, Poona, Satara, the Carnatic, and Wadhwan. The fodder supply is sufficient. Agricultural stock and water-supply are generally sufficient Prices have fallen in two districts, risen in four districts, and are stationary elsewhere

Bengal.—Light showers are reported from parts of Lower Bengal, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur. Rain is needed in Murshidabad and Bhagalpur Slight damage to the spring crops has been caused by locusts in Pabna and by rain in Palamau. Prospects are otherwise good Harvesting of spring crops, pressing of sugarcane, and transplantation of summer rice continue Sowing of early rice and jute has commenced in places The price of common rice has risen in eight districts, has fallen in one, and is stationary in the remainder

United Provinces.—Rain has fallen in all but five districts and was accompanied by slight falls of hail in Moradabad, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Shahjahanpur, Fatehpur, and the Bundelkhand districts Spring crops are maturing and are being harvested in places Fields are being prepared for extra crops and opium extracting continues The standing crops have been slightly damaged by hail, rain, and insects in nine districts Supplies are adequate, but fodder is reported to be scarce in Budaun and Gorakhpur Prices continue stationary.

Punjab.—There was good rain all over the province during the week The price of wheat is rising in Umballa and Mianwâli, and falling in Jullundur, Amritsar, Shahpur, Rawalpindi, and Mooltan. The prices of other food grains are fluctuating Pressing of sugarcane continues in Amritsar and Sialkot. Sowings of extra spring crops are going on in Delhi, Umballa, Ferozepore, Shahpur, Jullundur, Lahore, and Mooltan Ploughings and sowings of sugarcane and cotton are in progress in some districts. The condition of the standing crops is reported good to fair in all districts, except Delhi where the crops are said to be below average The recent rains have much benefited the standing crops The outturn of sugarcane is reported to be average in Sialkot. Crops have been slightly damaged by excessive rain in lowlying lands in parts of the Hissar, Lahore, and Amritsar districts Hail fell in Delhi and Amritsar but did no damage. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder is said to be sufficient in all districts except in Delhi and parts of Rawalpindi.

North-West Frontier Province.—Unusually heavy rain varying from half an inch to over four inches has fallen in all districts, which though beneficial for upland dry crops has it is feared caused much damage to lowlying crops. Stocks of food-grains and fodder are ample. Prices are falling.

Burma.—Slight rain fell in Mergui and Myitkyina in Upper Burma during the week Plucking of the later cotton in Thayetmyo is in progress. Sowing of dry weather paddy conti-

nues and the pulse and miscellaneous crops are being harvested. Hill side clearings have commenced. The price of paddy has fallen in Rangoon, Pegu, Tharrawaddy, Maubin, Bassein and Mandalay, and has risen in Henzada and Myitkyina.

Central Provinces.—Light to moderately heavy rain has fallen generally throughout the provinces, the falls being generally heaviest in the northern districts and the Nerbudda Valley. The damage from rain has generally been slight but high winds and hail storms swept over several districts. In most cases the damage has been confined to small groups of villages but it is reported to be great in the Hoshangabad and Sohagpur tahsils of Hoshangabad. In some cases the damage has not yet been ascertained. The abnormal rain and wind will cause more general damage if it continues. The recent rain has, however, done some good to late sown crops in the Saugor, Chanda, and Jubbulpore districts. The harvesting of spring crops is in progress but is retarded by rain in some districts. The prospects are generally favourable. Prices have risen in Narsinghpur and in the northern districts.

Assam.—There was slight rain in the Surma Valley, Upper Assam, Nowgong, the Naga Hills, and Manipur during the week. Rain is wanted for tea in Kamrup. Tea pruning, sugarcane pressing, ploughing for rice and jute, and gathering of mustard are in progress. The outturn of mustard and sugarcane is fair to good. Sowing of early rice has commenced in Cachar and in the Naga Hills. Fodder is insufficient in parts of Sylhet and in the hills. Water is insufficient in the hills. Prices—common rice—Silchar 19, Sylhet 18, Tezpur 17, Dhubri, Gauhati, and Nowgong 16, Sibsagar 14, and Dibrugarh 12 seers per rupee.

Mysore.—Prices are generally steady. The standing crops are in good condition. Gram, wheat, and sugarcane have been harvested in some parts. The prospects of the season are good. Cattle are healthy except in parts of Chitaldroog. Water and fodder are available.

Coorg.—Rainfall—seven cents. Prices of food grains are normal. Water and fodder are sufficient.

Hyderabad.—Rainfall—three cents. The spring harvest is in progress. Late rice is being weeded. The standing crop is in good condition. Lands are being prepared for autumn sowings. Prices—wheat 12, rice 11¼, and jowar 31¼ seers per halli rupee.

Rajputana.—There was rain in parts during the week. Agricultural operations are generally satisfactory. The condition of the standing crops and of cattle is generally good. Damage has, however, been caused by rain and hail storms in parts and there has been serious damage to the opium crop in Kotah. Fodder is ample. Prices are favourable.

Central India.—Rainfall was general during the week in Bhopal, Baghelkhand, Bundelkhand, Malwa, and Bhopawar and partial in Gwalior and Indore. Agricultural operations are in progress. Crops are good in Gwalior, Baghelkhand, Bundelkhand, and Bhopawar, fair in Indore, Bhopal, and Malwa, but have been slightly damaged by hail and rain in all agencies except Gwalior. Agricultural stock and pasturage are generally good. Prices are normal in Gwalior, Indore, and Baghelkhand, are rising in Bhopal and are steady elsewhere. Opium is good in Gwalior and fair in Indore, Bhopal, Malwa, and Bhopawar.

Kashmir.—The weather was generally rainy during the week. Snow fell on one day. Prices are stationary.

Jammu.—There was heavy rain accompanied with hail during the week. Prices are fluctuating. Wheat sells from 14 to 26, and maize 25 to 30 seers per rupee. The condition of the standing crops is fair. Fodder is sufficient. Crops have been injured in some villages by hail.

Nepal.—There was no rain during the week. The weather has been bright and cold. The price of rice is 6 seers for the rupee.

J. WILSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Calcutta, the 3rd March, 1904.

The following statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 5th March 1904 is published for general information:—

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Northern.	Bombay City	B, B & C. I. & G. I. P.	1,082	964
		Dholera Port		...	...
		Ahmedabad City	B., B & C. I.	55	33
		Gogha Port		12	2
		Ahmedabad District	" " & B. G. J. P.	46	42
		Broach Port	B., B & C. I.	1	1
		Broach District	" "	93	57
		Panch Mahals District	" "	64	53
		Mahikantha State	" "	70	37
		Kaira District	" "	1,368	895
		Palanpur State	" "	25	22
		Rewakantha State	" "	159	96
		Bulsar Port	" "	8	8
		Surat Town and Port	" "	8	8
		Surat District	" "	115	81
		Jhara Port		...	...
		Bandra Port	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Utan "		...	...
		Vesava Port		...	...
		Kelva "		...	...
		Trombay "		...	...
		Tarapur "	B., B & C. I.	...	...
		Manori "		...	...
		Mahim "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Dhanu "		...	...
		Bhiwndi "		...	...
		Agashi "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Shirgaon "	" "	...	...
		Bassein "	" "	1	1
		Kalyan "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Thana "	"	9	7
		Umbergaon Port		...	...
		Kon "		...	...
		Thana District	G. I. P & B., B. & C. I.	10	9
	Central.	Ahmednagar District	Dhond and Manmad (G. I. P.)	403	311
		Khandesh "	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	954	645
		Nasik "	G. I. P. & N. G.	830	586
		Poona City	S. M. & G. I. P.	87	78
		Poona District	" "	168	150
		Satara "	S. M.	238	171
		Sholapur Town	G. I. P.	69	70
		Sholapur District	" S. M. & Barsi	501	377
	Southern.	Alibag Port		6	6
		Panvel "		3	1
		Eshoi "		...	...
		Roha "		...	...
		Revdanda "		4	4
		Kolaba District	G. I. P.	76	56
		Ratnagiri Port		...	...
		Vizadrug "		...	...
		Harnai "		14	4
		Rajapur "		...	...
		Vengurla "		...	...
		Jaitapur "		..	...
		Dabhal "		...	...
		Joigad "		...	...
		Deogad "		...	...
		Ratnagiri District		...	...
		Belgaum "	S. M.	295	238
		Hubli Town	"	4	4
		Dharwar District	"	468	340
		Karwar Port		...	...
		Akola Port		...	...
		Kumta Port		...	...
		Kanara District	S. M.	4	3
		Savantvadi State		...	...
		Bijapur District	S. M. & G. I. P.	814	692
	Sind.	Karachi Town and Port	N. W.	111	81
		Karachi District	"	10	8
		Hyderabad Town	N. W. & J. B.	9	8
		Hyderabad District	" "	13	10
		Thar and Parkar District	J. B.	...	...
		Larkhana "	N. W.	...	...
		Sukkur District	"	...	...
		Khairpur State	"	...	...
	Political charges.	Akalkot State		...	...
		Aundh "		21	21
		Tuna Port		...	...
		Mandvi "		9	9
		Mundra "		1	

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Political charges.	Cutch State		101	79
		Cambay State	B. B. & C. I.	27	13
		Savanur „		14	10
		Bhor „		...	...
		Porbandar Port	B. G. J. P.	...	...
		Jamnagar Town and Port		32	32
		Bhavnagar Town and Port	B. G. J. P.	...	...
		Mongrol Port		...	...
		Jodia „		...	...
		Jafrabad „		...	...
		Verawal Port		5	3
		Vawania „		...	...
		Kathiawar State	B., B & C. I., Morvi & B. G. J. P.	525	344
		Kolhapur Town	S. M.	67	61
		Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country	„	492	308
		Sachin State	B, B. & C. I.	...	...
		Dharampur State		...	...
		Srivardhan Port		...	...
		Murud „		...	...
		Barimandla „		...	..
		Nandgaon „		...	...
		Janjira „		...	...
		Janjira State		...	...
		Velan Port		...	...
		Billimora „	B, B. & C. I.	...	...
		Baroda City	„ „	85	63
		Baroda State	„ „	540	376
		Jath „		...	...
		Bijapur „		5	6
		Surat „		4	2
		Aden		...	...
			Total	10,135	7,487
Madras Presidency.	...	Salem Town	Madras		...
		Salem District	„	(d)71	(d)55
		Bellary Cantonment	S. M.	...	...
		Bellary Town	„	10	6
		Bellary District	S. M. & Madras	(b)336	(b)289
		Coimbatore Town	Madras	8	3
		Coimbatore District	Madras, S. I. & Nilgiri	(c)117	(c)92
		Nilgiris „	Madras	4	4
		North Arcot „	S. I. & Madras	(e)114	(e)83
		South Arcot District	S. I. & Madras	...	...
		Cuddalore Port	„	...	...
		Tinnevelly District	S. I.	...	...
		Malabar „	Madras	...	...
		Cuddapah „	S. I. & Madras	53	45
		Mangalore Port		12	11
		Ermela „		..	..
		South Canara District		(f)4	(f)3
		Madras City	Madras & S. I.	...	...
		Chingleput District	S. I. & Madras	...	...
		Kurnool „	S. M. & Madras	11	9
		Godaveri „	Morvi & Madras	...	...
		Tanjore „	S. I.	...	...
		Anantapur „	Madras & S. M.	(a)73	(a)72
		Madura „		...	...
		Cochin State		(g)2	(g)2
			Total	815	674
Bengal		Calcutta	E. I., E. B. S. & B. N.	204	174
	Presidency	Nadia District	E. B. S. & B. C. & R. K.	...	...
		24-Parganas District		3	3
		Khulna District		..	...
	Burdwan	Howrah Town	„ B. N. & H. A.	1	1
		Howrah District	„ B. N. & H. A.	...	...
		Burdwan District		...	...
		Birbhum District		...	...
	Patna	Champaran District		...	...
		Chapra Town	B. & N. W.	...	...
		Saran District	„	682	596
		Gaya Town	E. I.	236	236
		Gaya District	„	106	70
		Muzaffarpur District	B. & N. W.	247	223
		Darbhanga Town	„	132	99
		Darbhanga District	E. I.	15	13
		Shahabad „	„	615	493
		Patna City	„	31	31
		Patna District	„	1,685	1,210
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr Town	„	50	41
		Monghyr District	„	126	123
		Bhagalpur Town	„	169	158
		Bhagalpur District	„	4	1
	Chota Nagpur.	Sonthal Parganas District	„	...	...
		Palamau District	„	...	...
		Hazaribagh „	„	15	7
			Total	4,321	3,479

(a) Including 3 imported cases and 1 death.
(b) „ 14 „ cases „ 15 deaths.
(c) „ 7 „ „ „ 4 „
(d) „ 12 „ „ „ 5 „
(e) Including 7 imported cases and 5 deaths.
(f) Imported.
(g) Including 1 imported case and 1 death.

Presidency or Province	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
United Provinces.	Allahabad	Allahabad City	E. I.	392	391
		Allahabad District	"	910	87
		Cawnpore City	E. I., O. & R., B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	43	37
		Cawnpore District	" " " "	114	109
		Fatehpur "	E. I.	137	118
		Banda "	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	...	...
		Jhansi City	G. I. P.	...	...
		Jhansi District	"	73	66
		Hamirpur "	"	...	...
		Jalaun "		72	37
	Benares	Benares Cantonment	B. & N. W. & O. & R.	..	...
		Benares City	"	47	33
		Benares District	B. & N. W. & E. I.	11	11
		Ballia "	B. & N. W.	879	889
		Jaunpur City	O. & R.	...	...
		Jaunpur District	"	161	161
		Ghazipur "	E. I. & B. & N. W.	323	296
		Mirzapur City	E. I.		..
		Mirzapur District	"	100	69
	Fyzabad	Bahraich District		92	70
		Gonda "	B. & N. W.	77	72
		Partabgarh "	O. & R.	103	101
		Sultanpur "		20	21
		Ajodhia	O. & R.	.	..
		Fyzabad City	"	12	12
		Fyzabad District		231	199
		Bara Banki Town	B. & N. W. & O. & R.		...
		Bara Banki District	" "	580	579
	Gorakhpur	Azamgarh City	B. & N. W. & O. & R.	..	
		Azamgarh District	" "	1,260	1,205
		Gorakhpur City	B. & N. W.	114	114
		Gorakhpur District	"	265	216
		Basti "	"	181	152
	Meerut	Meerut City	N. W.	48	32
		Meerut Cantonment	"	...	...
		Meerut District	" O. & R. & E. I.	42	30
		Muzaffarnagar City	"	...	...
		Muzaffarnagar District	"	69	69
		Aligarh "	E. I.	...	..
		Saharanpur "	O. & R. & N. W.	148	104
		Hardwar Union	O. & R.	...	...
		Roorkee Town	"	...	...
		Bulandshahr District		...	...
		Dehra Dun "	B. & N. W. & O. & R.	.	...
	Lucknow	Unao District	O. & R.	210	208
		Lucknow City	O. & R., B. & N. W. & R. K.	241	213
		Lucknow District	" "	222	222
		Hardoi "	O. & R.	52	61
		Rae Bareli "	"	81	81
		Sitapur "	R. K.	200	180
		Kheri "		49	29
	Agra	Etawah City	E. I.	...	...
		Etawah District	"	49	49
		Fatehgarh	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Farrukhabad Town	" "	227	227
		Farrukhabad District	" "	172	1_S
		Mainpuri "		96	93
		Agra City	B., B. & C. I., G. I. P. & E. I.	...	...
		Agra District	" " "	46	39
		Etah		...	...
		Muttra District		31	31
		Muttra City		34	34
	Rohilkhand	Bareilly City	R. & K.	...	...
		Bareilly District	R. & K.	..	...
		Shahjahanpur "	" & O. & R.	4	5
		Shahjahanpur City		. .	...
		Bijnor District		.	...
	Kumaun	Naini Tal	R. & K.	..	...
		Garhwal District		...	...
			Total	8,223	6,910
Punjab	Jullundur	Jullundur District	N. W.	425	344
		Hoshiarpur "		.	...
		Ferozepur "	N. W. & B., B. & C. I.	239	171
		Kangra "		...	...
	Lahore	Amritsar City	N. W.	...	..
		Amritsar District	"	56	44
		Gurdaspur "	"	081	7?9
		Lahore "	"	337	333

Presidency or Province	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Punjab	Rawalpindi	Rawalpindi District	N. W.	7	7
		Gujrat "	"	315	183
		Gujranwala "	"	238	221
		Sialkot "	"	659	461
		Shahpur "	"	559	311
		Jhelum "	"	30	20
	Multan	Jhang "	"	23	18
		Multan "	"	...	...
		Montgomery "	"	...	...
		Mianwali "	"	...	...
	Delhi	Gurgaon "	B, B & C I.	17	12
		Delhi "	E. I, O. & R., B., B. & C. I., N. W. & S. P.	50	39
		Hissar "	B., B. & C. I.	60	44
		Karnal "	E I.	61	41
		Simla "		..	...
		Ludhiana "	N W	2,680	1,872
		Umballa "	N. W & E I.	...	...
		Rohtak "	S. P.	145	133
	...	Patiala City	Rajpura-Bhatinda (N W. Ry.)	..	...
		Patiala State	N. W, F. I., B., B. & C. I. & J. B.	142	142
		Kapurthala State	N W	104	125
		Kalsia "	E I	40	25
		Maler Kotla "	N. W.	179	112
		Jind "	N W. & B. B., & C I.	139	86
		Faridkot "		12	7
			Total	7,658	5,550
Central Provinces (including Berar).	Nerbudda	Nimar District	G I P & B, B & C. I.	62	34
		Hoshangabad Town		.	...
		Hoshangabad District	G I P	(f)121	(f)88
		Narsingpur Town	"	4	4
		Narsingpur District	"	169	114
		Chhindwara "		..	...
		Khandwa Town	B B. & C I & G. I. P.	42	40
	Nagpur	Betul District		1	2
		Nagpur City	B N. & G. I. P.	164	164
		Nagpur District	"	314	272
		Wardha Town		(a)2	(a)2
		Wardha District	G. I P.	(b)180	(b)167
		Chanda "		31	27
		Bhandara Town		74	75
		Bhandara District	B. N	(c)77	(c)73
		Balaghat "		(e)43	23
		Balaghat Town	E. I. & G I. P.	12	13
	Jubbulpur	Jubbulpore Town		.	...
		Jubbulpore District	E. I. & G. I. P.	(b)162	(b)105
		Damoh Town		...	...
		Damoh "	" "	...	...
		Saugor Cantonment		..	...
		Saugor Town	G. I. P. (I. M Sec.)	(f)86	(f)86
		Saugor District	" "	98	79
		Seoni "		...	...
		Mandla "		...	...
	Chhattisgarh.	Bilaspur "	B. N.	10	2
		Raipur "	B. N.	...	...
		Sambalpur "		..	...
	...	Akola "	G. I. P.	223	182
		Buldana "	"	76	50
		Wun "		3	3
		Basim "		23	16
		Amraoti "	G. I. P.	(f)393	(f)288
		Ellichpur "		152	131
		Yeotmal "		.	...
			Total	2,522	2,040
Assam	Assam Valley	Dibrugarh Town (Lakhimpur District)	D. S.		
			Total		
Coorg	...	" " "			
			Total		
Mysore State.	...	Bangalore City	S. M. & Madras	57	46
		Bangalore Civil and Military Station	" "	70	52
		Bangalore District	" "	76	57
		Mysore City	S. M.	5	5
		Mysore District	" "	48	43
		Kolar "	Madras & S. M.	65	44
		Kolar Gold Fields	"	35	21
		Tumkur District	S. M.	15	11
		Shimoga "	"	84	50
		Chitaldrug "	"	24	17
		Kadur "	"	42	34
		Hassan "	"	7	8
			Total	528	388

(a) Imported.
(b) Including 5 imported cases and 3 deaths.
(c) " 5 " " 8 "
(e) Including 4 imported cases
(f) " 1 " case and 1 death.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Hyderabad State.	...	Aurangabad District	N. G. S.	(a) 348	(a) 301
		Bir "	G I P. & Barsi	236	164
		Hyderabad "	N. G S.	..	..
		Indur "	"	..	...
		Usmanabad "	G I. P & Barsi	214	193
		Lingsagur "	S. M	156	104
		Parbhani "	G. I. P.	59	40
		Raichur "		1	1
		Gulburga "	G. I. P. & N. G. S.	14	10
		Nander "	N. G S.	..	...
			Total	1,028	813
Central India.	...	Indore City	B., B. & C. I.	(b) 1	(b) ...
		Indore State	"	205	178
		Ujjain City	B., B. & C. I & G. I P.	.	.
		Gwalior City		33	26
		Gwalior State	"	129	103
		Dhar State		1	..
		Bhopal City	G.I. P.	62	62
		Pathari State			.
		Bhopal State	"	310	210
		Mhow Cantonment	B., B. & C I. (Rajputana Malwa)	.	...
		Nimach "		...	...
		Indore Residency		2	1
		Rutlam City	B, B & C I	(b) 11	(b) 5
		Rutlam State	"	1	...
		Dewas Town		41	37
		Dewas State		(b) 44	(b) 44
		Narsingarh State		...	.
		Tonk State (portion in Central India)		9	9
		Sehore "	G. I. P.	...	1
		Sailana "		3	3
		Bagli "		..	...
		Jhabua "	B, B. & C. I.	...	...
		Jaora "	"	91	65
		Jaora Town	"		..
		Agar Military Station		.	...
		Manpur			..
		Sitamau State		5	12
			Total	948	756
Rajputana	...	Ajmer District	B, B. & C. I	...	
		Mewar State		314	299
		Partabgarh "		...	...
		Chitor (Udaipur State)		...	...
		Tonk State	B., B & C. I.	3	1
		Marwar "	"	.	...
		Jaipur "	"	20	21
		Kishengarh Town	"	...	...
		Bikanir State	J. B.	...	...
		Jhalawar "		1	3
		Sirohi "		...	.
		Shahpura "		49	46
		Alwar "		77	54
		Banswara "		...	...
		Bharatpur "		3	3
			Total	467	427
Kashmir	...	Hamirpur-Sidhan (Akhnur Tahsil)		...	...
		Jammu City		.	...
		Jammu Province	N. W	407	212
		Srinagar District		191	183
		Srinagar City		...	...
			Total	598	395
N.-W. F. Province.	...	Abbottabad Town		..	..
		Hazara District		...	...
		Peshawar		.	..
			Total		
Baluchistan.	...	Sonmiani			
		Hirok	N. W.		
		Sibi			
			Total		
			GRAND TOTAL	37,243	28,919

(a) Figures from 23rd to 29th February 1904.
(b) Figures for week ending 27th February 1904.
(c) Imported.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railways.	Average earnings per mile per week. During 1st-half of 1903.	Average earnings per mile per week. During official year 1902-03.	Results of working during 1st half of year. Mean mileage worked. 1903	Mean mileage worked. 1904	Total earnings for week ending 28th February 1903	Total earnings for week ending 27th February 1904	Earnings per mile open for week 1903.	Earnings per mile open for week 1904.	Total earnings from 1st January to 28th February 1903.	Total earnings from 1st January to 27th February 1904.	Increase.	Decrease.	Results of working for official year. Total earnings from 1st April to 28th February 1903	Total earnings from 1st April to 27th February 1904	Increase.	Decrease.
	R	R	Miles	Miles	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
State and Guaranteed Railways.																
Standard gauge.																
East Indian	709	671	1,962	1,971	15,56,049	14,61,000	793	741	1,20,39,251	1,19,88,000		51,251	6,15,15,247	6,34,47,000	19,31,753	..
Bengal Central	172	183	139	139	35 000	33,100	252	238	2,03,211	2,22,000	18,789	.	12,12,178	14,17,000	2,04,822	...
Bengal-Nagpur (incldg Raipur-Dhamtari 2' 6")	184	169	1,724	1,866	3,45,[illegible]	4,6[illegible],000	200	243	27,35,926	30,94,000	3,58,074	...	1,27,83,260	1,43,23,000	15,39,740	...
Great Indian Peninsula system	691	534	1,569	1,569	11,64,115	10,71,000	742	68[illegible]	1,02,05,849	84,68,000	.	17,37,849	3,90,58,203	4,04,01,000	13,42,797	.
Indian Midland (incldg Bhopal-Itársi)	227	217	916	924	1,50,07[illegible]	1,74,000	203	188	19,22,895	14,94,000		4,28,895	91,19,702	77,66,000	.	13,53,702
Bezwada extn. (East Coast State)	320	283	21	21	10,502	5,700	503	271	65,297	42,200	.	23,097	2,81,312	2,51,000	.	30,312
North Western (incldg Nowshera-Dargai 2' 6")	283	255	3,158	3,267	8,49,517	10,50,000	269	321	68,74,873	77,73,000	8,98,127		3,81,75,071	4,67,47,000	85,71,929	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (incldg m. g.)	265	229	1,115	1,216	2,07,530	2,97,000	240	244	23,90,801	23,21,000	...	69,801	1,21,30,413	1,25,88,000	4,57,587	...
Eastern Bengal (incldg metre and 2' 6")	312	380	898	897	3,25,057	3,57,000	395	398	25,10,408	28,28,000	3,17,592	..	1,60,79,506	1,69,96,000	9,16,494	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	809	657	461	505	3,46,792	3,04,000	752	602	27,58,647	25,99,000	.	1,59,647	1,42,14,795	1,50,81,000	8,66,205	...
Madras	280	259	888	900	2,48,858	2,53,000	280	281	19,06,745	20,04,000	97,255	.	1,08,21,337	1,10,20,000	7,98,663	.
" North-East line	192	173	494	495	1,11,[illegible]77	1,15,000	226	232	7,64,426	8,23,000	58,574	..	40,15,184	41,02,000	86,816	..
Hardwar-Dehra	171	152	32	32	4,20[illegible]	5,100	133	159	33,922	35,000	1,078	...	2,24,404	2,34,000	9,596	...
Metre gauge.																
Rajputana-Malwa (incldg. Godhra-Rutlam-Nágdá 5' 6")	276	268	1,784	1,784	5,51,536	3,91,000	309	219	43,40,019	36,38,000	.	7,02,019	2,27,32,620	1,97,30,000	...	30,02,620
Pálanpur-Deesa	39	36	17	17	679	600	40	35	5,030	4,100	..	990	28,707	25,500	..	3,207
South Indian	209	191	1,124	1,124	2,14,806	2,09,000	191	186	18,19,555	17,33,000	.	86,555	98,72,949	1,10,13,000	11,40 051	.
Tinnevelly-Quilon (British section)	96	82	19	50	1,314	4,000	69	80	13,801	36,400	22,539	...	(a)61,071	1,79,000	1,17,929	...
Tanjore District Board	108	103	71	99	6,538	7,600	92	77	56,305	61,600	5,295	...	2,98,822	3,58,000	59,178	...
Southern Mahratta (incldg Gl.-M. Fron. sec.)	128	115	1,165	1,165	1,29,08[illegible]	1,51,000	111	130	10,25,918	11,00,000	74,082	...	63,62,222	66,03,000	2,40,778	...
Mysore section (Southern Mahrattá)	106	107	296	296	2[illegible],094	31,000	100	107	2,48,218	2,55,000	6,782	...	15,07,286	14,10,000	..	97,286
Bengal and N.-W. (incldg. Tirhoot sec.)	93	158	1,299	1,330	2,58,501	2,56,000	199	193	19,06,573	19,89,000	82,427	..	93,81,131	1,08,24,000	14,42,869	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	138	127	231	231	40,690	[illegible]2,400	170	140	2,53,060	2,59,000	5,940	...	12,95,710	13,01,000	5,290	...
Assam-Bengal	66	68	601	740	53,931	54,900	90	74	3,61,994	4,42,000	80,006	...	19,24,749	22,70,000	3,45,251	...
Burma	220	202	1,260	1,337	3,61,492	4 00,000	287	299	27,42,534	29,56,000	2,13,466	...	1,12,54,126	1,24,30,000	11,75,874	...
Brahmaputra-Sultanpur	64	79	59	59	3,704	5,300	64	90	33,064	42,900	9,836	...	2,22,968	2,43,000	20,032	...
Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British section)	94	78	124	124	10,517	10,500	87	85	89,000	1,03,000	14,000	.	4,53,896	5 35,000	81,104	...
Nilgiri	349	337	17	17	4,469	4,400	263	259	29,284	33,900	4,616	.	2,69,397	2,46,000	...	23,397
Special gauge. Jorhát	52	57	30	30	2,189	1,400	73	47	12,757	10,000	...	2,757	82,327	80,800	...	1,527

	All other Railways.																
Standard gauge.	Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	221	231	162	162	31,231	33,300	193	206	3,21,956	2,42,000	...	79,956	17,86,119	15,91,000	..	1,95,119
	Tarkessur	327	292	22	22	11,641	6,800	529	309	58,844	56,100		2,744	3,01,168	2,98,000	.	3,168
	South Behar	135	123	79	79	13,752	12,100	174	155	84,299	82,800	.	1,499	4,47,398	4,65,000	17,602	...
	Southern Punjab (Delhi Samasata)	103	85	425	425	45,757	34,900	108	82	3,96,553	2,62,000	..	1,34,553	17,56,184	17,98,000	41,816	...
	Rájpura-Bhatinda	182	149	107	107	19,800	15,300	185	143	1,46,990	1,23,000	..	23,990	7,94,698	8,04,000	69,302	..
	Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal	73	89	79	79	6,273	5,100	79	65	50,358	43,300	..	7,058	3,41,543	2,93,000	...	48,543
	The Nizam's Guaranteed State	286	261	334	334	1,10,690	84,700	331	254	8,07,123	6,09,000		1,98,123	40,74,551	36,26,000	.	4,48,551
	Tapti Valley	134	105	155	155	24,083	12,000	155	83	2,38,069	1,32,000		1,06,069	7,46,177	6,52,000	.	94,177
	Petlád Cambay	80	71	32	33	1,559	2,500	49	70	16,401	19,500	3,099		1,10,496	1,19,000	8,504	
	Nagda-Ujjain	86	82	34	34	3,298	3,300	97	97	23,032	19,900	.	3,132	1,33,086	1,04,000	.	29,086
	Bina-Goona-Barán	46	35	148	148	5,684	7,400	38	50	65,304	67,600	2,296		2,42,216	2,96,000	33,784	...
	Bhopal-Ujjain	89	92	114	114	12,242	8,800	107	77	95,244	75,000		20,244	5,05 813	3,86,000		1,19,813
	Kolar Gold-fields	392	404	10	10	3,181	3,700	318	370	30,571	38,500	7,929	..	1,92,542	1,96,000	3,458	...
Metre gauge.	Rohilkund and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	165	143	66	66	12,030	8,600	182	130	66,388	54,700	...	11,688	4,84,626	4,79,000	...	5,626
	Saganli-Raxaul	54	45	18	18	538	1,300	30	72	8,982	12,200	3,218		37,637	41,700	3,363	...
	Noakhali (Bengal)	30		.	35	.	1,000	...	29	.	8,900	8,900		...	(b)39,000	39,000	...
	Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jaganathganj	66	74	53	53	3,611	4,400	68	83	30,521	36,000	5,479		1,85,827	2,08,000	22,173	...
	Bengal-Dooars	122	143	36	36	12,014	5,100	334	142	41,437	33,300	.	8,137	2,48,279	2,89,000	40,721	...
	Bengal-Dooars Extensions	53	64	94	117	12,629	5,300	134	45	42,136	48,600	6,464		2,64,683	3,06,000	41,317	...
	Dibru-Sadiya	214	208	78	78	17,645	20,200	226	259	1,28,780	1,45,000	16,220	...	7,67,599	9,02,000	1,34,401	...
	Shoranur-Cochin	105	76	65	65	7,717	7,000	119	108	50,574	56,500	5,926	...	(c)1,85,419	3,30,000	1,44,581	...
	Ahmedabad-Parantij	58	58	55	55	3,195	3,000	58	55	25,270	26,600	1,330	...	1,53,399	1,39,000		14,399
	Ahmedabad-Dholka	36	...	25	34	134	1,600	5	47	(d)134	15,000	14,866	..	(a) 134	73,400	73,266	..
	The Gaekwar's Railway	69	63	122	135	7,922	8,000	65	59	00,043	61,600	...	4,443	3,54,336	3,70,000	15,664	...
	Kolhápur	80	83	29	29	1,662	3,200	57	110	16,984	23,000	6,016	...	1,16,065	1,19,000	2,935	...
	Yesvantpur-Mysore Fron. sec. (including M Nanjangud)	77	72	67	67	4,652	6,100	69	91	35,595	43,400	7,805	...	2,28,807	2,52,000	23,193	...
	Birur-Shimoga	33	32	30	38	1,259	1,500	33	39	10,269	12,400	2,131	..	58,543	58,100	...	443
	Hyderabad-Godávari Valley	131	108	392	392	45,657	40,300	116	103	3,38,056	3,06,000		32,056	20,20,118	19,43,000	..	77,118
	Bhavnagar Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar	110	82	334	334	44,003	38,900	132	117	2,80,931	3,09,000	28,069		12,63,547	14,72,000	2,08,453	...
	Jetalsar-Rajkot	73	60	46	40	4,020	4,000	87	87	25,327	32,400	7,073	...	1,29,260	1,60,000	30,740	...
	Jamnagar	51	45	54	54	2,058	2,800	38	52	15,191	21,300	6,109		1,15,571	1,34,000	18,429	...
	Dhrángadrá	48	33	21	21	675	800	32	38	6,610	6,200	.	410	32,907	39,700	6,793	...
	Jodhpur-Bikaner	64	59	700	700	48,707	41,800	70	60	4,21,997	3,95,000	...	26,937	18,20,088	18,67,000	46,312	..
	Udaipur-Chitor	56	58	67	67	3,774	4,400	56	66	33,580	30,500	..	3,080	1,86,669	1,57,000	...	29,669
Special gauge.	Darjeeling-Himalayan	377	326	51	51	15,820	17,000	310	333	1,15,905	1,21,000	5,095	..	7,87,831	8,59,000	71,169	...
	Kalka-Simla	..	..	...	59	.	4,000	.	68		35,000	35,000	..		(e)67,000	67,000	...
	Cooch Behar	82	69	34	34	4,856	3,100	143	91	23,137	18,800		4,337	1,10,525	1,15,000	4,475	...
	The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	77	52	79	88	7,243	4,400	92	50	37,233	32,300	..	4,933	1,90,594	2,31,000	40,406	..
	Rajpipla	28	21	37	37	1,045	600	28	16	8,018	5,200	...	2,828	37,261	38,100	839	...
	Morvi	63	58	54	94	5,147	6,500	55	69	44,548	46,800	2,252	..	2,66,252	2,80,000	13,748	..
	Barsi	125	101	22	22	2,525	3,600	115	164	10,772	30,100	19,328	.	1,01,794	1,33,000	31,206	...
	TOTAL	119	106	4,378	4,527	5,59,738	4,79,200	128	106	42,19,172	37,37,500	..	4,81,672	2,15,80,362	2,17,89,300	2,08,938	
	GRAND TOTAL	281	256	25,852	26,732	76,83,507	76,27,800	297	285	6,15,68,655	6,00,92,600	..	14,76,055	30,69,58,955	32,40,10,600	1,70,51,645	...

(a) From 1st June 1902 to 28th February 1903. (b) From 15th May 1903 to 27th February 1904. (c) From 2nd June 1902 to 28th February 1903. (d) From 23rd to 28th February 1903. (e) From 9th November 1903 to 27th February 1904.

A. R. JACOBSON,
Offg. Under Secretary to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA the 10th March 1904.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Calcutta, the 5th March 1904.

Second General Memorandum on the Wheat Crop of the Season 1903-04.

The reports indicate a considerable addition to the area under wheat. Compared with last year, the percentages of increase are about 6 in Bengal, 8 in the North-West Frontier, 11 in the Panjab, 20 in the Central Provinces, 104 in Berar, 69 in Hyderabad, and 9 in the Bombay Presidency (43 in Sind alone). The acreage in the United Provinces is not yet reported, but it was estimated in December to be 10 per cent in excess of last year's area In the matter of outturn the reports are least favourable from the United Provinces, where the divisional estimates range from 75 to 90 per cent of the normal with the possibility of deterioration from rust induced by cloudy and unsettled weather. The Bengal crop is good, being estimated at 94 per cent of the normal, and the anxiety regarding the prospects of the crop in the Punjab and the North-West Frontier should have been allayed by the recent burst of rain over the whole of North-Western and Central India. The crop in the Central Provinces has suffered somewhat from want of rain, and 107 per cent is the revised estimate in lieu of the anticipated bumper crop. The injury from the same cause is believed to be greater in Berar which has reduced its estimate to 90 per cent The outturn in Hyderabad is expected to be 87 per cent as compared with 85 per cent last year, and a fairly good outturn is anticipated in Sind and Bombay, except in parts of north Gujarat and the east Deccan where moisture was deficient and the Karnatak, where the crop has suffered from rust.

The provincial reports are summarised below

In the Panjab the area under wheat is now estimated to be 7,899,500 acres against 7,789,300 acres in the first forecast and 7,111,700 acres finally returned last year. The winter rains began in the last week of December when fair to good rain was received in all except the south-western and south-eastern districts. Light rain fell in all districts except those of the Delhi Division, in the first week of January, and this was followed by a general fall in the middle of the month Very good reports of the standing crop have been received from all districts except Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, and Delhi, where unirrigated wheat has suffered from the failure of the winter rains Anxiety is felt over an increasing area owing to the absence of rain since the middle of January, and much depends on the rainfall of the next ten or fifteen days. (This was written on the 29th February, and since then there has been good rain over the whole of North-Western India)

In the North-West Frontier Province the area was estimated last November at about 792,000 acres, and it was stated that, if the winter rains fell before the middle of January, sowings would be considerably increased. Favourable rain fell in the last week of December and the first fortnight of January, with the result that the estimate made at the end of January last, shows 893,000 acres, or an increase of over 100,000 acres. The increase is mainly in unirrigated sowings The prospects of the crop are so far good on irrigated and fair on unirrigated lands, but more rain is required to bring the crop to maturity. (Abundant rain received since the 29th February when this was written)

In the United Provinces after the wheat crop was sown no rain fell till the middle of January, when more or less general rain was received, but in many districts the falls were local and too light to be of much use. The rain was followed by bright weather, and no damage from rust was apprehended at the time, but February, though rainless, has been exceptionally cloudy, and some of the reports just received from the selected zamindars indicate that the disease is now spreading in various parts of the provinces. White ants and drought are also reported to have caused some damage to the unirrigated crop in places. In the Benares, Gorakhpur and Fyzabad divisions the wheat crop is not at present estimated at more than 75 per cent of the normal. In Meerut and Rohilkhand an outturn of 80 per cent is expected, and in the remaining divisions of Agra, Allahabad and Lucknow of 90 per cent These estimates are made subject to the possibility of deterioration from rust if the weather continues cloudy. (Weather unsettled with some rain since the 26th February when this was written)

In Bengal the season has, on the whole, been favourable for this crop, as the soil had plenty of moisture during the sowing and also in the first part of the growing season, except in Bihar, where the crop has suffered somewhat from drought at the latter part of the season and the area planted this year is estimated at 1,501,200 acres, against 1,417,000 acres sown last year and the normal area of 1,499,000 acres.

According to the estimates of local officers, the outturn for the whole province works up to an 89 per cent crop, but considering that the failure of winter rice in many districts, specially in Bihar and Chota Nagpur, induced the cultivators to sow wheat in September

and early in October, the dry weather that has prevailed since December will not materially affect the normal outturn, and the general outturn may be raised to 94 per cent of a normal crop

In the Central Provinces the heavy and continuous rainfall during August and September interfered with the proper preparation of the land, and sowings were consequently delayed In the Berar districts conditions were more favourable Sowings, though late, were successfully made in a moist seed bed and germination was good Prospects looked very favourable, but the almost entire absence of winter showers prevented the realisation of the early promise of a bumper crop. The total area reported to be sown with wheat in the Central Provinces is 2,738,000 acres, which is 20 per cent larger than last year's area and slightly above the decennial average The estimate for Berar is 442,000 acres—104 per cent larger than last year's area, though 15 per cent less than the decennial average The crop, though put down under quite favourable circumstances, received very little rain after the sowings were completed, and hence suffered on light soils, but the loss has not been great. For the Central Provinces as a whole the yield works out to 107 per cent of a normal crop. In Berar the district estimates give 90 per cent of a normal crop owing to the damage caused by the absence of cold weather showers being somewhat greater than in the Central Provinces Taking both the Central Provinces and Berar together, the outturn works out to 104 per cent of normal

In the Bombay Presidency (including Sind) the total area in the British districts is estimated at about 1,700,000 acres up to 15th February, which is about 9 per cent over last year's area, but 12 per cent under the decennial average. In Sind alone, which accounts for 449,000 acres of this total, the area is 43 per cent greater than last year's area, though 3 per cent under the average Generally the acreage previous to the famine years is being slowly regained. Native States return 615,000 acres, which is 7 per cent over last year's area and 15 per cent in excess of the average The crop has suffered somewhat from deficient moisture in north Gujarat and east Deccan, and through rust in the Karnatak Elsewhere it is expected to yield a fairly good outturn

In the Nizam's Territory, including the *jagir* area, for which figures are being included this year for the first time, the total area sown with wheat during 1903-04 is 1,037,010 acres, which is 69 per cent in excess of the corrected area of the previous year, but the corresponding *jagir* areas for the previous year have not been reported in all cases, and returns have not been received from all *jagir* areas The area of the current year, excluding *jagirs*, of 805,000 acres is more than any year since the famine (1899-1900), and better than the scarcity year 1896-97, when the area was 772,990 acres. The estimated outturn of the current year's crop is 87 per cent of the normal, as against 85 per cent during the year previous In parts a full crop is expected, but in others, owing to heavy rains, the sowings had to be suspended, which has affected the estimated outturn.

J A. ROBERTSON,
Officiating Director General of Statistics.

J. WILSON,
Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No 59 R Stat, dated Calcutta, the 8th March 1904

PROGRESS IN THE INTRODUCTION OF, AND RESULTS OF WORKING, THE AUTOMATIC VACUUM BRAKE ON RAILWAYS IN INDIA DURING THE SIX MONTHS ENDED THE 30th JUNE 1903, TABLES NOS I AND II.

Read again—

Government of India letter No 62 R Stat., dated the 19th October 1891

Government of India letter No. 424 R. Stat, dated the 21st October 1896.

Government of India letter No 225 R Stat., dated the 19th June 1903.

ORDER —Ordered, that tables Nos I and II be forwarded, for information, to the Local Governments and Administrations, and to the officers noted in the margin

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the Punjab and Burma
The Honourable the Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces and Assam
The Honourable the Resident at Hyderabad
The Honourable the Resident in Mysore
The Honourable the Agents to the Governor General for Rajputana, Central India and Baluchistan
The Honourable the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, Lucknow and Assam
The Managers, North Western, Oudh and Rohilkhand and Eastern Bengal State Railways

Ordered, also, that copies be forwarded for information of His Majesty's Government.

Further that this order, with the tables, be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*

A. R JACOBSON,

Officiating Under Secretary to the Government of India

Documents accompanying

Tables Nos. I and II, showing the railways on which the automatic vacuum brake was in use, the number and proportion of rolling stock fitted with the brake, the progress made in fitting stock since the previous half-year, and the results of working the brake during the six months ended the 30th June 1903.

Enclosure to P. W. D. letter No 59 R. Stat. of 1904.

Progress in the introduction of, and results of working, the automatic vacuum brake on railways in India, during the six months ended the 30th June 1903, tables Nos. I and II.

TABLE No. I.

***Statement showing,** for the six months ended the 30th June 1903, the railways on which the automatic vacuum brake was in use, the mileage run by trains fitted with the brake, the number and proportion of rolling stock fitted, and the progress made in fitting stock since the previous half-year*

Railway (including lines worked)	Period	Locomotives			Coaching Vehicles (including all brake-vans)				Goods Vehicles (excluding brake-vans and cranes)				Number of miles run by trains fitted	Percentage of mileage run by trains fitted on total train mileage	Total number of instances in which the brake failed to act or caused delay in the working of trains	Number of miles run by trains fitted to each case of failure
		Fitted	Not fitted	Percentage of fitted on total.	Braked	Piped	Not fitted	Percentage of braked and piped on total	Braked	Piped	Not fitted	Percentage of braked and piped on total				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
5′ 6″ GAUGE																
East Indian (a)	Second-half, 1902	332	522	38 88	1,428	94	794	65 72	15	108	16 268	0 75	2,396,069	29 03	26	92,156
	First-half, 1903	358	512	41 15	1,431	95	790	65 89	15	108	16,276	0 75	2,562,361	30 36	20	122,017
Eastern Bengal	Second-half, 1902	94	35	72 87	426	46	76	86 13		15	2,360	0 63	436,294	38 28	10	43,629
	First-half, 1903	94	35	72 87	443	47	69	87 50		15	2,574	0 58	429,834	45 38	9	47,759
Bengal Central	Second-half, 1902	5	22	18 52		1	116	0·90			4[illegible]3					...
	First-half, 1903	5	22	18 52		3	116	2 88			494			..		...
Bengal-Nágpur	Second-half, 1902	81	112	41 97	557	51	280	68·47	2	10	6,088	0·20	649,940	31 84	11	59,085
	First-half, 1903	87	116	42 86	561	50	300	67 07	2	10	6,132	0 20	686,375	30 27	14	49,027
Oudh and Rohilkhand	Second-half, 1902	74	107	40·88	595	52	198	70 41	25	10	4,686	0·74	858,272	41 40	3	286,091
	First-half, 1903	82	105	43 85	647	56	146	82 80	25	10	5,077	0 68	806,133	36 50	12	67,178
North Western	Second-half, 1902	548	146	84 44	1,773	103	474	79 83	453	102	10,871	4 86	1,514,342	23 88	20	75,717
	First-half, 1903	579	121	82·71	1,851	101	412	82 92	491	104	10,867	5 19	1,538,845	21 61	8	192,356
Great Indian Peninsula	Second-half, 1902	383	394	49·29	1,414	50	769	65 56		118	10,381	1 12	2,601,225	39 21	23	113,097
	First-half, 1903	396	386	50·64	1,416	45	765	65 63		118	10,516	1·11	2,754,875	32 97	11	250,443
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	Second-half, 1902	129	54	70·49	491	11	116	81 23	1	58	4,842	1·20	738,924	55 21	13	56,840
	First-half, 1903	134	53	71 66	480	8	122	80 00	1	55	4,793	1·15	730,844	57 90	14	52,203
The Nizam's Guaranteed State	Second-half, 1902	...	58	..	53	6	130	31 22	...	...	1,006					
	First-half, 1903	...	58	...	55	5	129	31 75			1,006	..	...	...	...	...
Madras	Second-half, 1902	116	133	46·59	750	42	389	67 06	...	8	4,399	0·18	626,584	27·32	4	156,646
	First-half, 1903	114	135	45 78	753	44	377	67 88	...	7	4,477	0·13	644,944	27 73	4	161,236

TOTAL OF ALL RAILWAYS (5′ 6″ GAUGE)	Second-half, 1902	1,762	1,583	52 68	7,187	456	3,342	70 38	496	439	61,394	1 48	9,821,650	31·91	110	89,288
	First-half, 1903	1,849	1 543	54 51	7,637	454	3,226	71 49	534	427	62,212	1 52	10,154,211	29 98	92	110,372
3′ 3⅜″ GAUGE.																
Eastern Bengal	Second-half, 1902	59	51	53 64	256	47	204	66 39		2	2,936	0 07	189,520	19 86	26	7,289
	First-half, 1903	66	47	58·40	390	47	172	71·76		2	3 342	0 06	191 920	17 53	35	5,483
Nilgiri and Shoranur-Cochin	Second-half, 1902	4	5	44 44	12		31	27 91	16	.	123	11 51	21,288	30 10		
	First-half, 1903	4	5	44 44	12		31	27 90	16	..	123	11 51	23,151	31 22		.
Assam Bengal	Second-half, 1902	44	9	83 02	193		13	93 69	2	.	1,465	0 14	(b)		.	
	First-half, 1903	44	9	83 02	195		13	93 75	2		1,536	0 13	(b)		..	..
Bengal and North-Western	Second-half, 1902	7	175	3 85			838			.	5,849					
	First-half, 1903	47	175	21 17	13	6	832	2·23	.		5,849				.	.
Rohilkund and Kumaon	Second-half, 1902		31				158				1 063					
	First-half, 1903	10	31	24 39			165				1,154					.
South Indian	Second-half, 1902	25	189	11 68	143	25	822	16 97			3,317		314,352	17 22	2	157,176
	First-half, 1903	25	169	11 68	146	25	819	17 27			3 341		316,366	16 91	2	158,183
Burma	Second-half, 1902	101	108	48 33	255	46	559	45 00	94	5	4 175	2 32	429 685	23 13	29	14,817
	First-half, 1903	128	108	54·24	295	50	550	38 55	127	5	4,175	3·06	481,074	21 97	14	34,362
TOTAL OF ALL RAILWAYS (3′ 3⅜″ GAUGE) (c)	Second-half, 1902	240	1,418	14 47	959	118	6 129	14 95	112	7	34,736	0 34	954,845	7 00	57	16,752
	First-half, 1903	324	1,410	18 68	1,051	128	6,088	16 22	145	7	35,428	0 42	1,012,511	6 92	51	19,853
2′ 6″ GAUGE.																
Bengal Nagpur—Jubbulpore-Gondia extension	Second-half, 1902								...							
	First-half, 1903	6	3	66 67					161			100 00				
TOTAL OF ALL RAILWAYS (2′ 6″ GAUGE) (d)	Second-half, 1902		69	.			285	..			1,010					
	First-half, 1903	6	91	6 19			328		161		1 063					
TOTAL OF ALL RAILWAYS (2′ 0″ GAUGE)	Second-half, 1902		49		...		214				837					
	First-half, 1903		53				217	..			836	..				.
GRAND TOTAL, ALL RAILWAYS	Second-half, 1902	2,002	3,119	39 09	8,446	574	9,970	47 50	608	436	97,977	1 05	10,776,495	(e) 23 95	167	64,530
	First-half, 1903	2,179	3,097	41 30	8,688	682	9,859	48 46	840	434	99,539	1 26	11,166,722	(e) 22 69	143	78,089

(a) Excluding locomotives and vehicles in use on lines under construction
(b) Brakes not brought into use.
(c) The detailed figures in columns 4, 8 and 12 do not work up to the totals, as the latter represent the totals of all 3′ 3⅜″ gauge railways.
(d) Excluding the Thaton-Duyanzaik railway for which no information is available
(e) Calculated on the train mileage excluding that run on the Parlakimedi, Powayan, Thaton-Duyanzaik and Dandot Light railways for which information is not available

TABLE No. II.

Statement showing, for the six months ended the 30th June 1903, all cases in which the automatic vacuum brake failed to act, when required to be brought into action, or caused delay in the working of trains.

1	2	3	4	5
Railway	Name or description of brakes which failed or caused delay in the instances specified in column 4	Date of failure	Instances under the three following heads, separately, of — (i) Failure or partial failure to act when required in case of an accident to a train, or a collision between trains being imminent , (ii) Failure or partial failure to act under ordinary circumstances to stop a train when required ; (iii) Delay in the working of trains in consequence of defects in or improper action of, the brake, distinguishing whether they arose from neglect or inexperience of servants, or failure of machinery or material	Number of miles run by trains fitted with the automatic vacuum brake
5' 6" GAUGE				
East Indian	Vacuum automatic		(i) and (ii)—*Nil*	See page 509.
		7th January 1903	(iii) Failure of material —No 11 up passenger train lost 48 minutes between Cawnpore and Tundla stations, due to a defect in the train pipe	
		9th January 1903	(iii) Failure of material.—An up troop special train detained 1 hour and 5 minutes at Shooraphuli station, due to a defect in the brake of a Bengal-Nágpur railway bogie carriage.	
		26th January 1903	(iii) Failure of material —An up special train detained 20 minutes at Hooghly station, due to a defect in the train pipe.	
		30th January 1903.	(iii) Failure of material —No. 19 up passenger train lost 26 minutes between Burdwan and Rampore Haut stations, due to a defect in the pipe of a horse box.	
		15th February 1903	(iii) Failure of material —No 5 up passenger train lost 28 minutes between Mokameh and Buxar stations, due to some defect in the train pipe.	
		26th March 1903	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No 3 up Bombay mail train detained 17 minutes at Simulia Block Hut station, due to the brakes not releasing correctly owing to the presence of cotton waste in the small ejector.	
		27th March 1903	(iii) Failure of material —No. 7 up passenger train detained 38 minutes at Howrah station, due to a slight crack in the train pipe of a cattle wagon.	
		5th April 1903 .	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No 19 up passenger train lost 58 minutes between Rampore Haut and Sahebgunge stations, due to a leak in the vacuum apparatus of a brake van	
		11th April 1903	(iii) Neglect of servants —No. 11 up passenger train detained 27 minutes at Bhadan station in locating defect and fixing rubber washers in the hose pipe couplings of a carriage	
		13th April 1903 .	(iii) Failure of machinery —No. 4 down Bombay mail train lost 15 minutes between Jubbulpore and Sihora Road stations, due to a leak from the train pipe nut immediately below the ejector	
		5th May 1903 .	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 8 down passenger train lost 25 minutes between Bindki Road and Sirathu stations, due to brakes binding on the wheels, owing to a defect in the release valve of a second class carriage.	
		7th May 1903 .	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 5 up passenger train detained 25 minutes at Bindki Road station, due to the opening out of the hose pipes between two carriages.	

TABLE No. II—*contd.*

***Statement showing, for the six months ended the 30th June 1903, all cases in which the automatic vacuum brake failed to act, when required to be brought into action, or caused delay in the working of trains*—contd.**

1	2	3	4	5
Railway	Name or description of brakes which failed or caused delay in the instances specified in column 4	Date of failure	Instances under the three following heads, separately, of — (i) Failure or partial failure to act when required in case of an accident to a train, or a collision between trains being imminent; (ii) Failure or partial failure to act under ordinary circumstances to stop a train when required; (iii) Delay in the working of trains in consequence of defects in or improper action of, the brake, distinguishing whether they arose from neglect or inexperience of servants, or failure of machinery or material	Number of miles run by trains fitted with the automatic vacuum brake
5' 6" GAUGE—*contd.*				
East Indian—*concld.*	Vacuum automatic	22nd May 1903	(iii) Failure of machinery —No 10 down loop mail train lost 15 minutes between Dumra and Jamalpur stations, due to leaks in the pistons of 3 carriages	2,562,361
		26th May 1903 .	(iii) Failure of material —No 12 down passenger train detained 15 minutes between Moodnncutta Block Hut and Karmatar stations, due to a break in the train pipe of a wagon	
		26th May 1903	(iii) Neglect of servants —No 12 down passenger train detained 10 minutes at Khaga and 20 minutes at the level crossing outside the distant signal at Allahabad station, due to the opening out of the hose coupling between 2 carriages	
		28th May 1903	(iii) Failure of machinery —No 7 up passenger train lost 65 minutes between Manauri and Bharwari stations, due to the break-van blocks binding on the wheels.	
		29th May 1903	(iii) Neglect of servants —No 9 up loop mail train detained 15 minutes at Nalhati station, due to a piece of jute having been allowed to block the engine train pipe	
		17th June 1903 .	(iii) Neglect of servants —No 12 down passenger train detained 10 minutes at Asansol station, due to the displacement of the hose pipe of a third class carriage	
		28th June 1903 .	(iii) Inexperience of servants —No 3 up Bombay mail train detained 10 minutes at Howrah station, in locating a leak in the train pipe and 5 minutes were lost between Howrah and Asansol stations, due to a defect in the train pipe.	
		29th June 1903	(iii) Neglect of servants —No. 6 down passenger train lost 16 minutes between Manaupur and Madhupur stations, due to the connection with the indicator in the guard's brake-van having slackened back	
Eastern Bengal	Vacuum automatic	...	(i) and (ii)—*Nil*	See page 510
		14th February 1903.	(iii) Failure of material.—No 33 up passenger train started 22 minutes late from Sealdah station, due to a leak in the train pipe between the engine and tender.	
		19th March 1903	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 10 down local train detained 5 minutes at Tittaghur station, due to a leak in the pipe of a third class carriage.	
		1st April 1903 .	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 29 up local train detained 10 minutes at Sodepore station in releasing vacuum, and worked non-vacuum from Tittaghur to Naihâti station, due to a leak in the train pipe	
		7th April 1903 .	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 21 up Darjeeling mail train lost 35 minutes between Sealdah and Barrackpore stations, due to wet steam having been allowed to pass into the ejector.	

TABLE No. II—*contd.*

Statement showing, for the six months ended the 30th June 1903, all cases in which the automatic vacuum brake failed to act, when required to be brought into action, or caused delay in the working of trains—contd.

1	2	3	4	5
Railway	Name or description of brakes which failed or caused delay in the instances specified in column 4	Date of failure	Instances under the three following heads, separately, of:— (i) Failure or partial failure to act when required in case of an accident to a train or a collision between trains being imminent; (ii) Failure or partial failure to act under ordinary circumstances to stop a train when required; (iii) Delay in the working of trains in consequence of defects in, or improper action of, the brake, distinguishing whether they arose from neglect or inexperience of servants, or failure of machinery or material	Number of miles run by trains fitted with the automatic vacuum brake
5′ 6″ GAUGE				
Eastern Bengal—*concld*	Vacuum automatic	22nd April 1903	(iii) Failure of material No 178 down passenger train worked non-vacuum from Beliaghata to Budge-Budge station, due to a defect in the train pipe	429,834
		22nd April 1903	(iii) Failure of material.—No 114 down passenger train worked non-vacuum from Garia to Baruipur station, due to a leak in the pipe of a brake van	
		18th June 1903	(iii) Neglect of servants —No 8 down mail train detained 5 minutes at Poradaha station, due to imperfect coupling of the universal hose pipe between a fish van and the brake van.	
		19th June 1903	(iii) Failure of material —No 119 up mail train worked non-vacuum between Sonarpur and Beliaghata stations, due to a leak in the train pipe of a third class carriage	
		29th June 1903	(iii) Failure of material —No 36 down mail train detained 10 minutes at Chooadangah station, due to the hose pipe of a composite carriage getting torn below the clamp	
Bengal-Nágpur	Vacuum automatic		(i) and (ii)—*Nil*	
		2nd February 1903	(iii) Failure of machinery —No 15 down passenger train detained 8 minutes at Kalimati station for locating brakes in the pistons of two carriages	See page 511.
		5th February 1903	(iii) Failure of material —No 52 up Panchkura local train detained 28 minutes at Bauria and worked non-vacuum to Machéda station, due to the pipe of the engine having burst in several places	
		6th February 1903	(iii) Failure of machinery —An up inspection special train worked non-vacuum from Champa to Bilaspur station, due to the driver not being able to maintain steam on account of the continual choking of tubes.	
		8th February 1903	(iii) Failure of machinery —No 15 down passenger train detained 5 minutes at Ghatsila station, due to leaks in the piston rubber neck rings and hose couplings of some carriages.	
		13th February 1903.	(iii) Neglect of servants —No. 4 up mail train lost 19 minutes between Khurda Road and mile 469, due to a defect in the vacuum The train worked non-vacuum from mile 469 to Waltair.	
		25th February 1903.	(iii) Failure of machinery —No. 5 down passenger train lost 5 minutes between Khurda Road and Bhubaneswar stations, due to the piston of a carriage truck having jammed in the cylinder	
		5th March 1903.	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 4 up mail train detained 5 minutes at Khargpur station distant signal, due to the displacement of the hose pipe of a rear brake van	
		23rd March 1903	(iii) Failure of material —No 4 up mail train detained 16 minutes at Khargpur station, due to the bursting of the train pipe.	

TABLE No. II—*contd.*

***Statement showing, for the six months ended the 30th June 1903, all cases in which the automatic vacuum brake failed to act, when required to be brought into action, or caused delay in the working of trains*—contd.**

1	2	3	4	5
Railway	Name or description of brakes which failed or caused delay in the instances specified in column 4	Date of failure	Instances under the three following heads, separately, of:— (i) Failure or partial failure to act when required in case of an accident to a train, or a collision between trains being imminent, (ii) Failure or partial failure to act under ordinary circumstances to stop a train when required, (iii) Delay in the working of trains in consequence of defects in, or improper action of, the brake, distinguishing whether they arise from neglect or inexperience of servants, or failure of machinery or material	Number of miles run by trains fitted with the automatic vacuum brake.
5' 6' GAUGE—*contd.*				
Bengal-Nágpur—*concld.*	Vacuum automatic	28th March 1903	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 12 up passenger train detained 18 minutes at Surdiah station, due to leaks in 2 third class carriages. The vacuum was destroyed and the train worked non-vacuum to Sini station	686,375
		12th May 1903 .	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 1 down mail train detained 10 minutes at Gangajhiri station for releasing carriage brakes, due to failure of engine vacuum	
		14th May 1903 .	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 1 down mail train detained 4 minutes at Mehdibagh station, and 7 minutes at Kamptee station distant signal, due to inability to create vacuum in consequence of the brake blocks of 3 carriages gripping the wheels	
		31st May 1903 .	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 9 down Macháda local train detained 10 minutes at Machá-da station, due to the washer of the hose pipe having been allowed to double up while coupling	
		29th June 1903	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 10 up Panch-kura local train lost 16 minutes between Ulubaria and Bagnan stations in creating vacuum due to a piece of waste having adhered to the train pipe	
		30th June 1903	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 12 up passenger train detained 27 minutes at Gidni station, due to the valve in the front brake van having got off its face owing to a heavy storm and rain	
Oudh and Rohilkhand	Vacuum automatic	.	(i) and (ii)—*Nil*	
		15th January 1903	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 6 down passenger train detained 25 minutes at mile 368, due to the piston packing rings of 2 third class carriages having perished.	See page 512.
		24th January 1903.	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 6 down passenger train detained 17 minutes at Shahjahan-pur station, due to a second class carriage being deficient of a hose pipe rubber ring.	
		26th January 1903.	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 5 up passenger train detained 23 minutes at Fatehganj station, due to the vacuum piston of the engine blowing	
		28th January 1903.	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 5 up passenger train detained 25 minutes at mile 421, due to the piston rubber bushes of two brake vans and 5 third class carriages blowing.	
		18th March 1903	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 5 up passenger train detained 8 minutes at Bareilly station, due to a horse-box being deficient of both rubber washers.	
		24th March 1903	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 5 up passenger train detained 15 minutes at Lucknow station, due to the ball valve release lever and a spindle of a third class carriage having jammed with dust.	

TABLE No. II—*contd.*

Statement showing, for the six months ended the 30th June 1903, all cases in which the automatic vacuum brake failed to act, when required to be brought into action, or caused delay in the working of trains—contd.

1	2	3	4	5
Railway	Name or description of brake which failed or caused delay in the instances specified in column 4	Date of failure	Instances under the three following heads, separately, of — (i) Failure or partial failure to act when required in case of an accident to a train, or a collision between trains being imminent, (ii) Failure or partial failure to act under ordinary circumstances to stop a train when required, (iii) Delay in the working of trains in consequence of defects in, or improper action of, the brake; distinguishing whether they arose from neglect or inexperience of servants, or failure of machinery or material	Number of miles run by trains fitted with the automatic vacuum brake.
5' 6' GAUGE—*contd*				
Oudh and Rohilkhand—*concld*	Vacuum automatic	26th March 1903	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 5 up passenger train detained 10 minutes at Rampur station, due to the pipe connecting the engine cylinder with the train pipe having got damaged.	806,133
		1st April 1903	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No 5 up passenger train lost 20 minutes between Bareilly and Bhitania stations, due to the universal coupling rubber washer of a North Western railway horse box being deficient	
		19th April 1903	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No 150 down passenger train on Delhi branch detained 9 minutes at Bagsar station, due to the displacement of the dummy carrier of a 1st class carriage having prevented the coupling fitting tight.	
		11th May 1903	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No 6 down passenger train detained 15 minutes at Shahjahanpur station, due to the universal hose pipe coupling of a reserved carriage being deficient of rubber washer.	
		14th May 1903	(iii) Failure of material.—No 5 up passenger train detained 10 minutes at Moradabad station, due to the piston rod packing of a third class carriage and the brake-van drawing air.	
		14th May 1903	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No 10 down passenger train detained 10 minutes at Lucknow station, due to leaks in the vacuum diaphragms of 2 third class carriages	
North Western	Vacuum automatic	...	(i) and (ii)—*Nil*	
		24th January 1903	(iii) Failure of material.—No 10 down passenger train detained 10 minutes at Bhatinda station, due to the piston rod packing ring of a third class carriage drawing air	See page 511
		1st February 1903.	(iii) Failure of material.—No 8 down mail train detained 10 minutes at Meting station, due to a leak in the T joint of the train pipe of a third class carriage, and a hole in the hose pipe rubber washer of a second class carriage	
		22nd February 1903.	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 2 down mail train detained 28 minutes at Saharanpur station, due to a defect in the universal hose pipe of a third class carriage.	
		22nd February 1903.	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 1 up mail train detained 40 minutes at Saharanpur station, due to the universal hose pipe of an Oudh and Rohilkhand railway brake-van having perished.	
		28th February 1903.	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 1 up mail train detained 15 minutes at Saharanpur station, due to a defect in the hose pipe of an Oudh and Rohilkhand railway brake van.	

TABLE No. II—*contd.*

Statement showing, for the six months ended the 30th June 1903, all cases in which the automatic vacuum brake failed to act, when required to be brought into action, or caused delay in the working of trains—contd.

1	2	3	4	5
Railway	Name or description of brakes which failed or caused delay in the instances specified in column 4.	Date of failure	Instances under the three following heads, separately, of:— (i) Failure or partial failure to act when required in case of an accident to a train, or a collision between trains being imminent, (ii) Failure or partial failure to act under ordinary circumstances to stop a train when required, (iii) Delay in the working of trains in consequence of defects in, or improper action of, the brake, distinguishing whether they arose from neglect or inexperience of servants, or failure of machinery or material	Number of miles run by trains fitted with the automatic vacuum brake
5' 6" GAUGE—*contd.*				
North Western—*concld.*	Vacuum automatic	28th May 1903	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 12 down passenger train detained 5 minutes at Ghaziabad station, due to adhesion of the vacuum piston of the engine.	1,538,845
		12th June 1903	(iii) Accidental.—No 8 down mail train detained 10 minutes at Khairpur and 14 minutes at Setharja stations in releasing brake, due to the engine ball valve hose pipe getting burnt by live coal from the ash pan coming in contact with the hose pipe	
		17th June 1903	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No 17 up mixed train detained 13 minutes at Meerut Cantonment station, due to the universal hose pipe of 2 second class carriages being deficient of washers.	
Great Indian Peninsula	Vacuum automatic	...	(i) and (ii)—*Nil.*	
		3rd January 1903	(iii) Failure of material.—No 16 up passenger train lost 21 minutes and worked non-vacuum between Talbahat and Bina stations, due to a leak in a third class carriage and in the train pipe of the engine	See page 51L
		21st January 1903.	(iii) Failure of machinery.—The driver of No 14 up passenger train was unable to maintain sufficient vacuum between Bhopal and Misrod, due to a leak caused by the boiler being dirty	
		27th January 1903.	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No 16 up passenger train detained 16 minutes at Bina station, to replace a Clayton washer on a third class carriage	
		31st January 1903	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 14 up passenger train lost 15 minutes on the journey and worked non-automatic from Saiyan to Jhansi station, due to a leak in a Clayton coupling rubber washer of a second class carriage	
		10th February 1903.	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 5 down mail train lost 11 minutes between Hoshangabad and Bhopal stations, due to the auxiliary copper pipe of the engine breaking.	
		25th February 1903.	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 15 down passenger train lost 10 minutes at Byculla and Kalyan stations, due to the pipe of the rear brake-van rising off the plug.	
		26th March 1903	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 30 up passenger train lost 17 minutes between Shahabad and Sholapur stations, due to a leak through the Clayton coupling washer of a third class carriage	
		8th April 1903	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 16 up passenger train detained 47 minutes at Agra Fort station, due to the hose pipe of three carriages being deficient of Clayton coupling washers.	

TABLE No. 11—*contd.*

***Statement showing, for the six months ended the 30th June 1903, all cases in which the automatic vacuum brake failed to act, when required to be brought into action, or caused delay in the working of trains*—contd.**

1	2	3	4	5
Railway.	Name or description of brakes which failed or caused delay in the instances specified in column 4.	Date of failure	Instances under the three following heads separately, of — (i) Failure or partial failure to act when required in case of an accident to a train, or a collision between trains being imminent; (ii) Failure or partial failure to act under ordinary circumstances to stop a train when required; (iii) Delay in the working of trains in consequence of defects in, or improper action of the brake; distinguishing whether they arose from neglect or inexperience of servants, or failure of machinery or material.	Number of miles run by trains fitted with the automatic vacuum brake.
5′ 6″ GAUGE—*contd*				
Great Indian Peninsula—*concld*	Vacuum automatic.	29th April 1903.	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No 28 up passenger train worked non-automatic from Lakh to Dhond station, due to a bolt and washer of the clappet valve metal disc having worked loose and dropped down the train pipe into the drip trap, and the driver being unable to maintain sufficient vacuum	2,754,875
		25th May 1903	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 2 up mail train detained 5 minutes between Ghat Kopar and Bhandup due to displacement of the flexible pipe of the rear brake-van.	
		27th June 1903.	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No 110 up local train detained 5 minutes at Sion station, due to a nut having jammed the clappet valve.	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India.	Vacuum automatic.	.	(i) and (ii)—*Nil*	
		10th January 1903	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No 8 up ordinary train lost 4 minutes at Barejadi, 6 minutes between Barejadi and Mehmadabad and 15 minutes at Anand station in releasing and adjusting the brake blocks of a third class carriage which were getting jammed with the wheels	See page 515.
		29th January 1903	(iii) Failure of material.—No 4 up ordinary train lost 13 minutes at Goregaon station, due to the breakage of the train connection pipe of the vacuum cylinder of a bogie carriage, and 10 minutes at Bandra station, due to the blocks having jammed the rear wheels of a carriage	
		24th February 1903.	(iii) Failure of material.—The driver of No 8 up ordinary train could not maintain vacuum, due to the rubber pipe connection on a saloon carriage having torn.	
		27th March 1903	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No 169 down local train lost 3 minutes at Grant Road station, the driver not being able to create vacuum, owing to one of the hose coupling pipes between two carriages becoming slack from improper coupling.	
		7th April 1903	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No 4 up ordinary train lost 16 minutes between Surat and Navsari stations, due to skidding of the wheels of a third class carriage from imperfect fitting of brake blocks	
		27th April 1903.	(iii) Failure of material.—No 5 down ordinary train detained 16 minutes at Sayan station owing to a leak in the train pipe.	
		13th May 1903.	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 8 up ordinary train lost 35 minutes between Palghar and Virar stations, due to the brake blocks of the rear wheels on a bogie third class carriage having jammed on the wheels	
		20th May 1903.	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 2 up mail train detained 5 minutes at Bandra station owing to deficiency of a rubber washer in the back flexible coupling pipe of a carriage.	

TABLE No. II—*contd.*

Statement showing, for the six months ended the 30th June 1903, all cases in which the automatic vacuum brake failed to act, when required to be brought into action, or caused delay in the working of trains—contd.

1	2	3	4	5
Railway	Name or description of brakes which failed or caused delay in the instances specified in column 4.	Date of failure.	Instances under the three following heads, separately, of:— (i) Failure or partial failure to act when required in case of an accident to a train, or a collision between trains being imminent (ii) Failure or partial failure to act under ordinary circumstances to stop a train when required, (iii) Delay in the working of trains in consequence of defects in, or improper action of, the brake, distinguishing whether they arose from neglect or inexperience of servants, or failure of machinery or material	Number of miles run by trains fitted with the automatic vacuum brake.
5′ 6″ GAUGE—*concld.*				
Bombay, Baroda and Central India—*concld.*	Vacuum automatic	21st May 1903 .	(iii) Failure of material.—No 1 down mail train detained 10 minutes at Bandra station, due to the brake blocks of the brake van having jammed on the wheels owing to the suspension link from sole bar to the brake block having bent.	730,844
		25th May 1903 .	(iii) Failure of material.—No 7 down ordinary train detained 10 minutes at Vasad station, due to the brake blocks of 2 third class carriages having jammed owing to a leak through the piston packings	
		3rd June 1903 .	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No 14 up passenger train detained 12 minutes at Amalgarh station, to release the brake blocks of a carriage which were getting jammed.	
		16th June 1903	(iii) Failure of material.—No 5 down ordinary train detained 8 minutes at Broach station to release the brake blocks of a saloon carriage which got jammed owing to the brake pull rod being out of order.	
		22nd June 1903.	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No 1 down mail train lost 23 minutes between Nulla-Sopara and Virar stations, due to the vacuum connecting pipe close to the carriage pipe having parted owing to the coupling being left slack.	
		22nd June 1903.	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 166 up local train detained 15 minutes at Bandra station, due to the vacuum disc being cut and the steam disc leaking	
Madras . . .	Vacuum automatic	...	(i) and (ii)—*Nil.*	644,944
		16th January 1903.	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 14 up mail train worked non-vacuum from Rayalcheruvu station to destination, due to the train and chamber pipe of the engine drawing air.	
		15th February 1903.	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No 2 up mail train worked non-vacuum from Pithápuram to Rajahmundry station and lost 27 minutes, due to the rings of both the engine and tender pistons being worn.	
		27th March 1903	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 1 down train detained 10 minutes at Tada station and worked non-vacuum to destination, due to a leak in the joint of the train pipe.	
		22nd May 1903 .	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 7 down passenger train detained 7 minutes at Avadi station and worked non-vacuum to destination, due to the breakage of the universal pipe horns between the brake-van and the engine.	
3′ 3⅜″ GAUGE.				
Eastern Bengal .	Vacuum automatic	....	(i) and (ii)—*Nil.*	
		1st January 1903	(iii) Failure of material.—No 75 up mail train detained 4 minutes at Sonaili station, and 12 minutes between Sonaili and Barsoi junction stations, due to a leak in the coupling pipe of a luggage van.	See page 518

TABLE No. II—*contd.*

***Statement showing, for the six months ended the 30th June 1903, all cases in which the automatic vacuum brake failed to act, when required to be brought into action, or caused delay in the working of trains*—contd**

1	2	3	4	5
Railway	Name or description of brakes which failed or caused delay in the instances specified in column 4	Date of failure	Instances, under the three following heads, separately, of — (i) Failure or partial failure to act when required in case of an accident to a train, or a collision between trains being imminent, (ii) Failure or partial failure to act under ordinary circumstances to stop a train when required, (iii) Delay in the working of trains in consequence of defects in, or improper action of, the brake, distinguishing whether they arose from neglect or inexperience of servants, or failure of machinery or material	Number of miles run by trains fitted with the automatic vacuum brake
3' 3⅜" GAUGE—*contd* Eastern Bengal—*contd.*	Vacuum automatic	8th January 1903	(iii) Failure of material —No 22 down mail train detained 7 minutes at Chorkai station, in creating vacuum due to the coupling lug of a composite carriage breaking	See page 518
		12th January 1903	(iii) Failure of material.—No 22 down mail train detained 5 minutes outside the south distant signal of Parbatipur junction, due to the gear of a composite carriage breaking	
		18th January 1903.	(iii) Failure of material —No 15 up passenger train lost 9 minutes between Parbatipur junction and Shampur stations, due to the train pipe of the brake van blowing in consequence of the twisting of a rubber washer	
		19th and 20th January 1903	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No 15 up passenger train lost 10 minutes between Sara and Santahar Junction stations, and 15 minutes at Santahar Junction station, due to non-release of the brake of a third class carriage.	
		20th and 21st January 1903	(iii) Failure of material —No. 16 down passenger train detained 10 minutes at Parbatipur junction station, and 15 minutes at Nattore station, due to a leak in the train pipe of a third class carriage.	
		27th January 1903	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 75 up mail train lost 17 minutes between Parbatipur and Badarganj stations, due to the coupling pipe of a fish van not having been coupled up.	
		2nd February 1903.	(iii) Failure of material —No 75 up mail train detained 4 minutes at Sonaili station, due to a leak in the coupling pipe of a carriage.	
		3rd February 1903.	(iii) Failure of material —No 75 up mail train detained 28 minutes at Kaunia station, due to a leak in the coupling pipe of a carriage	
		3rd February 1903.	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 72 down mail train detained 15 minutes at Lalmanirhat station, due to a leak in the train pipe coupling of a third class carriage.	
		9th February 1903.	(iii) Failure of machinery —No. 21 up mail train detained 10 minutes at Santahar station, due to the non-release of the brake of a third class carriage.	
		13th February 1903.	(iii) Failure of material —No 15 up passenger train detained 30 minutes at Sara, 18 minutes at Atrai, 7 minutes between Atrai and Raninagar and 8 minutes at Raninagar, due to a defect in the engine vacuum pipe.	
		3rd March 1903.	(iii) Failure of material —No. 15 up passenger train detained 12 minutes at Badarganj station, due to some defect in the pipe of a composite carriage.	
		5th March 1903.	(iii) Failure of material —No. 72 down mail train detained 18 minutes at Lalmanirhat station, due to the train pipe of a saloon carriage being out of order.	

TABLE No. II—*contd.*

***Statement showing, for the six months ended the 30th June 1903, all cases in which the automatic vacuum brake failed to act, when required to be brought into action, or caused delay in the working of trains*—contd.**

1	2	3	4	5
Railway	Name or description of brakes which failed or caused delay in the instances specified in column 4.	Date of failure.	Instances under the three following heads, separately, of:— (i) Failure or partial failure to act when required in case of an accident to a train, or a collision between trains being imminent, (ii) Failure or partial failure to act under ordinary circumstances to stop a train when required; (iii) Delay in the working of trains in consequence of defects in, or improper action of, the brake, distinguishing whether they arose from neglect or inexperience of servants, or failure of machinery or material	Number of miles run by trains fitted with the automatic vacuum brake
3' 3⅜" GAUGE—*contd.*				
Eastern Bengal—*contd.*	Vacuum automatic	14th March 1903	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 72 down mail train detained 3 minutes at Lalmanirhat station, due to some defect in the pipe of a carriage.	See page 518.
		17th March 1903	(iii) Failure of material.—No 16 down passenger train lost 50 minutes at Parbatipur station, due to the blowing of five 3rd class carriages on account of some defect in the ball valve diaphragm and piston rings.	
		17th March 1903	(iii) Failure of material.—No 72 down mail train detained 19 minutes at Kaunia station, due to a bogie 3rd class carriage drawing air through the top valve alarm	
		19th March 1903	(iii) Failure of material.—No 72 down mail train detained 5 minutes at Lalmanirhat station, due to some defect in the vacuum pipe of a carriage which prevented the creation of vacuum	
		21st March 1903	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No 75 up mail train detained 8 minutes at Manihari station, due to the train pipe coupling of a 3rd class carriage coming out when pulled ahead from the hose in consequence of the coupling pin not having been put on to the tender	
		23rd March 1903	(iii) Failure of material.—No 16 down passenger train detained 20 minutes at Parbatipur station in creating vacuum, due to the ball valve diaphragm of a saloon carriage blowing.	
		1st April 1903	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 22 down mail train detained 5 minutes at Saidpur station, due to the vacuum hose coupling pipe between a composite and a 2nd class carriage not having been coupled up	
		13th April 1903	(iii) Inexperience of servants.—No. 75 up mail train detained 3 minutes at Rungpore station, due to the driver having failed to create vacuum	
		14th April 1903	(iii) Failure of material.—No 15 up passenger train detained 10 minutes at Sara station, due to a defect in the brake of the train.	
		20th April 1903	(iii) Failure of material.—No 23 down mail train detained 8 minutes at Jalpaiguri station, due to a leak in the train pipe of a carriage.	
		22nd April 1903	(iii) Failure of material.—No 72 down mail train worked non-vacuum from Katihar to Manihari Ghat station, due to some defect in the pipe of the engine.	
		29th April 1903	(iii) Inexperience of servants.—No 72 down mail train detained 7 minutes at Mogalhat, due to the staff being unable to couple up the train pipe of a carriage.	
		9th May 1903	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No 72 down mail train detained 8 minutes at Golokganj station, due to the train pipe of a saloon carriage not having been coupled.	

TABLE No. II—*contd.*

***Statement showing, for the six months ended the 30th June 1903, all cases in which the automatic vacuum brake failed to act, when required to be brought into action, or caused delay in the working of trains*—contd.**

1	2	3	4	5
Railway	Name or description of brakes which failed or caused delay in the instances specified in column 4	Date of failure	Instances under the three following heads, separately, of :— (i) Failure or partial failure to act when required in case of an accident to a train, or a collision between trains being imminent ; (ii) Failure or partial failure to act under ordinary circumstances to stop a train when required ; (iii) Delay in the working of trains in consequence of defects in, or improper action of, the brake, distinguishing whether they arose from neglect or inexperience of servants, or failure of machinery or material	Number of miles run by trains fitted with the automatic vacuum brake.
3' 3⅜" GAUGE—*contd.*				
Eastern Bengal—*concld*	Vacuum automatic	14th May 1903	(iii) Inexperience of servants —No 72 down mail train detained 15 minutes at Mogalhat station, due to the staff not being able to uncouple the train pipe when attaching a saloon carriage to the train.	191,920
		23rd May 1903	(iii) Failure of material —No. 16 down passenger train lost 33 minutes on the journey from Lalmanirhat to Shampur station, due to the brake piston of the brake van drawing air and preventing the maintenance of the vacuum	
		30th May 1903	(iii) Failure of machinery —No 16 down passenger train detained 20 minutes at Parbatipur station, due to some defect in the brake of an intermediate class carriage.	
		1st June 1903	(iii) Failure of machinery —No 15 up passenger train detained 4 minutes at Badarganj station, due to the jamming of a piston and non-release of blocks	
		9th June 1903	(iii) Neglect of servants —No 75 up mail train detained 7 minutes at Parsoi Junction station, due to the pipe of the brake van drawing air in consequence of its not having been properly fixed on the dummy plug.	
		16th June 1903	(iii) Failure of machinery —No. 15 up passenger train detained 5 minutes at Shampur station, due to non-release of the brake block of a 3rd class carriage.	
		24th June 1903	(iii) Neglect of servants —No 15 up passenger train lost 8 minutes between Parbatipur and Badarganj stations, and 5 minutes at Badarganj due to the brake block of the brake van being hard on in consequence of some jute having got into the passage in the ball valve	
		29th June 1903	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 15 up passenger train lost 12 minutes between Parbatipur and Shampur stations, due to the non-release of the brake block of the tender.	
South Indian	Vacuum automatic	...	(i) and (ii)—*Nil.*	316,366
		13th May 1903	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No 24 fast mail train detained 3 minutes at mile 235—16, due to careless application of the brake.	
		27th May 1903	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No 38 mail train detained 15 minutes at Trichinopoly station, due to careless application of the brake.	
Burma	Vacuum automatic	......	(i) and (ii)—*Nil.*	See page 519
		1st January 1903	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 73 up local train detained 20 minutes at Rangoon station owing to the necessity for changing the engine at the last moment, the trunnion of cylinder of the engine being found broken.	

TABLE No. II.—*concld.*

Statement showing, for the six months ended the 30th June 1903, all cases in which the automatic vacuum brake failed to act, when required to be brought into action, or caused delay in the working of trains—concld.

1	2	3	4	5
Railway	Name or description of brakes which failed or caused delay in the instances specified in column 4.	Date of failure.	Instances under the three following heads, separately, of — (i) Failure or partial failure to act when required in case of an accident to a train, or a collision between trains being imminent; (ii) Failure or partial failure to act under ordinary circumstances to stop a train when required; (iii) Delay in the working of trains in consequence of defects in, or improper action of, the brake, distinguishing whether they arose from neglect or inexperience of servants, or failure of machinery or material	Number of miles run by trains fitted with the automatic vacuum brake
3' 3⅜" GAUGE—*concld.* Burma—*concld.*	Vacuum automatic	4th January 1903	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 1 up express train worked non-vacuum from Pyu to Toungoo station, due to cinders being sucked into the ejector and the valve through the hose pipe being off the dummy whilst attempting to create vacuum.	181,074
		5th January 1903	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 4 down express train lost 47 minutes and worked non vacuum between Shwemyo and Toungoo stations, due to a perished India rubber coupling washer drawing air.	
		24th January 1903	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 3 up mail train lost 30 minutes between Nyaung'ebin and Tawwi stations, due to a small piece of cinder being sucked into the cone of the small ejector of the engine.	
		25th January 1903.	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 2 down mail train detained 19 minutes at Toungoo station, and worked non-vacuum to Pyu station, due to the driver having failed to put on the barometric valve cover, after removal to clean it.	
		28th February 1903.	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 1 up express train lost 20 minutes between Kywebwe and Oktwin stations, due to failure of vacuum on account of cinders having been sucked in through the train pipe when the engine was uncoupled at some road side station for water.	
		23rd March 1903	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 69 up local train worked non-vacuum on the return journey from Insein station, due to cracking of the train elbow pipe under the frame which prevented the creation of the necessary vacuum.	
		30th March 1903	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 3 up mail train lost 9 minutes between Pyuntaza and Toungoo stations, due to a leak in the piston rod packing ring of a coaching vehicle.	
		3rd April 1903 .	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 4 down express train lost 9 minutes, due to failure of a universal coupling washer of a coaching vehicle.	
		18th May 1903 .	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 1 up express train lost 20 minutes, due to the hose pipe of the engine having got burnt.	
		20th May 1903 .	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 2 down mail train lost 10 minutes, due to a rent in the vacuum chamber hose pipe.	
		22nd May 1903 .	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 3 up mail train lost 15 minutes, due to a leak in the train pipe of a coaching vehicle.	
		8th June 1903 .	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 2 down express train lost 43 minutes, due to the vacuum chamber of the engine dropping off on account of breakage of the securing band.	
		23rd June 1903 .	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 3 up mail train lost 20 minutes, due to a leak in the hose pipe of the tender.	

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES IN THE FIRST HALF OF FEBRUARY 1904 OF.

RICE	MAIZE	TURMERIC
WHEAT AND FLOUR	GRAM AND PULSE	GRASS AND STRAW
BARLEY	GHI	JAWAR STALKS
JAWAR AND BAJRA	SUGAR	BHUSA
RAGI	SALT	SHEEP, GOATS, AND BULLOCKS
KANGNI	TOBACCO	

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF FEBRUARY

DISTRICTS	RICE, UNHUSKED		RICE, HUSKED		WHEAT		FLOUR (WHEAT)		BARLEY		JAWAR	
	1904	1903	1904	1903	1904	1903	1904	1903	1904	1903	1904	1903
Burma—*												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	.	35·96		...	...	...	..	..	...	...
Tavoy	..	.	29·23	28 44	...	..	...	..	..	..	..	...
Moulmein and Amherst			35 55	28 32	55 65	55 65	.	.	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon	...	...	21 33	21 92	27 12	32	...	...	.	...		...
Thongwa	...	...	31 68	29 63	.			...	..	.	.	...
Bassein	..	..	28·07	27 95	..	...	...	...	.	...	..	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada	..	.	28 19	27	...	..	.			...	...	...
Toungoo	...		26 89	34·97			...	.		...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	..		33 16	35·96	37 21	32 65				...	.	...
Bamo	.				...		.		...	..	...	...
Pakôkku	.	..	38 1	33 17		..		.	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Kyaukpyu	..		...		..					...		...
Akyab	.	...	28 57	33 33	..	..	...		.	...	..	..
Assam—												
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	11 25	15	27 5	30			...	.	...	...	..	...
Gauhati			25	27·5	..	.	...	..	..	.	.	..
Bengal—*												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	...	27 5	30	...	.		...			.	...
Dacca	...	...	25	27 5	27 5	25	...	...	27 5	20	..	...
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	...	.	25	30	..	.	...	.		...	...	..
Calcutta	..	..	40	37 5	30	30	.	..	25	23 75	23 75	22 5
Central—												
Bardwan		...	20 58	29 37	...	.	...			.	...	...
Pabna	..		24 06	30 47	24 22	22·19		..		...	..	...
Northern—												
Rangpur			24 43	27 5	33 23	32 5	...	.	..	..	.	...
Orissa—												
Cuttack	..	...	18·75	23 12	26·25	28 12	...	...	..	...	...	...
Bihár, south—												
Patna	...	...	25	28·12	23 12	26 25	.	..	14 37	19 87	16 87	11 25 to 19 87
Bihár, north—												
Bhágalpur			28·75	25·62	28·75	28 75			15 78	17 5	.	.
Muzaffarpur	...	.	25	27 5	25	23·59	...	.	14 53	15·94	...	...
United Provinces.												
(a) AGRA—												
Eastern—												
Benares	15·99	17 92	27 13	28 44	25 78	26·51	32 97	32·34	17 5	18·33	17·92	16·2
Central—												
Cawnpore	18 59	17·76	33·33	29·63	24·22	25 78	29·63	29·63	16·3	18·59	15·68	16 67
Jhansi	20	20	43·28	36 35	28 75	31 04	...	...	18·33	18 18	14·22	14·79
Western—												
Meerut	...	...	36·46	36 46	25	26 51	30 76	31 99	16 33	17·76	15 21	15 15
Agra	23·59	19 06	47 03	47 03	25	26 67	28 54	31 98	15·66	18·59	15·1	18 59
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	.	18·18	...	33 33	24·63	25	...	...	15·1	15·99	...	16·67
(b) OUDH—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	19 37	18 18	33·23	31 98	24 58	25 78	30·78	30·78	15·99	16·67	17·29	17·19
Northern—												
Fyzabad	17 5	17 5	37·5	37 5	25 62	25·47	...	...	16 87	17·76	16·87	...

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of common rice

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Bajra 1904	Bajra 1903	Ragi 1904	Ragi 1903	Maize 1904	Maize 1903	Gram 1904	Gram 1903	Arhar dal 1904	Arhar dal 1903	Ghi 1904	Ghi 1903	Districts
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...		...	..	.	.		.	..	...		Mergui
...	..	..	...	..	...	.						Tavoy
...	.	..	...	..	...	40 76	40 76	50	50		...	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	..	..	..	.	.	23 88	25 4	25 4	29 63		...	Rangoon
..	.	.	...		..	.			.			Thôngwa
...	...	..		...	.	37 65	28 19				.	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	..	...	...	.	..		45 71	48 12	...		Henzada
...	...	...	...	..		36·99	38 1	...	..			Toungoo
												Upper Burma—
...	...			.		31 53	25	47 76	44 14	...		Mandalay
...	..	...	.	.	...				...		.	Bamo
...		...	...	.	.	30 05	20	41 29	41 29	.		Pakokku
												Arakan—
..	...	..	..	..	...		...		.	...		Kyaukpyu
.	..		..	...	...	38·1	40	30	57 14	..		Akyab
												Assam—
												Brahmaputra—
..	..	..	..		..	...	...		...	...	..	Goálpara
..			..	.	..			...	.		..	Gauhati
												Bengal—
												Eastern—
...		...	...	.	.	30	30	43 75	42 5	360	310	Chittagong
..	...	..	..	...	...	25 75	30	25 75	30	400	400	Dacca
												Deltaic—
.			..	...	...	25 to 30	23 75 to 28 12	37 5	35 to 37 5	325	295 to 300	Midnapur
26 25	23 75	..	..	22 5	21 25	25	27 5	45	42 5	390	390	Calcutta
												Central—
...	...	...	.	...	...	22·5 and 23 75	25	35	38 75	320	280	Bardwan
...	..	...	..	...	..	26 56	25 31	37 5	40 78	530	530	Pabna
												Northern—
..	..		.	20	22 5	26 67	27 5	37 76	37·5	328 85	360	Rangpur
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	..	.	22 5	19 69	26 25	19 69	337 5	318 75	Cuttack
												Bihar, south—
...	...	13 12	..	15	15 62	18 12	16 76	26·25	24·37	270	260	Patna
												Bihar, north—
...	...	.	.	18 59	14 87	21·09	18 75	35	31 25	316 87	369 12	Bhágalpur
...	...	14 13	15 94	13 91	15 94	20	20	30 78	26 56	290 94	255 94	Muzaffarpur
												United Provinces
												(a) AGRA—
												Eastern—
16·67	16·04	.	..	15	15 88	17·71	16 04	34·27	30 36	325 93	308 8	Benares
												Central—
14 27	17 03	..	..	14 01	15·36	17 4	18·18	...	22 24	290 88	266 67	Cawnpore
13·33	17·4	...	...	12·5	..	15 99	18·38	..	.	304 81	256 25	Jhánsi
												Western—
16 67	20 94	...	..	15 86	19 06	18 18	21 04	38 19	28 19	304 74	278 28	Meerut
15·68	20·52	...	...	17 03	...	18·18	20	38·07	38·07	280·62	246·15	Agra
												Submontane, west—
...	17 4	...	...	.	15 99	20·21	21 04	...	22 24	320	280	Shahjahanpur
												(b) OUDH—
												Southern—
17·76	15·90	...	...	15·36	15·36	19·37	19 06	25 73	24 22	305	290	Lucknow
												Northern—
18 75	...	...	...	15	...	18 75	18·28	..	...	340	300	Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF FEBRUARY—*continued*

Districts	Sugar, raw (Gur)		Salt		Tobacco leaf		Turmeric		Grass		Straw	
	1904	1903	1904	1903	1904	1903	1904	1903	1904	1903	1904	1903
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	13 56	13·56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	22 54	22 54		...		...		...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	15 77	18·77	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon	...		19 05	19 05			...	...	...	...	...	...
Thongwa	...		22 16	20 19	...	...			...		...	...
Bassein		...	21·61	21 61		...	...	...	...		...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada			21 26	20 91		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo			24 24	24 81		...	...		...	...		...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay		...	22 54	22 86		...	...	...	...		...	...
Bamo		...			...	...	...		...		...	...
Pakokku	...		24 71	24 71			...		...		...	...
Arakan—												
Kyaukpyu	...					...	...	...			...	...
Akyab		...	25	36 36	...		...			...		...
Assam—												
Brahmaputra—												
Goalpara	55	55		...	...			...	...		...	...
Gauhati		...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...		...
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	62 5	42 5	26 25	33 75	120	110	...		3 12	3 12	...	...
Dacca	70	50	32 5	37 5	75	75		...				...
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	42 5 to 45	37 5 to 41 25	28 75 to [illegible]	[illegible] 37	86 25 and 112 5	57 5 to 80				...	6 25	12 5
Calcutta	[illegible]	42 5	26 25	33 12	90	70	...		11 25	10	10	7 5
Central—												
Bardwan	40	40	30	33 12			...	...	...		7 5	5
Pubna	42 5	41 25	32 60	36 87	112 5	80					10	10
Northern—												
Rangpur	44 43	50	33 23	38 75	62 19	100			1·87	1 56	7·5	4 37
Orissa—												
Cuttack	41 25	45	25	30	42 5	42 5	...		4 37	5 31	4·37	5
Bihár, south—												
Patna	32 5	27 5	30	36 25	40	40	...	...	3 12	3 12	3 12	2·5
Bihár, north—												
Bhágalpur	36 25	37 5	31 56	35	50 62	50		...		...		...
Muzaffarpur	26 56	20 94	31 87	40	80	80	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Provinces												
(a) Agra—												
Eastern—												
Benares	37 66	36 46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Cawnpore	36 35	33 33	...	...	50	62·5	52 5	52 5	...	...	...	...
Jhánsi	40	44 37	...	...	...	...	53 23	50	...	...	...	...
Western—												
Meerut		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agra	38 07	36·35	...	...	80	123·07	45	55	5	3·75	5	4·01
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	...	33 33	...	...	...	...	55 and 60	55 and 60	...	...	...	...
(b) Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	34 69	32 5	...	...	60	60	...	...	5	3·96	...	...
Northern—												
Fyzabad	31 25	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Jawar stalks		Bhusa		Sheep, per score		Goats, per score		Plough bullocks, per pair		Districts
1904	1903	1904	1903	1904	1903	1904	1903	1904	1903	
										Burma—
										Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	Tavoy
...		...			...	...	...	...		Moulmein and Amherst
										Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	Rangoon
...	...	...					...	...	...	Thôngwa
...	...		...				...	...	...	Bassein
										Pegu (inland)—
...	...			...		...	...		...	Henzada
...	...		...				...	...	...	Toungoo
										Upper Burma—
...				...	...	...	...		...	Mandalay
...	...		...	...			...			Bamo
...	...		...	...		...	...	...	...	Pakôkku
										Arakan—
				...	...	...	...			Kyaukpyu
	...	...		...			...	...	...	Akyab
										Assam—
										Brahmaputra—
		...	...	...	...	...	...			Goálpára
...			...	...		...		...		Gauhati
										Bengal—
										Eastern—
...			...	...		...	...	...		Chittagong
...	...				...	...	...		...	Dacca
										Deltaic—
...		...		...		...		...		Midnapur
...		...		...		...	...	...		Calcutta
										Central—
...				...			...		...	Bardwan
	...		...			...	...		...	Pabna
										Northern—
...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	Rangpur
										Orissa—
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuttack
										Bihar, south—
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Patna
										Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhágalpur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Muzaffarpur
										United Provinces:
										(a) AGRA—
										Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Benares
										Central—
...	...	...	...	70	70	...	...	...	...	Cawnpore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jhánsi
										Western—
...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	...		Meerut
...	...	...	...	50 and 60	40 and 60	...		30	26 25	Agra
										Submontane, west—
...	...	...	...	50 and 55	50 and 60	...	...	40 and 60	40 and 60	Shahjahápur
										(b) OUDH—
										Southern—
...	...	...	...	40	40	...	...	...	...	Lucknow
										Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	30	Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF FEBRUARY—*continued*

Districts	Rice, unhusked		Rice, husked		Wheat		Flour (wheat)		Barley		Jawar	
	1904	1903	1904	1903	1904	1903	1904	1903	1904	1903	1904	1903
Rajputana—												
Eastern— Ajmer	12·5	12·5	..	.	32 03	36 41	...	...	20	25	16 67	22 19
Panjab—												
Southern— Ferozpur	19 06	16 72	44 37	44 37	22 19	27 5	29 37	33 28	14 22	18 12	18 75	17·34
Central— Lahore	20	24 22	41·04	43 28	23 24	26 25	26 51	29 95	13 12	17·5	14·32	18 44
South eastern— Delhi	.	19 06	38 12	38 83	25·78	28 54	30 78	31 56	14 84	17 4	14 32	19·06
Submontane— Amritsar	20	23 51	38 07	39 01	21 61	25	25·78	28 59	..	.	..	..
Northern— Rawalpindi	20	22 19	42 08	51 82	23 49	19 06	26 67	30 78	17 03	20	15·90	15 94
Western— Multan	19 01	18 18	30 78	30 78	27 55	28 54	34 01	34 01	17 76	19 69	15 90	18 18
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	...	.	37 81	37 5		31 25	.				.	...
Shikárpur	...			.	26 25	27·19	...	..	15		.	...
Quetta	...		.		30 to 33 12	34 37 to 36·25	57 5	57 5	22·5 to 23 75	28 44	18 75	23 12
Bombay—												
Deccan and Karnátak— Dharwar		..	.		30 83			.	.		.	...
Sholapur	.			32 81			...	...		.		.
Poona	.								.			.
Khandesh and N E Deccan— Ahmednagar	..			.	.	.	..			.	19 43	...
Dhulia			...	...	.		..			..		
Gujarat— Surat	.			.			.	.			20 88	18 75
Ahmadabad			...							..	...	.
Central Provinces—(a)												
Western— Nagpur		.	31	34	26	29	33 25	40	...	.	18 5	21
Central— Jubbulpore			28 5	36 37	26 62	28 5	32	36 37	...	..	14·75	16
Eastern— Raipur			22 5	31	22 5	24	28	30			14·25	
Berar—												
Básim	..	..		.	31 25	44 62	.	...	..	..	18·25	20
Akola	.			75	49	45 75	53	50	.	...	28	22 87
Ellichpur	.		61 5	61 5	34 75	40	44 37	47	.	..	22·87	24
Amraoti			40	45	[illegible]	[illegible]	38	43 5	..		17·5	23 75
Madras—												
South, central— Coimbatore	.		.	...		.	.	...	...	.	...	19 2
Salem		..	.	.	..	..		...	..	..	.	..
Central— Bellary			.	..	.		..	.	..	...	15 5	14 7
Cuddapah	20 5	15 0	.	...	.	.	.	...	..	..	15·3	12·1
Karnul							.	.	..	..	.	..
East Coast, central— Nellore		.	..	.		..	..	.	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south— Madras	19 9	20 9	35 8	39 1	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...
Tanjore	21 6	19 5	35 8	28 4	...		..	..	..	..	...	...
Trichinopoly			...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Southern— Madura	...	.	.	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	15·1	16
Mysore—												
Mysore	21 2	21·18	31·07	32·94	39 19	48 76	48	48	...	...	10·98	14·59
Bangalore	[illegible]	19·59	[illegible]	37 66	35 62	42 44	56 95	56 83	..	...	...	...

(*a*) The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of cleaned rice or *chanwal*

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Districts	Bajra		Ragi		Maize		Gram		Arhar Dál		Ghi	
	1904	1903	1904	1903	1904	1903	1904	1903	1904	1903	1904	1903
Rajputana—												
Eastern— Ajmer	22·19	20	...	...	17 84	21 04	24 06	26 56	...	...	305	255 94
Panjab—												
Southern— Ferozpur	17·34	19 06	...	...	12 97	15·94	18·28	18 12	40	40	315	285
Central— Lahore	17 03	20 78	...	...	13 33	18 91	15·26	19 74	37 24	37·24	336 87	297·81
South-eastern— Delhi	17 4	21 04	.	...	14 84	19 06	17·4	22·19	33 33	30 16	340	290
Submontane— Amritsar	...		...	...	18 8	18 59	14 37	20	...	...	...	...
*Northern—*Ráwalpindi	19 06	22 5	...	...	17 4	20 17	17·4	22·19	34 79	30	290 88	277 5
Western— Multan	17 76	21 04	...	...	16,67	18 18	18·38	24 22	. .	.	336 52	300 88
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	25 31	...	.	330	
Shikárpur	...	..		.			18 18		..	.	331 12	302 5
Quetta	...	...	...	...	21 25	22 5 to 24 37	.	...	40	39 37	310 to 370	295 to 315
Bombay—												
Deccan and Karnátak— Dharwar	...	...	.	.	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	
Sholapur	11 77		...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	.	
Poona	18 07			...	...	..	24·37		.	...	...	
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan— Ahmednagar	..	16 23	...		...	...	..	. .	...	29 17	.	..
Dhulia	19 58	24 97	...	...	...	...	.	. .	...	...	...	..
Gujarat— Surat	21·25	18·75	...	..	...	..		..	...		...	.
Ahmadabad	.			...		...		...	...	...		..
Central Provinces—												
Western— Nagpur	...	...	...		..	...	22	26	39	39	350	317
Central— Jubbulpore	...	...	.	..	..	...	18	22 25	33·25	36 37	275	260
Eastern— Raipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·5	24	32	32	265	250
Berar—												
Básim	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .
Akola	...	25	...	...	...	..	32·5	30	50	41 62		295
Ellichpur	...	25	...	.	.	...	25·75	30 75	40	44 37	290 87	266 62
Amraoti	...	25	...	...	...	...	21 25	27 5	37 5	37 5	320	300
Madras—												
South, central— Coimbatore	...	14·4	...		...	...	...	39 2		...	...	326
Salem	...	...	15	15·9	...	...	...	...	26·9	26 9	299 6	345 3
Central— Bellary	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	33·6	...	20·7	349 2	285 7
Cuddapah	13·2	13 2	...	...	.	...	...	...		.	263·2	258·2
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	...	...
East Coast, central— Nellore	...	...	15 6	17 9	...	...	...	...	29·7	22·1	...	...
East Coast, South— Madras	...	...	...	...	...	.	28 1	30 9	...	..	312·7	296 3
Tanjore	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	. .	..
Trichinopoly	...	...	14·2	17 1	.	...	...	..	...	..	...	...
Southern— Madura	22·7	19·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·8	25·6	...	...
Mysore—												
Mysore	...	...	14·57	15·67	...	...	12·59	13·67	76·8	54·87	309·75	398·48
Bangalore	...	...	12 1	14·19	...	...	14 96	13·71	58 78	56·75	343·55	360·06

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF FEBRUARY—*concluded*

Districts	Sugar, raw (*Gúr*) 1904	Sugar, raw (*Gúr*) 1903	Salt 1904	Salt 1903	Tobacco leaf 1904	Tobacco leaf 1903	Turmeric 1904	Turmeric 1903	Grass 1904	Grass 1903	Straw 1904	Straw 1903
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Ajmer	50	50	..	..	..	...	..	...	5	5	3 33	3 33
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Ferozpur	40	40	.	...	80	80	57 19	100	3·28	3 28	5	5
Central—												
Lahore	38 07	41 04	...	..	53 33	57 19	66 67	78 07	8 02	12·5	6 67	10
South-eastern—												
Delhi	34 79	30 78	.	..	61 56	80	66 67	80	6 67	5	5 62	3 75
Submontane—												
Amritsar	36 35	35 57	..	..	50	40	...	80	...	...	5 31	8 91
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	36 15	40	.	..			62 56	67 5	13 33	8 12	8 91	6·25
Western—												
Multan	44 43	43 23	..	.	80	80	66 67	80	4 01	7 97	5 31	10
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	65		...		...		.	.		.	.	...
Shikárpur		40 17		..	...	.	...		...	...	...	...
Quetta		...			.	..		.	...		..	...
Bombay—												
Deccan and Karnátak—												
Dharwar	...	...	..	.	.	.			.	.	...	...
Sholapur			...	..	..		...		..	...		..
Poona	50 88	48 23		.		...	...			...	...	.
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—												
Ahmadnagar	..	...	.	.	.	...			.	...	...	.
Dhulia	...	...		.		.					..	.
Gujarat—												
Surat			...	...	...						..	...
Ahmadabad	...	.			..			.		.	.	
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nagpur	.	..	..		...	...	...	..			...	...
Central—												
Jubbulpore		...	33 25	42	66 62	80	57	57	.	.	..	.
Eastern—												
Raipur		..	80	10	130	150	50	58		.	.	...
Berar—												
Básim		...	...	...	.	..				...	...	...
Akola		52 37	40	.		123 75	...	66·62	4		9	...
Ellichpur		61 54	34	..	133 25	160	61 5	61·5		10		...
Amráoti		40	80	.	160	140	46	60	8		...	
Madras—												
South, central—												
Coimbatore	..	32	.	.	...				...	.		
Salem	.	..	...	.	115 6	111 8	27 4	21 7	...		6·9	6 9
Central—												
Bellary	.	35 7	..	...	...	.	.	...	...		...	...
Cuddapah	...	.				..	28	24·6	.	...	...	...
Karnul	.	.	...		49 4	49·4	32·9	25 1		...	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·9	4·4
East Coast, south—												
Madras	62 6	41·1	.	..	123·4	123·4	32·1	31·3	...	..	...	...
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	..	82·4	118·1	...	...	...	..	..	...
Southern—												
Madura	...	...	...	...	106 8	106·8	...	...	...	...	4·8	4·8
Mysore—												
Mysore	40 48	55 08		...	260·28	274 28	68·34	68 57	5	5	4	4
Bangalore	51 43	40 71	...	..	308 57	308 57	34·29	49·3	7 61	9·1	6 86	7·81

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Jawar stalks		Bhusa		Sheep, per score		Goats, per score		Plough bullocks, per pair		Districts
1904	1903	1904	1903	1904	1903	1904	1903	1904	1903	
										Rajputana—
										Eastern—
2·5	3·33		...	140	140	...		80	80	Ajmer
										Panjab—
										Southern—
3 28	3 28		...	50	50			75	75	Ferozpur
										Central—
...	...	...		100	100		...	112 5	112·5	Lahore
										South-eastern—
5·62	5		...	80	70		...	120	120	Delhi
										Submontane—
...			...	...		...	...		...	Amritsar
										Northern—
8 91	7·29	...	...	70	70		...	80	80	Rawalpindi
										Western—
4 01	7 97	...	...	50	50		...	70	70	Multan
										Sind and Baluchistan—
...				...	...		...	...	...	Karáchi
	...	...	...				...	...		Shikárpur
...	...	8 12	14 69	40 to 140	40 to 140	...	...			Quetta
										Bombay—
										Deccan and Karnátak—
...		...		...			...	...		Dharwar
...	...	...		...			...		...	Sholapur
...	...				...		...	...	...	Poona
										Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—
...	...	...		...		...	...	...	...	Ahmadnagar
...				...	...		...	...		Dhulia
										Gujarat—
		...	...			...	...	...		Surat
...			...			...	...	...	...	Ahmadabad
										Central Provinces—
										Western—
...	...	...		60	60	...		100	100	Nagpur
										Central
...	...	...		55	55	...	...	85	35	Jubbulpore
										Eastern—
...	...	...			...	...	...	40	...	Raipur
										Berar—
	...		...	60	...	...		100	...	Básim
9	...		...	60	65	...		60	80	Akola
...	4			60	50	...	...	150	150	Ellichpur
...	...		...	65	65	...	...	75	75	Amráoti
										Madras—
										South, central—
...	1·9		...	...	...		...		50	Coimbatore
...			...	75	75	75	75	...	...	Salem
										Central—
...	2·5		...	80	80	80	80	100	100	Bellary
...	...	...		...					...	Cuddapah
...	...	...			...					Karnul
										East Coast, central—
...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	Nellore
										East Coast, south—
...			...	55	67·5	55	67 5		...	Madras
...		...	...	80	80	80	80			Tanjore
...	...		...		...	...	...	...		Trichinopoly
										Southern—
...	...	...	...	...			...	40	40	Madura
										Mysore—
3·75	3·5	...	...	100	100	...	...	70	70	Mysore
...	...	...	...	160	140	...		120 to 150	120 to 150	Bangalore

J. A. ROBERTSON
Offg Director-General of Statistics

E. N. BAKER
Secretary to the Government of India

Calcutta, March 11, 1904

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF FEBRUARY 1904 (*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice: Best sort		Rice: Common		Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui							10 6	10 6				
Tavoy			.		12 8	12 8	13 6	13 6				
Moulmein and Amherst	6 13	6 13			8 7	8 7	9 —	9 0		.		
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu	...				9 3	9 3	10 4	10 4				
Rangoon	13 12	13 12			16 —	15 8	17 4	16 12		.		
Thôngwa			..		10 11	10 11	11 9	11 9			.	
Bassein				.	11 6	8 9	13 9	9 6				
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi	.				10 —	10 —	10 12	10 12				
Henzada					10 6	9 11	13 13	13 4			...	
Prome		...			12 4	11 3	15 9	13 15		...		
Toungoo					10 6	10 6	13 8	13 8		.	.	
Thayetmyo					10 —	10 6	13 12	13 7		...	..	
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	10 8	10 8			10 9	11 2	11 13	11 6				
Bamo					8 —	8 —	9 12	9 12				
Pakôkku					9 2	9 2	9 13	9 13			..	
Meiktila					12 12	12 12	14 —	14 —	33 12	38 12		
Arakan—												
Sandoway					17 8	17 8	21 —	21 —		..	..	
Kyaukpyu	...	...			14 9	13 2	15 9	14 2	.	..		..
Akyab		...			12 —	12 —	13 —	13 —	.	...		...
Assam—												
Surma—												
Sylhet	...	..			9 —	9 —	17 8	17 8			.	...
Cachar	10 —	9 12		.	12 12	12 12	19 2	19 2		.		...
Hill tracts—												
Khási and Jáintiá Hills	7	7 —			5 —	5 8	10 —	10 —			.	
Gáro Hills	.	...	.		4 —	4 —	15 —	14 —			...	.
Manipur		...			23 8	22 —	27 —	26 —			..	
Nagá Hills		...		.	14 8	15 —	16 —	16 —		.		.
Lushai Hills					4 4	4 4	6 8	6 8				...
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	17 —	16 —	.	.	5 8	5 8	16 —	16 —	..		...	...
Kámrúp	10 —	10 —			9 8	10 —	16 —	16 —	..	...		
Darrang	9 —	8 —			9 —	9 —	18 —	18 —			.	
Nowgong	...	...			8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —		...		
Sibságar		...			6 —	6 —	14 —	14 —	...		.	..
Lakhimpur	9 —	8 —			6 8	6 8	12 —	11 8	.		.	
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Backerganj		...					15 —	12 — and 15 —	...	...		...
Noakhali		...		.		..	16 —	17 8	...	...	..	.
Chittagong	...	...			..		14 —	14 4	...		...	...
Tippera			.		..	...	14 14	16 8	..		...	
Dacca	11	16 —	14 —	16 —		.	16 —	16 —	...	..		...
Maimensingh	11 8	11 8	11 —	11 —			16 —	16 —		..	..	...
Deltaic—												
Khulna			.	...	.	..	16 —	16 —	...	..	...	.
24-Parganas				..		.	12 —	12 —	...	...	..	...
Midnapur	11 8	11 8		...	..		16 —	16 —	...	..	..	...
Howrah	13 —	12 12	20 —	20 —	...		11 7	11 4		...	16 —	16 —
Calcutta	12 4	12 4	14 8	14 —	...		9 10	9 10	16 —	17 —	14 —	14 8
Hooghly	12 10	12 10	...	..	..	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	16 —	16 —	20 —	20 —	...	...	12 7	12 8	...	...	...	...
Jessore	10 —	11 4	11 4	10 4	...	...	16 —	15	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	16 —	16 —	...	22 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or Bagi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	..	..	...				...	...	.	18 14	18 14	Mergui
							.			15 15	15 15	Tavoy
...	..	...	...	9 5	9 5		...	7 9	7 9	16 4	16 4	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
		..	.	9 5	9 5			8 8	8 8	17 —	17 —	Pegu
.		...		15 12	15 12	..		14 12	14 10	15 12	15 12	Rangoon
...		...				.		..	...	12 8	12 8	Thôngwa
...	...		..	9 13	9 13				...	15 1	15 1	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
..	..	..	..	8 8	8 8	...	...		...	14 4	14 4	Tharawadi
	...		...			...	...	8 2	8 2	16 2	17 11	Henzada
...	...		..			...	.	8 2	8 2	16 2	16 2	Prome
..	...	...		10 8	10 8		.			10 15	10 15	Toungoo
...		...	...	12 12	11 10			8 10	8 10	11 10	11 10	Thayetmyo
												Upper Burma—
...		...	...	12 6	12 6			8 3	8 10	14 8	14 8	Mandalay
	...	.	.	6 3	6 3		...	7 1	7 1	12 6	12 6	Bamo
...	.		.	12 —	12 —			7 9	7 9	14 8	14 8	Pakôkku
...	.	...		10 2	10 2	18 11	18 11	7 14	7 14	14 4	14 4	Meiktila
												Arakan—
	.	.	...	.	..	.		...	.	18 10	18 10	Sandoway
..			.						...	18 —	18 —	Kyaukpyu
...	...		...	10 —	10 —	..		7 —	7 —	14 —	14 —	Akyab
												Assam—
												Surma—
...		...		14 —	14 —	...	.	9 8	9 8	12 8	12 8	Sylhet
..	...		...	13 —	13 —			9 7	9 8	12 8	12 8	Cachar
												Hill tracts—
	...	..		9 8	8 8	13 —	13 —	6 —	6 —	8 8	8 8	Khási and Jáintiá Hills
...	..	..	...	8 —	8 —	..	...	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 —	Gáro Hills
...	.	...			.	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 —	8 —	Manipur
	...		..	8 —	8 —	...	..	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	Nágá Hills
			.	6 —	6 —			5 4	5 4	6 8	6 8	Lushai Hills
												Brahmaputra—
...		...	.	14 8	13 —	...	...	11 —	10 8	12 —	12 —	Goálpara
...	.	...	...	13 —	12 8	...		10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	Kámrúp
...	...			13 —	13 —		...	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	Darrang
.		..		11 —	11 —	...		8 8	8 8	10 —	10 —	Nowgong
				11 —	11 —	.	...	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	Sibságar
	...	...	...	12 —	12 —		.	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	Lakhimpur
												Bengal—
												Eastern—
...	...	..		13 4	13 4	...			...	13 —	13 —	Backerganj
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	..	...		...	13 —	13 —	Noakhali
...	...	..	...	13 —	12 14	..	...	10 —	9 12	14 —	14 —	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	..		...			10 10	10 10	Tippera
...	..	..	...	14 —	14 —	.	.	14 —	14 —	12 —	12 —	Dacca
...	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	.		10 —	10 —	12 12	12 12	Maimensingh
												Deltaic—
..	..	...	...	12 5	12 12	.	.	9 2	9 2	13 5	13 5	Khulna
...	...	...	...	15 —	14 8		...	11 —	11 —	12 5	12 5	24-Parganas
...	...	...	...	12 12	12 — to 14 —	...	...	10 —	9 —	11 8	11 8	Midnapur
...	...	...	...	16 4	16 12	21 —	21 —	11 2	11 5	12 14	12 14	Howrah
...		8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	17 —	17 —	8 10	8 10	11 —	11 —	Calcutta
...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	..	..	10 8	10 —	13 —	13 —	Hooghly
.	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	...	...		10 —	13 5	13 4	Nadia (Krishnagarh)
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	20 —	16 —	12 —	12 —	Jessore
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 4	...	...	8 8	8 —	12 —	12 —	Faridpur

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF FEBRUARY 1904—*continued* (*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice: Best sort		Rice: Common		Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Bengal—*continued*												
Central—												
Bankura	13 4	12 8	...	...	...	...	14 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
Bardwan	12 5	13 6	...		...	...	13 4	13 2	...	...	..	...
Birbhum	12 8	12 —	...	.		.	13 8	13 8	.	...	...	...
Murshidabad	12 8	12 8	18 —	18 —	...		13 —	13 —	...		..	
Santhal Parganas	11 —	12 —		16 —		...	14 —	13 8	...	...	...	...
Pabna	16 8	16 8	26 —	26 —		...	16 8	16 8	...	...		...
Bogra	14 1	15 —		...	...	...	17 4	17 4	..	.	...	..
Rajshahi	12 —	15 12	16 8	16 8	...	..	14 4	14 4	.	...		...
Malda	14 —	14 —	...	...			14 8	14 8	...		22 —	20 —
Northern—												
Rangpur	11 4	11 4	...		...	.	14 10	14 10	...		..	...
Dinajpur	13 —	13 4		15 —	...	..	15 —	15 8	..	.	..	...
Jalpaiguri	11 —	10 8	...	.	...	.	14 —	13 8	...	...	..	.
Hills—												
Darjeeling	...	..	...	...		...	12 8	12 8		..	...	...
Orissa—												
Puri	11 3	12 5	...		..	...	19 11	18 6	...	...	...	.
Cuttack	14 7	14 7	.	..	..	...	19 11	10 11	...	.	...	.
Balasore	11 6	11 6		.	...	..	18 — to 19 —	18 —	...	..	..	..
Chota Nagpur—												
Singhbhum	12 —	12 —			...	..	15 —	16 —	..	...	.	...
Mánbhum	13 —	12 —	24 —	20 —			13 —	13 —		..	24 —	20 —
Ránchi	8 12 to 13 —	8 12 to 13 8	11 —	11 —	.		14 —	14 4	...	...		
Palámau	14 10	14 1	20 4	20 4			13 8	14 1	...		...	
Hazáribágh	13 —	12 —	18 —	18 —	..		12 12	12 12		.	..	...
Bihar, south—												
Monghyr	17 —	17 —	28 —	24 —			12 —	13 —		...		
Gaya	14 1	15 —	20 8	22 —	.		13 1	13 9	23 8	24 —		
Patna	17 —	17 —	27 —	29 —	..	.	15 12	15 8	23 —	23 — to 29 —	.	.
Shahabad	16 —	15 8	24 —	26 —	...	...	14 8	14 —		...	..	..
Bihár, north—												
Purnea	13 —	13 —	.	.			15 —	15 —		...	..	
Bhágalpur	13 14	13 14	25 4	20 —	...	.	13 14	13 14	...	.		...
Darbhanga	18 11	17 9	34 4	34 —	.		16 8	16 8	...	...	...	
Muzaffarpur	15 —	15 —	27 —	27 —	...		15 —	15 —		.	..	...
Sáran	16 —	16 —	25 —	25 —		.	16 —	15 —	...	...	...	.
Champáran	16 —	15 8	30 —	30 —	...		17 —	17 —		.		
United Provinces:												
(a) Agra—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	14 —	15 -	21 —	21 8	6 —	6 —	12 —	9 —	23 8	24 —	22 8	23 —
Benares	14 10	14 10	21 11	21 11	7 13	7 13	14 1½	14 1½	21 11	21 11	23 5	22 12
Ghazipur	15 1	15 —	21 8	21 2	7 4	7 4	13 12	13 1	19 8	19 8	23 4	23 12
Jaunpur	17 —	17 —	24 —	24 —	6 —	6 —	13 —	13 —	..		...	..
Allahabad	14 8	14 —	22 —	22 —	6 —	6 —	11 —	11 —	25 8	26 —	25 8	26 —
Central—												
Bánda	15 8	15 8	18 —	18 —	5 4	5 4	10 —	10 —	26 —	26 —	25 —	25 —
Fatehpur	16 —	16 —	21 —	21 —	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	25 —	25 —	25 —	25 —
Hamirpur	15 8	16 —	18 6	18 6	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	25 4	25 4	25 4	25 4
Jalaun	16 —	15 —		20 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	9 —	25 —	25 —	22 —	22 —
Cawnpore	16 4	15 12	24 —	24 —			11 12	11 12	25 —	25 —	27 —	27 —
Jhansi	14 4	14 4	30 —	27 5	7 12	7 12	9 4	9 6	28 —	26 14	30 —	23 12
Etáwah	16 12	16 12	22 4	22 8	5 —	5 —	12 —	11 8	25 8	24 8	25 8	25 —
Farukhabad	16 11	16 11	21 13	21 13	5 7	5 7	10 15	10 15	21 13	22 8	22 8	24 8
Mainpuri	17 2	17 2	21 —	23 8	..		12 —	12 —	23 8	24 8	23 8	23 8
Etah	17 —	16 8	23 —	23 —	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	24 —	24 —	25 —	25 —
Western—												
Meerut	15 8	15 8	23 8	23 8	4 —	4 —	11 —	11 —	25 —	25 —	23 —	23 —
Agra	15 —	15 —	25 —	25 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	26 —	26 —	25 —	25 —
Muttra	16 —	16 8	27 —	25 —	7 —	7 —	12 —	10 —	26 —	25 —	26 —	25 —
Aligarh	17 —	17 8	25 —	24 —	5 —	4 8	...	...	25 —	25 —	25 —	25 —
Bulandshahr	17 —	17 —	23 —	24 —	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	27 —	26 —	26 —	25 —
Submontane, east—												
Ballia	15 4	15 —	25 —	25 —	6 4	6 4	10 4	10 —	20 —	20 —	20 —	20 —
Azamgarh	15 4	14 12	23 4	22 12	8 8	8 8	12 8	12 8		...	...	
Gorakhpur	16 5	16 1	23 7	23 8	12 1	11 10	14 13	14 13	21 9	21 9	16 4	16 4
Basti	15 —	16 —	24 8	25 —	8 8	8 8	13 12	14 —	25 —	25 —	..	...

·tate the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Bengal—*continued*
												Central—
...	...	...	...	14 —	16 —		.	11 —	12 —	13 4	13 —	Bankura
	...			15 —	16 8		..	10 8	11 4	14 —	14 —	Bardwan
...	..			15 12	15 8	.	...	16 —	16 —	12 —	12 —	Birbhum
	..	...	...	16 —	16 —			12 8	12 —	11 8	11 8	Murshidabad
...			..	16 —	18 —	20 —	22 —	20 —	19 —	11 8	11 —	Santhal Parganas
...	..		..	15 —	15 —	.	..	10 8	9 12	12 —	12 —	Pabna
				15 12	15 —	...	...	15 12	15 —	12 12	12 12	Bogra
..	...			18 12	19 8		.	12 12	10 14	12 12	12 12	Rajshahi
.				17 —	17 —	28 —	24 —	12 —	12 —	12 —	11 — and 12 —	Malda
												Northern—
.	...		...	14 6	14 6	18 —	18 —	9 —	9 —	12 1¼	12 1¼	Rangpur
...			.	17 —	16 —	.		11 —	11 —	13 —	13 —	Dinajpur
	.		.	14 —	14 —		...	9 4	9 4	12 —	12 —	Jalpaiguri
												Hills—
13 —	13 —		...	13* —	12 8	20 —	20 —	6 8	6 8	10 —	10 —	Darjeeling
												Orissa—
	..	...	.	15 12	15 12	...	...	9 13	9 13	16 —	16 —	Puri
...			.	17 1*	17 11*	...		14 7	14 7	15 —	15 —	Cuttack
..	...		...	14 —	14 —			10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	Balasore
												Chota Nagpur—
..			...	13 —	13 —	20 —	25 —	10 —	10 8	11 —	11 —	Singhbhum
...				15 —	15 —	22 —	22 —	11 —	11 —	12 —	12 —	Mánbhum
32 —	32 —	..	...	16 —	16 8	23 —	22 —	7 8 to 8 —	7 4 to 8 —	11 —	11 —	Ránchi
			..	20 4	20 4	25 —	25 5	12 6	13 8	12 6	12 6	Palámau
27 8	26 —	...	..	17 12	18 —	22 —	22 8	9 12	9 8	10 8	9 8	Hazáribágh
												Bihar, south—
...		...		20 —	21 —	21 —	25 —	10 —	12 9	12 4	12 4	Monghyr
.		.		21 8	22 8	22 9	22 9	11 8	12 1	13 2	13 2	Gaya
30 —	22 —	20 —	23 —	22 —	23 —	27 —	26 —	15 —	13 8	12 —	12 8	Patna
.	.		...	23 —	22 —	25 —	24 —	13 —	13 —	13 —	12 —	Shahabad
												Bihar, north—
	..			16 —	16 —	30 —	32 —	9 8	10 —	11 —	11 —	Purnea
...				19 —	19 —	21 8	24 —	11 6	11 6	12 10	12 10	Bhágalpur
33 —	33 —			19 12	20 4	29 —	29 —	12 1	12 1	13 4	13 4	Darbhanga
27 —	28 —	...		19 —	20 —	28 —	28 —	12 8	13 —	12 8	12 8	Muzaffarpur
				23 —	23 —	27 —	27 —	14 —	14 —	13 12	12 8	Sáran
34 —	34 —		...	23 —	26 —	30 —	29 —	17 8	13 —	12 8	12 8	Champáran
												United Provinces
												(a) Agra—
												Eastern—
	.	15 8	16 8	20 —	19 —	24 8	24 8	11 —†	11 —†	12 —	12 —	Mirzapur
..		19 —	19 —	21 11	21 11	26 —	25 —	10 12†	10 12†	11 14	11 9½	Benares
		14 6	14 12	20 8	20 8		..	12 4	17 2†	11 2	11 2	Ghazipur
			..	18 —	19 —	25 —	24 —	12 —†	12 —†	12 11	12 11	Jaunpur
..	..	20 —	20 —	21 —	21 —	..	17 —	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	Allahabad
												Central—
				22 —	22 —	...	...	10 8	10 8	12 —	12 —	Bánda
.	.			19 —	19 —			10 —†	10 —†	12 —	12 —	Fatehpur
.	..			23 —	22 8	...		10 —†	10 —†	11 8	11 8	Hamirpur
				24 —	22 —			10 —†	10 —†	10 —	10 —	Jalaun
.	.	18 8	19 —	21 8	20 12	27 —	26 —	12 —†	13 —†	14 —	14 —	Cawnpore
.	...			25 —	23 12		...			13 —	13 —	Jhansi
26 —	28 —	16 —	20 —	23 8	22 8	25 8	25 8	13 —†	15 —†	13 4	13 4	Etáwah
				17 11	17 11	24 8	25 14	9 9†	10 15†	13 10	13 10	Farukhabad
	.	...		20 8	20 8	24 8	24 8	11 8†	11 8†	12 8	12 8	Mainpuri
..				19 —	18 8	28 —	28 —	10 —†	10 —†	13 8	13 8	Etah
												Western—
..				21 —	21 —	26 —	25 —	12 —†	12 —†	13 8	13 8	Meerut
...	...			21 —		23 —	23 —	10 —†	10 —	14 —	14 —	Agra
			...	21 8	20 —	...		12 —†	12 —†	14 4	14 4	Muttra
...	.	15 —	15 —	21 —	21 —	28 —	30 —	11 8	12 —	14 —	13 8	Aligarh
		20 —	20 —	20 —	19 —	26 —	26 —	12 8†	12 —†	13 —	12 8	Bulandshahr
												Submontane, east—
		14 —	14 —	21 —	21 —	25 —	25 —	14 —†	14 —†	11 4	11 4	Ballia
.		12 8	12 8	17 2	17 2	23 12	24 2	12 4	12 8†	10 10	11 10	Azamgarh
.		18 14	...	18 14	19 12	25 4	24 4	12 6†	12 6†	11 9	11 9	Gorakhpur
25 —	25 —	14 8	14 8	20 —	21 8	28 —	28 —	12 —	12 —	11 8	11 8	Basti

* Kulai † Huskod

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF FEBRUARY 1904—continued (The figure

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or Cholum (Andropogon sorghum)		Bajra or Cumbu (Pennisetum typhoideum)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
United Provinces—*continued*												
(a) Agra—*continued*												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	16 —	16 4	26 —	26 8	9 —	9 —	10 8	10 8	24 —	24 —	25 —	24 —
Budaun	16 2	16 6	21 4	21 12	5 —	5 —	10 12	10 12	22 8	22 8	23 —	22 8
Pilibit	15 8	16 —	23 4	23 4	5 —	5 —	14 4	14 4	26 4	26 4	25 —	24 —
Bareli	15 15	16 1	25 —	24 11	7 3	7 8	11 14	11 14	27 8	27 13	24 1	23 14
Moradabad	17 4	17 4	25 8	25 —	5 —	5 2	10 12	11 2	31 4	31 4	27 12	26 12
Bijnor	15 4	15 4	25 —	24 12	4 8	4 8	11 8	11 4	..	..	25 —	24 —
Muzaffarnagar	17 1	16 12	27 8	27 8	10 —	9 14	11 0	11 9	25 14	25 5	25 14	25 14
Sahàranpur	16 10	16 10	25 13	24 11	3 11	4 5	9 11	9 15	24 11	23 10	30 1	27 11
Dehra-Dun	15 —	15 —	22 —	21 —	5 8	5 8	9 —	9 —	24 —	24 —	27 —	25 —
Hills—												
Naini Tal	12 —	11 —	16 —	16 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —				
Almora	15 —	15 —	16 8	16 8	4 —	4 —	11 —	11 —			16 —	14 —
Garhwál	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	5 —	5 —	9 —	7 —				...
(b) Oudh—												
Southern—												
Partabgarh	16 —	16 —	21 —	21 —	8 —	8 —	13 8	13 8	22 —	22 —	22 —	22 —
Sultanpur	16 12	17 —	21 8	23 8	6 8	10 —	14 —	14 —				...
Rae-Bareli	17 —	17 —	24 —	24 —	5 8	5 8	14 8	14 8	23 —	23 —	24 —	24 —
Unao	16 —	16 —	22 —	22 —	6 —	6 —	11 —	12 —	23 —	22 —	26 —	25 8
Lucknow	16 —	16 4	24 —	23 8	5 —	5 —	12 —	12 —	21 —	22 —	22 —	22 —
Hardoi	16 —	16 8	26 —	27 —			10 —	10 —	23 —	23 —	24 —	25 —
Northern—												
Fyzabad	15 12	15 14	22 8	25 8			10 —	10 —	24 —	23 8	21 —	20 8
Barabanki	15 8	15 —	20 —	20 —	6 —	6 —	11 —	11 —	22 —	19 —	25 —	20 —
Gonda	16 4	16 8	25 —	25 —			12 8	12 8	28 —	28 —	22 —	22 —
Bahraich	18 —	18 —	34 —	33 —	7 —	7 —	14 4	14 —	33 —	32 —	27 —	26 —
Sitapur	17 —	17 —	28 —	27 —	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	30 —	28 —	28 —	28 —
Kheri	16 12	16 12	28 —	28 —	6 —	6 —	12 —	12 —	29 —	32 —	26 —	26 —
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Partábgarh	12 15	11 5	38 12	35 —	4 3	4 6	9 13	7 12	36 8	35 2	...	
Bánswára	21 —	22 —	24 —	24 —	7 —	7 —	12 —	12				
Mewar (Udaipur)	11 15	12 6	27 14	27 10	7 2	7 3	7 9	7 9	31 15	32 2	17 8	18 7
Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur)	21 —	18 8	37 8	34 2	8 6	7 6	13 9	14 2			..	
Sirohi	13 —	13 —	20 —	20 —	5 4	5 4	7 8	7 8	16 —	16 —	16 —	16 —
Erinpura	14 —	14 —	21 8	21 8	6 4	6 4	8 —	8 —	22 —	22 —	20 —	20 —
Ajmer		13 2¼		21 —		5 13½	...	8 —		28 —	...	19 —
Abu	13 9 and 14 3	13 8 and 13 15	19 —	19 —	5 14	5 14	8 2	8 2	20 11	20 11	15 3	15 8
Kishangarh	14 —	14 —	24 —	24 —	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	29 —	29 8	22 —	23 —
Bundi	16 4	16 10	48 4	47 8	8 —	8 —	10 8	10 11	57 13	55 —	20 —	20 —
Kotah	17 8	17 8	40 —	40 —	7 8	7 8	9 —	9 —	39 —	36 4	20 —	18 —
Jhalawar	13 4	14 12	26 10	26 10	6 10	6 10	8 14	8 14	29 12	27 8	20 —	17 6
Tonk	12 10	12 14	31 3	30 4	4 14	4 13	6 1	6 —	39 —	38 9	38 2	33 11
Jaipur	14 2	14 1	24 7	23 11	5 14	5 15	6 15	7 1	28 14	28 12	24 3	23 3
Karauli	16 14	16 4	28 2	28 2	10 15	10 —	11 4	11 14	31 4	29 6	26 14	25 10
Dholpur	16 13	15 8	24 11½	25 —	7 8	7 8	9 4	9 —	31 5½	30 11	30 13½	29 11
Bharatpur	17 9	17 9	28 4	28 2	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	30 4	30 4	28 12	27 8
Alwar	14 6	14 5	23 4	22 1	8 —	8 —	8 7	8 7	26 —	25 7	23 3	21 13
Deoli	14 8	14 12	30 4	31 4	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	36 4	36 12	29 4	29 4
Nasirabad	13 8	13 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	29 —	30 —	21 —	21 —
Bálmer	13 8	13 6			6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	20 4	18 —	18 —	17 5
Anádra	14 1 and 14 9	14 7 and 14 15		..	6 6	6 6	8 8	8 8	..	..	16 4	16 4
Shahpura	12 12	12 4	30 8	37 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	38 —	37 —	23 —	23 —
Western—												
Jodhpur	13 —¾ and 13 9½	12 14 and 11 4	21 —	20 6	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	22 —½	20 15	16 9 and 18 —	14 12
Jaisalmer	11 3	11 3	..	...	6 13	6 13	10 1	10 1	17 6	17 6	16 7	16 7
Bikaner	12 —	12 —	21 —	21 —	3 8	3 8	7 8	7 8		...	18 8	18 8
Central India—												
Indore	12 —	12 8	20 —	20 —	7 —	7 —	9 —	7 8	22 —	24 —	20 —	19 —
Nimach	13 —	13 —	...	.	8 —	8 —	8 8	8 8	3. —	32 —	17 —	17 —
Gwalior	18 1	18 1	34 —	23 2	6 15	6 15	8 7	8 7	27 10	27 10	27 10	27 10
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	16 —	16 —	32 —	32 —	...	..	12 —	12 —	32 —	32 —	26 —	26 —
Ferozpur	17 —	17 —	28 —	23 —	...	..	8 —	8 —	28 —	28 —	22 —	22 —
Central—												
Lahore	16 8	16 4	29 8	27 8	...	...	8 14	8 14	27 8	28 8	22 8	24 8
Gujranwála	18 14	18 9	27 8	27 —	...	...	10 8	10 8	24 —	24 —	23 —	23 —
Gujrát	18 8	18 6	32 —	25 —	...	...	12 —	11 —	24 —	24 —	28 —	28 8
Jhelam	17 —	16 8	25 8	24 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	24 —	24 —	28 —	21 —

stat- the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												United Provinces—*continued*
												(a) Agra—*continued*
												Submontane, west—
				19 —	18 8	23 —	27 —	9 8	9 8*	11 12	12 —	Shahjahánpur
...	..	16 —	16 —	18 —	18 4	36 —	26 —	11 —*	11 —*	12 —	12 —	Budaun
...		18 12	18 8	28 8	28 8	..		10 8*	10 8*	12 8	12 8	Pilibit
...	..	22 6	21 14	19 6	19 3	31 4	30 10	11 4*	10 13	13 2	13 2	Bareli
	.	15 2	15 —	19 12	19 12	32 4	21 4	10 8	10 8	13 2	13 2	Moradabad
				19 12	19 12			10 —	10 —	12 12	12 12	Bijnor
.	.	.	...	22 —	22 —	25 5	25 14	8 13	9 1	13 14	13 8	Muzaffarnagar
27 11	27 11	25 13	24 11	23 1	22 11	30 1	29 —	9 11*	9 11*	13 6	13 6	Sahâranpur
25 —	25 —			20 —	19 8	25 —	25 —	9 —*		12 —	12 —	Dehra-Dún
												Hills—
16 —		.		14 8	14 8	16 —	16 —	8 —	9 —	8 —	8 —	Naini Tal
18 —	18	...		12 8	12 8	.		8 *	8 8*	10 —	10 —	Almora
15 —	15 —	15 —	15 —	8 —	8 —	.		6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	Garhwál
												(b) Oudh—
												Southern—
	..	14 —	14 —	19 —	21 —	21 —	21 —	10 —*	10 —*	13 —	13 —	Partábgarh
				19 8	21 —			11 *	10 8*	13 —	13 —	Sultanpur
26 —	26 —	22 —	22 —	19 —	19 —	22 —	22 —	10 —*	10 *	13 —	13 —	Rae-Bareli
		16 —	16 —	20 —	19 —	28 —	28 —	10 —*	10 —*	12 —	11 —	Unao
		16 —	16 —	20 —	20 —	26 —	25 —	11 —*	10 8*	12 8	12 —	Lucknow
28 —	28 —	27 —	27 —	20 —	20 —	29 —	30 —	11 —	11 —	12 —	12 —	Hardoi
												Northern—
	.	19 —	19 —	21 10	21 4	26 8	26 4	11 —*	11 —*	12 —	12 —	Fyzabad
		...	...	19 —	19 —	25 —	26 —	10 —	10 8	13 —	13 —	Barabanki
22 —	22 —	15 —	15 —	23 —	23 —	29 8	29 8	10 8*	10 8*	12 —	12 —	Gonda
...		18 —	18 —	26 —	25 —	34 —	33 —	11 4	11 6	12 8	12 8	Bahraich
28 —	32 —	23 —	21 —	23 —	24 —	30 —	28 —	11 —	9 —	12 —	11 8	Sitapur
32 —	32 —	10 —	10 —	21 —	22 —	32 —	33 —	11 —*	11 —*	12 12	12 12	Kheri
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
...		...	.	24 —	24 14	42 2	41 10	11 8	8 11	12 5	12 8	Partábgarh
...	.		...	30 —	30 —	64 —	66 —	.	.	11 12	12 —	Bánswára
..	..	17 8	16 13	17 2	17 10	31 15	32 2	8 6	8 6	12 12	12 6	Mewar (Údaipur)
	...		.	35 —	33 —	54 8	50 8		...	10 12	10 7	Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur)
...	...	18 —	13 —	14 —	14 —	20 —	20 —	12 8	12 8	14 —	14 —	Sirohi
...	..	...	...	16 8	16 8	..			...	15 —	15 —	Erinpura
...	.	...	15 —		18 —		25 10½	.		...	15 —	Ajmer
...	.	..	...	15 —	15 —	20 11	21 2	8 5	8 5	13 9	13 9	Abu
...	.	..	..	20 —	20 —	29 —	23 8	..		16 —	16 —	Kishangarh
...	...	.	...	29 —	29 12	58 —	60 —			12 8	12 8	Bundi
...	...		...	28 —	26 4			8 —	8 —	12 8	12 8	Kotah
...	...	...	..	22 2	22 —	37 —	37 —	6 10	6 10	11 11	11 4	Jhalawar
...				22 2	19 14	42 5	36 12			14 —	13 —	Tonk
...	...	11 11	11 14	21 2 and 27 12	20 6 and 27 1	27 12	27 6	22 4	17 8	11 11	14 15	Jaipur
...	...	25 —	24 6	26 4	26 14	...	.	25 —	20 5	12 13	13 2	Karauli
...		16 —	16 —	21 12	22 1	..		16 5	11 6	18 12	13 12	Dholpur
...	...	19 8	15 10	21 6	21 6	24 6	24 8	11 4	11 4	14 4	14 4	Bharatpur
..	...	15 —	15 —	21 4	21 8	23 15	24 —	18 —	18 —	15 4	15 4	Alwar
...	.			22 8	21 12	35 4	35 4	8 —	8 —	14 4	14 4	Deoli
...	...	...	...	19 —	19 —	..	...	10 —	10 —	15 8	15 8	Nasirabad
...	...	...	..	14 —	14 —	..	18 —	.	..	16 —	16 —	Bálmer
...	...	..	.	14 8	14 8	19 —	19 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	Anádra
...	...	..	...	18 —	18 8	35 4	33 8	..		12 4	14 —	Shahpura
												Western—
...	..	...		17 8½	17 8	22 5½	23 8	8 2	8 2	16 8	16 8	Jodhpur
...	...	.		12 8	12 8	.	..	..	.	21 —	21 —	Jaisalmer
...	...	...	.	20 —	18 8	...	..	8 5	8 —	13 4	13 4	Bikaner
												Central India—
...	.	...	..	22 —	21 —	35 —	36 —	10 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	Indore
..	...	.		18 8	19 —	...		9 8	9 —	13 8	13 8	Nimach
...	.	19 12	19 12	24 12	23 2	35 0	35 6	11 8	10 12	13 1	13 1	Gwalior
												Punjab—
												Southern—
...	...	..		27 —	28 —	...		..	...	12 —	12 8	Hissar
	...	10 —	10 —	29 —	29 —	30 —	30 —	10 —	10 —	14 —	14 —	Ferozpur
												Central—
.	...	21 8	20 8	25 8	25 —	21 8	28 —	10 4	10 8	14 8	13 12	Lahore
...	...	23 —	23 —	27 8	28 —	24 8	24 8	...	...	16 —	15 8	Gujranwála
...	..	...	.	24 8	24 —	26 —	24 —	...	...	15 —	15 —	Gujrat
...	...	...	...	24 —	23 —	25 —	23 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	Jhelam

* Husked.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF FEBRUARY 1904—*continued* (*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice — Best sort		Rice — Common		Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Panjab—*continued*												
South-eastern—												
Gurgáon	15 12	15 4	24 8	24 8	..	..	8 —	8 —	26 8	27 8	24 —	24 —
Delhi	15 8	15 —	26 —	25 —	.	...	10 —	10 —	37 —	26 —	22 —	22 —
Rohtak	16 —	16 —	24 —	23 —	.	.	10 —	10 —	28 —	29 —	24 —	24 —
Karnál	17 8	17 4	25 —	24 —	...	.	9 —	9 —	32 —	30 —	23 —	23 —
Submontane—												
Ambala	18 12	17 12	20 8	20 8		...	12 8	11 12	34 —	27 8	20 8	24 8
Ludhiána	19 —	19 —	28 —	24 —	.	..	10 —	10 —	30 —	27 8	25 —	21 8
Jalandhar	19 —	19 —	24 —	23 —	...		10 —	10 —	31 —	24 —	20 —	20 —
Hoshiárpur	19 —	18 12	24 —	24 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	26 —	24 —	23 —	20 —
Gurdáspur	19 —	18 —	25 —	25 —	.		10 —	10 —	24 —	24 —		
Amritsar	18 —	18 —	24 —	23 —		...	10 —	10 —	26 —	25 —	25 —	22 —
Siálkot	17 8	17 —	25 —	25 —	...	.	13 —	12 —	26 —	26 —	26 —	25 —
Hills—												
Simla	13 9	13 9	17 —	17 —	...	.	7 8	7 8	16 —	16 —	14 —	14 —
Kángra	19 —	19 —	26 —	26 —		..	12 —	12 —	...	..	...	...
Northern—												
Ráwalpindi	17 —	16 8	23 8	22 12			9 8	9 8	25 —	23 —	21 —	19 8
Western—												
Sháhpur	19 8	19 8	28 —	28 —			9 8	9 8	23 —	23 —	23 —	23 —
Jhang	16 —	16 —	22 —	22 —			10 —	12 —	26 —	27 —	21 —	20 —
Multan	14 4	14 —	22 —	21 —	...		12 8	12 8	24 —	22 —	22 —	18 8
Montgomery	16 —	16 8			..		8 5	8 5			20 —	21 4
Muzaffargarh	16 8	16 5	22 —	22 —	..	...	13 —	13 —	22 —	21 —	20 —	20 —
Dera Ghazi Khan	15 —	15 —	23 12	23 12	..	...	12 8	12 8	26 4	26 4	23 12	21 4
N.-W. Frontier Province—												
Hazára	14 2	14 2	19 10	19 8	5 —	5 —	9 12	9 12	19 —	19 —	16 —	16 —
Peshawar	17 —	16 —	27 —	27 —	6 8	6 8	9 12	9 12	26 —	25 —	19 —	18 —
Kohát	15 15	15 12	24 12	22 5	5 12	5 7	11 5	11 5			21 5	21 5
Bannu	23 7	24 3	31 12	32 8	15 —	14 6	16 4	15 10	32 8	32 8	25 10	24 6
Dera Ismail Khan	17 12	17 4	25 —	21 9½	5 —	5 —	7 13	7 13	37 10½	34 —	28 6	26 3
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	12 8	12 —		..	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	19 —	19 —	19 —	18 —
Hyderabad	13 —	13 —		...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	20 —	20 —	19 —	19 —
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	13 —	13 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	13 —	13 —	...		15 8	15 8
Shikárpur	15 —	15 —	...		10 —	10 —	14 —	13 —	24 —	23 —	24 —	24 —
Upper Sind Frontier	12 8	12 8	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 8	10 8	25 —	24 —	28 8	27 —
Quetta	12 — to 13 —	12 — to 13 —	16 —	16 —	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	20 —	20 —	19 —	19 —
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	11 11	11 11	...	.	10 2	10 2	11 2	11 2	.	..	...	...
Ratnagiri	10 2	9 7			8 —	8 —	10 11	10 11	.		17 14	17 4
Alibag	9 4	9 4		.	9 —	9 14	9 14	10 13	...	...	15 12	15 12
Bombay	8 7	8 7			6 6	6 6	8 7	8 7	14 11	14 11	14 9	14 9
Tanna	10 15	10 15	.	..	9 4	9 4	10 3	10 3	20 6	...	19 13	18 —
Deccan and Karnátak—												
Dharwar	13 6	12 9			13 6	13 6	14 7	14 7	25 6	25 6	25 12	27 8
Belgaum	14 8	14 3		.	11 9	12 10	12 10	13 10	22 13	24 14	24 6	24 6
Satara	11 10	11 7			7 15	7 13	9 7	9 4	23 5	23 5	21 8	21 8
Sholapur	18 10	17 11			10 8	11 8	11 11	12 11	35 12	3[illegible] 12	33 15	33 15
Bijapur	18 —	18 —	.		11 6	11 6	12 3	11 11	34 11	36 8	37 8	41 4
Poona	10 6	10 6	...	..	8 2	8 2	9 3	9 3	25 5	25 5	21 4	21 2
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—												
Ahmadnagar	13 1	12 5	...		8 14	8 14	9 13	9 13	30 4	33 —	23 6	22 2
Násik	13 5	13 5	..		8 12	8 12	10 8	10 8	...	...	21 —	22 6
Dhulia	11 9	11 9	.	..	7 6	7 6	9 6	9 6	24 —	24 —	21 12	21 12
Gujarat—												
Surat	13 7	12 4		...	8 5	8 5	9 4	9 4	19 —	20 6	19 —	19 15
Broach	13 —	13 —		.	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	25 —	25 —	20 —	20 —
Kaira	16 —	16 —		.	7 8	7 8	11 —	11 —	27 8	27 8	21 —	21 —
Baroda	13 —	13 —	.	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	21 —	21 —	18 —	18 —
Ahmadabad	16 —	16 —	.	..	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	28 —	28 8	19 —	20 —
Godhra	12 —	12 —	...	...	9 8	9 —	11 —	9 8	..	..	23 —	23 —
Disa	16 8	16 —	...	...	7 —	6 12	8 —	8 —	26 —	24 10	20 8	20 —
Kathiawár—												
Rajkot	18 —	18 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 8	8 8	25 —	25 —	20 —	20 —
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	13 1	13 1	...	..	5 13	5 13	10 14	9 12	26 7	26 7	...	...
Asirgarh Cantonment	...	...	...	...	.	..	.	...	...	...	...	...
Hoshangabad	14 11	14 11		...	6 4	6 8	10 11	10 11	19 6	22 6	...	...
Betul	14 10	14 10	...	...		...	9 10	9 10	25 6		...	...
Chhindwára	16 14	16 14	...	...	10 —	10 —	13 6	13 6	28 13	28 13	...	...
Nagpur	15 —	15 —	...	...	10 —	8 12	12 8	12 8	20 11	20 11	...	...
Wardha	12 13	12 13	...	..	7 1	7 1	9 4	9 2	21 5	25 10	...	...

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar or Thur, Cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	
												Panjab—*continued*
												South eastern—
...	..			21 8	20 12	23 —	24 —	11 —	11 —	13 —	13 —	Gurgáon
..		12 —	12 —	22 —	21 8	26 —	26 —	11 8	11 8	13 8	13 8	Delhi
...	.	10 —	16 —	23 8	23 —	26 —	27 —	12 —	12 —	11 —	13 8	Rohtak
35 —	32 —	18 —	20 —	24 —	22 8	32 —	30 —	11 4	13 —	13 —	13 8	Karnál
												Submontane—
...	...	...	...	23 14	22 4	31 15	27 8	9 12	9 12	15 8	14 —	Ambala
...	...	20 —	19 —	26 8	26 —	33 —	31 —	8 8	9 —	15 —	14 8	Ludhiána
.	..	16 —	16 —	27 —	25 4	31 —	29 —	.	..	15 8	15 8	Jalandhar
...	...	12 —	12 —	24 —	23 4	29 4	27 —	6 —	6 —	14 8	14 8	Hoshiárpur
.	...		..	25 —	25 —	27 —	27 —		..	15 —	15 —	Gurdáspur
...	...	23 —	23 —	27 —	26 —	23 —	26 —	9 12	9 12	16 —	15 —	Amritsar
...	..	...	.	24 —	23 —	24 —	24 —	...	.	15 8	15 8	Siálkot
												Hills—
14 —	14 —	12 —	12 —	17 6	15 15	20 10	16 14	8 8	8 8	10 5	10 5	Simla
...	...	..	.	18 —	18 —	24 —	24 —	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	Kángra
												Northern—
...	..	16 8	16 —	23 —	23 12	23 —	22 12	...	...	16 —	16 —	Ráwalpindi
												Western—
24 —	24 —	17 —	17 —	25 —	26 —	22 —	20 —	8 —	8 —	15 —	15 —	Shahpur
32 —	32 —	35 —	34 —	21 —	20 —	24 —	23 —	13 —	13 —	14 —	14 —	Jhang
.	...	20 —	21 —	21 8	21 4	23 8	21 —	.		15 —	15 —	Multan
..	...	.		24 —	24 —		...			13 —	13 8	Montgomery
...				20 8	20 —	...	.	7 —	7 —	14 —	14 —	Muzaffargarh
...	...	...		21 4	21 4	..	..	9 6	9 6	13 12	13 12	Dera Ghazi Khan
												N.-W. Frontier Province—
...	...	12 —	12 —	17 2	16 14	19 8	19 —	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	Hazára
..	...	17 —	16 —	24 —	23 —	24 —	24 —	13 —	13 —	17 —	18 —	Pesháwar
...	..	.	...	23 4	21 8	21 5	21 5	.	.	20 6	20 6	Kohát
...	...		...	31 2	30 8	30 10	29 6	11 4	12 8	21 4	21 14	Bannu
.	...	...		27 5	26 —½	20 9½	20 —	11 11	11 5	14 8	14 2	Dera Ismail Khan
												Sind and Baluchistan—
.	...	..	.	17 —	17 —		...	9 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	Karáchi
.	...	...		16 —	16 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	15 —	15 —	Hyderabad
...			..	9 8	9 8	.		...	..	14 —	14 —	Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)
..	...	...	...	21 —	21 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	14 —	14 —	Shikárpur
...	...		..	19 8	19 8	...		8 8	8 8	13 —	13 —	Upper Sind Frontier
...	...	...		14 8	14 8	18 —	18 —	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	Quetta
												Bombay—
												Konkan—
20 14	20 14	..	.	2 8	12 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	11 9	11 9	Karwar
16 7	15 4		...	13 12	13 12			9 7	9 7	11 11	12 6	Ratnagiri
...	..	...	...	11 14	11 14	...	...	8 5	8 5	11 8	11 8	Alibag
7 14	7 14			13 2	13 4		..	8 5	8 5	8 6	8 6	Bombay
16 4	16 4	...		13 5	13 5		...	9 2	9 2	13 4	12 4	Tanna
												Deccan and Karnátak—
...	...	...	.	14 11	13 12	..	...	9 4	7 8	12 —	12 —	Dharwar
28 —	25 —	...	...	15 —	16 —	..	..	13 —	11 —	13 8	10 12	Belgaum
...	...	..	..	16 11	15 6		.	11 3	10 11	11 —	11 —	Satara
.	...	.		19 13	18 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	11 4	11 4	Sholapur
...	...	...	..	18 —	18 —	...		10 11	10 5	10 10	10 4	Bijapur
...	...	.	...	15 2	15 2	...	...	10 4	9 2	11 11	11 11	Poona
												Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—
...	...	.	..	18 1	18 —	...	...	13 5	13 5	12 6	12 6	Ahmadnagar
...	.	...		17 4	17 4	..	...	10 —	10 —	12 9	11 15	Násik
...	...	...	...	15 8	13 13	..	..	9 9	8 11	11 6	11 6	Dhulia
												Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	13 9	13 9	...	...	10 3	8 13	14 13	14 13	Surat
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	9 8	9 8	16 —	16 —	Broach
23 —	24 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	16 —	16 —	Kaira
21 —	21 —	...	.	14 —	14 —	..	.	9 8	9 8	12 —	12 —	Baroda
...	.	.	...	17 8	17 8	...	...	10 8	10 8	16 8	16 8	Ahmadabad
27 —	27 —	...		20 —	20 —	...	..	9 8	9 8	15 8	15 8	Godhra
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	..	...	8 —	8 —	15 8	15 —	Disa
												Káthiawár—
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	85 —	85 —	Rajkot
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	...	...	9 13	9 13	10 —	10 —	Nimar
...	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	..	...	..		Asirgarh Cantonment
...	...	...	...	20 4	20 4	...	...	14 6	14 6	10 11	10 11	Hoshangabad
...	...	...	...	24 15	24 15	...	...	10 5	10 5	10 10	10 10	Betul
...	...	...	...	21 11	21 11	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 11	10 11	Chhindwára
...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	...	...	10 —	8 12	10 —	10 —	Nagpur
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	10 11	10 11	10 11	10 11	Wardha

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF FEBRUARY 1904—concluded (The figures

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice — Best sort		Rice — Common		Jawar or cholum (Andropogon sorghum)		Bajra or cumbu (Pennisetum typhoideum)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Central Provinces—*continued*												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	15 6	14 12	...		9 2	8 —	10 10	10 10	21 5	19 3	...	...
Saugor	15 —	14 8				...	10 —	10 —	28 —	30 —	...	...
Damoh	16 —	16 —			10 11	10 11	11 5	11 5	25 10	24 —	...	...
Jubbulpore	14 8	15 —		...	8 —	8 —	13 8	13 8	26	27 —	...	...
Mandla	18 —	20 —			12 —	12 —	16 —	16 —				...
Seoni	19 —	19 —	...		9 —	10 —	16 —		24 —	24 —		...
Bálághát	16 4	15 —	...		8 —	8 —	13 12	13 12			...	...
Bhandára	12 8	12 8	...		10 —	10 —	12 8	11 4				...
Chánda	13 11	11 12		...	12 —	12 —	14 —	16 13	27 3	27 3		...
Eastern—												
Biláspur	18 4	18 4			10 11	10 11	18 8	18 5				...
Raipur	17 —	17 8	...		11	11 —	17 8	17 —	27 —			
Sambalpur	15 —	15 —			11 8	11 8	20 —	19 —				...
Berar—												
Buldána	12 —	11 —	...		6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	23 —	23 —	...	18 —
Básim	12 12	12 7	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 5	9 5	21 15	20 12		
Akola	9 —	9 8	...	...	5 2	6 —	8 —	8 4	18 8	20 —		...
Ellichpur	9 8	9 8		...	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	16 —	17 —		...
Amráoti	13 —		...		7 —		13 —		23 —			
Wun	11 —	12 —	...		7 —	9 —	9 —	10 —		26 —		
Nizam's Territories—												
Secunderabad	7 9	7 9	12 —	12 7	5 6	5 6	13 —	12 15	21 11	21 9	29 8	29 —
Bolárum	7 9	8 —	...		5 14	5 14	10 8	10 9	23 1	24 8		...
Chadarghát	7 10½	7 9	...		5 7½	5 6	8 12	8 2	21 14	23 12	26 4	25 14
Madras—												
Malabar Coast—												
Malabar	...			...	...	...	12 3	12 3				...
S. Canara		...		...			12 2	12 2		...	...	
South, central—												
Coimbatore						...	9 14	9 14	24 13	21 6	20 14	19 6
Nilgiris	...		...	...			9 14	9 14				
Salem	...	...				...	12 13	12 —	25 14	25 14	21 14	22 10
Central—												
Bellary				...	...		10 13	10 13	24 8	25 8	...	...
Anantapur							15 2	14 —	34 11	33 11		
Cuddapah		...			...	...	12 13	12 13	25 2	25 2	31 5	31 5
Karnul	...	...	...	...		...	10 6	10 6	31 10	31 8	...	...
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam					...		13 10	13 10				
Vizagapatam			...				14 —	14 —	...		31 10	31 10
Godávari		...			...	...	13 —	13 —	26 8	26 8	...	
East Coast, central—												
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	21 13	21 5	...	...
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	22 14	22 14	24 —	24 —
East Coast, south—												
Madras				...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...		...	...
Chingleput		...	...				12 6	12 6		...		
N. Arcot	...			...		...	15 —	16 —	...		...	...
S. Arcot		...					11 6	11 6	...		23 3	23 8
Tanjore			...	...	...	...	12 6	12 6			22 5	22 10
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...		12 6	12 6	32 3	32 3	26 —	26 —
Southern—												
Tinnevelly	...	...	...			...	11 10	11 10	20 6	20 6	16 6	...
Madura			...	...	...	...	11 10	11 10	25 2	23 10	16 6	17 2
Mysore—												
Mysore	10 8	10 8		...	9 12	9 12	13 12	13 12	37 4	37 4		...
Bangalore	11 2	11 2	10 9	10 9	9 3	9 3	10 5	10 5		...		...
Kolar	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —				...
Tumkur	9 —	8 —	9 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	11 —	10 —	22 —	20 —		...
Hassan	10 —	10 —	10 —	12 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	12 —		...		
Kadur	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	30 —	30 —		...
Shimoga	13 10	14 11	14 11	14 11	9 7	9 7	14 11	13 10		...		...
Chitaldrug	12 —	12 —	14 —	14 —	12 —	12 —	14 —	14 —	34 —	34 —	16 —	16 —
Coorg—												
Coorg	7 8	6 4	7 8	6 8	10 8	9 —	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Aden	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 9	6 9	7 7	7 7	12 7	12 7	11 8	11 8

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or bunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Central Provinces—*continued*
												Central—
...	...	...	...	21 5	22 10	...	...	13 11	13 11	10 11	10 11	Narsinghpur
...	...	...	...	22 —	23 —		...	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 8	Saugor
...	...	...	...	24 —	24 —	...	...	9 2	9 2	10 11	10 11	Damoh
...		...		21 8	21 6	...	...	11 8	11 —	11 8	11 13	Jubbulpore
...		...	...	26 —	26 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 8	Mandla
...		...		20 —	20 —	...	...	10 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	Seoni
...	...		...	13 8	13 8	...		10 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	Balaghát
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 —	8 —	Bhandára
...	...		...	13 10	15 5	...		10 —	8 —	9 —	9	Chánda
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...		12 13	12 13	10 11	10 11	Bilaspur
...				17 —	17 —		...	12 —	12 —	11 —	10 —	Raipur
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 8	11 8	Sambalpur
												Berar—
...			...	16 —	16 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	Buldána
...	...	...	...	18 15	18 14	...	...	10 15	10 10	10 4	10 1	Basim
...		...	...	14 8	15 —			9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	Akola
...	...	...		14 8	14 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	Ellichpur
...			...	16 —		...		11 —		13 —		Amraoti
...	...			12 —	13 —	...	...	11 —	12 —	11 8	12 —	Wun
												Nizam's Territories—
27 8	29 —	...	...	13 14	13 2	...	...	17 2	17 2	9 6	9 6	Secunderabad
	...		...	13 2	13 —	...		...		9 10	9 9	Bolaram
...		...	...	15 5	14 1	...		10 15	9 11½	8 12	9 2½	Chadarghát
												Madras—
												Malabar Coast—
...	...	...	...	...		...	...		...	13 13	12 14	Malabar
...		...	...	...			...		...	11 14	11 14	S Canara
												South, central—
24 5	22 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	Coimbatore
...		...		...	...	...	...		...	10 13	10 10	Nilgiris
25 14	26 10	...	...		...	...	...		...	12 11	12 11	Salem
												Central—
	29 2	...		...	...	...	...		...	12 11	13 3	Bellary
33 —	31 —		...		...			...	...	14 6	14 6	Anantapur
32 10	32 10		...		...		...	...		14 —	14 —	Cuddapah
...	25 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		11 5	11 —	Karnul
												East Coast, north—
30 10	29 14		...	...	...	...		...		13 3	13 3	Ganjam
28 5	28 5	...		...	...	...	...		...	15 10	15 10	Vizagapatam
31 —	29 2		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 6	15 6	Godavari
												East Coast, central—
24 5	23 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 10	15 10	Kistna
25 11	25 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		16 13	16 13	Nellore
												East Coast, south—
22 3	22 6		...	...	...	...			...	15 10	15 10	Madras
21 5	21 5	...	...	...			...			15 10	15 10	Chingleput
27 —	27 —	...	...		...		...			14 2	14 2	N Arcot
22 —	22 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		15 2	15 —	S Arcot
24 2	24 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		15 2	15 2	Tanjore
28 2	28 2	...	...	...	...		...		...	14 —	14 —	Trichinopoly
												Southern—
22 3	22 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		16 6	16 6	Tinnevelly
25 3	25 14	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	16 3	16 3	Madura
												Mysore—
27 5	27 5	...	...	8 15	8 15		...	5 12	5 12	11 2	11 2	Mysore
32 —	32 —	...	...	11 —	11 —		...	6 12	5 12	11 8	11 8	Bangalore
26 —	26 —	...	...	10 —	10 —			8 —	8 —	11 —	10 —	Kolar
38 —	33 —	...	...	9 —	8 8		...	7 —	7 —	10 8	10 6	Tumkur
34 —	40 —	...	...	10 —	10 —		...	6 10	8 —	9 —	10 —	Hassan
36 —	36 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9	Kadur
42 —	42 —	...	...	12 10	12 1		...	6 —	9 7	11 9	11 9	Shimoga
36 —	36 —	30 —	24 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	Chitaldrug
												Coorg—
29 8	30 —	...	...	24 —	20 —	...	...	7 —	6 4	10 8	11 8	Coorg
...	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	...	...	9 5	9 5	32 —	32 —	Aden

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Offg. Director-General of Statistics.

E. N. BAKER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Calcutta, March 11, 1904.

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Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACTS, 1861 AND 1892 (24 & 25 VICT., CAP. 67, AND 55 & 56 VICT., CAP. 14).

The Council met at Government House, Calcutta, on Friday, the 11th March, 1904.

PRESENT:

His Excellency Baron Curzon, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., Viceroy and Governor General of India, *presiding*.
His Honour Sir A. H. L. Fraser, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
His Excellency General Viscount Kitchener of Khartoum, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.M.G., Commander-in-Chief in India.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. Raleigh, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir E. FG. Law, K.C.M.G., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Major-General Sir E. R. Elles, K.C.B., K.C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir A. T. Arundel, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir Denzil Ibbetson, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Rai Sri Ram Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. W. Cruickshank, C.S.I.
His Highness Raja Sir Surindar Bikram Prakash Bahadur, K.C.S.I., of Sirmur.
His Highness Agha Sir Sultan Muhammad Shah, Agha Khan, G.C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. E. Cable.
The Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Muhammad Sahib Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mr. F. S. P. Lely, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. Adamson, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. Pedler, C.I.E., F.R.S.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. Morison.
The Hon'ble Dr. Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar.
The Hon'ble Mr. D. M. Hamilton.
The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur B. K. Bose, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya, D.L., F.R.A.S., F.R.S.E.

MADRAS COAST LIGHTS BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR EDWARD LAW presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to authorize the levy of dues on vessels for the provision

of lights on the coast of the Province of Madras. He said:—"No alterations of any importance have been made in the text of the Bill except such as were necessary in connection with the revision of the Schedule. We have, after careful consideration of the most accurate obtainable estimates of the yield of the dues, decided to fix tentatively the general rate for steam-vessels at 7 pies per ton. The estimates which have been framed are somewhat doubtful as regards certain classes; and it has been found impossible to work out the precise effect of the thirty days' exemption. In these circumstances, we consider that the rates initially fixed should be revised, if necessary, after two years' actual experience has been obtained. Should the rates imposed prove excessive, they will be reduced; should the yield be insufficient to meet the legitimate charges on account of the coast lights, the rates will be enhanced, within the maximum limits prescribed in the Bill.

"During the discussion on the Madras coast lights dues, it has been represented that those at present levied for the upkeep of lights on the coast of Burma are unnecessarily high, and result in the accrual of a considerable annual profit to the Government. A detailed examination of the accounts of the Burma dues during the past twenty-one years shows that this impression is incorrect, the dues levied have, over the whole period, been insufficient to meet the charges legitimately debitable against them. The average annual deficit exceeds Rs. 3,500. The receipts for the past three years have been exceptionally high, however, and the yield will probably increase rapidly in the future

"In these circumstances, we consider that the rate at which dues are levied should be revised every five years, the first revision being made when the results of the year 1904-05 are known, and being based on the recorded average annual surplus during the quinquennium.

"At each revision, the rate at which the dues are levied will be readjusted, by even pies, so as to yield approximate equilibrium between receipts and expenditure."

TRANSFER OF PROPERTY (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR DENZIL IBBETSON moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, be taken into consideration. He said:—"When I introduced this Bill I explained its origin and object with some fulness. The reasons for the only substantial alteration made in Committee are stated in the Report, and I have nothing further to add."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR DENZIL IBBETSON moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed

The Hon'ble RAI SRI RAM BAHADUR said:—"My Lord, with Your Excellency's permission I would like to say a few words in connection with the Bill which is going to be passed into law today. The Bill, though very short, is of considerable importance. In actual practice it will have an effect of a very far-reaching character.

"My Lord this piece of legislation will not be an unmixed blessing to the people at large No doubt its provisions will serve the purpose of putting an effectual check upon the doings of persons dishonestly inclined, but, on the other hand, in all places where the Transfer of Property Act is in force—and specially in backward tracts of the country where registration offices are situated at distances—its operation will result in putting the poorer classes of rustics to much inconvenience and expense, not at all commensurate with the amounts of the petty loans which such people generally take on the security of immoveables.

"My Lord, we were told that the object of the Government in introducing this Bill was to make alterations and amendments in the law relating to mort-

gages and leases as specified therein, and no suggestions regarding the amendment of any other portion of the Transfer of Property Act could be entertained in the deliberations on this Bill. My Lord, the policy of piecemeal legislation has not much in its favour, and this Bill is intended to serve only as a patchwork. The Transfer of Property Act was passed in 1882. It was the first attempt by the Indian Legislature to codify the law relating to transfer of property. Its working during the last twenty-two years has disclosed many shortcomings in it. The pages of the Law Reports are full of conflicting decisions by the different Indian tribunals on many of the provisions of this enactment. It is therefore the incumbent duty of the Legislature to remove these uncertainties from such an important branch of the law. The whole Act requires a general and thorough revision. It is therefore hoped that the Government will take up the revision of the law of transfer of property at no distant date."

The motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN TARIFF (AMENDMENT)

The Hon'ble SIR EDWARD LAW moved for leave to introduce a Bill to revive and continue section 8B of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894. He said —
"The Indian Tariff Amendment Act, 1902 (VIII of 1902), was passed with the object of enabling the Government of India to countervail bounties on sugar created by private trade combinations such as *cartels*. This Act expired on the 31st of August, 1903, but the Government of India were empowered by the Indian Tariff Amendment Act, 1903 (XII of 1903), to continue to levy the duties chargeable under the former amending Act until the 31st of March, 1904.

"The object of the present Bill is to enable the Government of India to continue to levy special duties after that date on sugar imported from countries which, by maintaining high protective duties, render possible combinations to manipulate the price of sugar."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR EDWARD LAW introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble SIR EDWARD LAW moved that the Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, be published in English in the Gazette of India and in the local official Gazettes.

The motion was put and agreed to.

ADJOURNMENT OF COUNCIL.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT :—"The Council will meet again on this day week. We will then take up the Ancient Monuments Bill, which I hope we shall pass into law, and after that we will proceed with the Universities Bill. I believe that there are a considerable number of amendments on that Bill, and the discussion of them will no doubt take some time. I therefore propose to take it continuously until it is finished. We will sit on Friday next week; we will resume our sitting on Saturday, and I hope that we may be able to finish the Bill upon that day. If, however, we cannot do this, I propose to resume again on Monday. The Council therefore stands adjourned until Friday next, the 18th instant."

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

CALCUTTA.
The 12th March 1904.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

No. 12.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1904

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION

Calcutta, the 18th March 1904.

No. 224-M.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General will leave Calcutta on Friday, the 1st April 1904, starting by special train from Howrah at 11-33 P.M., Calcutta time.

His Excellency will visit Burdwan, Madari Hat and Ramshai in the Jalpaiguri District and arrive at Simla on Tuesday, the 12th April, at about 2-30 P.M.

His Excellency's departure from Calcutta and arrival at Simla will be private.

All covers intended to reach His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General and party during His Excellency's journey should be addressed "Viceroy's Camp," without the addition of any post-town.

The party accompanying His Excellency on tour will be as follows —

Lieutenant Colonel the Honourable E Baring, C.V O, Military Secretary,

Major R. Bird, I M.S, Surgeon.

Major F. L Adam, A.-D.-C

Captain V A S. Keighley, A-D.-C.

All communications, connected with business of a mere routine nature, should be sent, as usual, to the head-quarters of the several Departments.

By Command,

EVERARD BARING, *Lt.-Col*,
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION

Calcutta, the 18th March 1904.

No 3—Mr R. Greeven, of the Indian Civil Service, Barrister-at-Law, is appointed to be Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, with effect from the date on which he receives charge of the office from Mr. H W C Carnduff, C.I E, I.C.S.

J M MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India

HOME DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATIONS

PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 16th March 1904

No. 608—His Excellency the Governor General is pleased to confer the privilege of private entrée to Government House upon the Hon'ble Nawab Bahadur Khwaja Salimullah of Dacca

The 18th March 1904.

No. 612—Captain F. G Smallwood, R A., is appointed to officiate as Chief Inspector of Explosives with the Government of India during the absence on leave of Major C A. Muspratt-Williams, R.A, or until further orders.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 17th March 1904.

No. 226—The services of the Hon'ble Mr H. Bradley, of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras, with effect from the 17th March 1904.

No. 229—The services of Mr. J. L. Jenkins, of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, with effect from the 14th March 1904.

MEDICAL.

The 11th March 1904.

No. 255.—Captain A Miller, M. B, I M.S. (Madras), is appointed to officiate as Chemical Examiner and Professor of Chemistry in the Medical College, Lahore, during the absence on deputation of Lieutenant-Colonel D. St. J D. Grant, M.B., I.M.S. (Bengal), or until further orders.

The 14th March 1904.

No 262.—The services of Colonel W R. Browne, M D., I.M.S. (Madras), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

The 16th March 1904.

No. 271.—Colonel J. McConaghey, M D., I.M S (Bengal), Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab, is granted leave out of India, under Article 724, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part I, combined with privilege leave for three months, for eight months, with effect from the 16th March 1904.

No. 272.—With effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his duties, Lieutenant-Colonel G Bomford, M.D , C I.E , I.M.S. (Bengal), Principal and Professor of Medicine, Medical College, Calcutta, and First Physician, College Hospital, is appointed to officiate as Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab, during the absence on leave of Colonel J. McConaghey, M.D., I.M.S. (Bengal), or until further orders.

No. 273.—Major F J. Drury, M B , I M S (Bengal), Professor of Pathology, Medical College, Calcutta, is appointed to officiate as Principal and Professor of Medicine, Medical College, Calcutta, and First Physician, College Hospital, during the deputation of Lieutenant-Colonel G Bomford, M.D , C I.E., I M S. (Bengal), as Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab, or until further orders.

No. 274—Captain L. Rogers, M D , F R.C.S I.M.S (Bengal), now on special duty under the Government of Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Professor of Pathology, Medical College, Calcutta, during the deputation of Major F J Drury, M B , I M S. (Bengal), as Principal and Professor of Medicine of that College and First Physician, College Hospital, or until further orders

The 17th March 1904.

No. 280—Lieutenant-Colonel F. F Perry, F R C.S., I M.S., Principal and Professor of Surgery, Medical College, Lahore, is granted furlough for three months, with effect from the 1st April 1904.

No. 290.—The services of Colonel D. Wilkie, M B , I M S (Bengal), are replaced permanently at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, with effect from the 2nd April 1904

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

The 17th March 1904.

No. 431.—The following telegram is published for general information —

Telegram, dated Melbourne, the 14th March 1904

From—The Governor General of the Commonwealth of Australia,

To—His Excellency the Viceroy

One case of plague at Sydney, New South Wales.

The 18th March 1904

No. 433.—The following telegram is published for general information —

Telegram dated Pera, the 16th March 1904.

From - His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Constantinople,
To—His Excellency the Viceroy.

Medical visit and disinfection imposed on arrivals from Alexandria Plague.

No. 434 —The following notice of the Board of Trade is published for general information:—

Board of Trade (Harbour Dept.),
London, February 17, 1904.

H. 2558.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the following translation of a Circular issued by the Imperial and Royal Marine Board at Trieste respecting quarantine restrictions to be imposed on arrivals from Egypt:

In consequence of the cessation of cholera and plague in Egypt the Maritime Administration direct that henceforward arrivals from Egypt, if furnished with a clean bill of health, shall only be liable to medical examination in accordance with the decree of December 28, 1899, No. 14968, against arrivals from Turkey, Greece, and North Africa

But should these arrivals have a foul bill the vessels in question will be treated in accordance with the circular of November 5, 1900, No. 13835, or June 23, 1901, No. 7805

This is announced as an appendix to the circulars mentioned for guidance and instruction

The President.

Trieste, January 11, 1904.

JUDICIAL.

The 14th March 1904

No. 455 —The Hon'ble Mr Justice Stevens having tendered the resignation of his office of Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, the Governor General in Council is pleased, under the provisions of the Indian High Courts Act, 1861 (24 and 25 Vict., Cap 104), section 7, to appoint the Hon'ble Mr B G Geidt, I.C.S., to officiate as a Judge of the said Court until His Majesty's pleasure is known

No. 457 —Under the provisions of the Indian High Courts Act, 1861 (24 and 25 Vict, Cap 104), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr F E Pargiter, I.C S, to officiate as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in place of the Hon'ble Mr Justice Geidt

The 16th March 1904.

No. 479 —The undermentioned officer has been granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules of 1886 for the Indian Army, the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing, the specified period to count from the date of leaving India —

Captain A J Ralph, Indian Army, officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Barrackpore and Dum Dum, for three months Pension service—15th year commenced 10th November 1903.

The 18th March 1904.

No. 491 —The Hon'ble Mr Justice Harington, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, is granted furlough from the 1st April 1904 to the 1st August 1904.

POLICE.

The 16th March 1904.

No. 190 —The services of Mr. M A Hartnell, officiating Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Burma, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

The 18th March 1904

No 196 —The services of the undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of the Government of Burma for employment in the Burma Military Police .—

Captain A T Walling, 5th Light Infantry.
Lieutenant A. W. M. Kemmis, 10th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers.
Lieutenant V. Percy Smith, 20th Deccan Horse.
Lieutenant B. E. A. Pritchard, 83rd Wallajahbad Light Infantry.
Lieutenant R. Hodgins, 72nd Punjabis
Lieutenant A P. Sandeman, 1st Battalion, 1st Gurkha Rifles
Lieutenant A. D. Molony, 2nd Battalion, 10th Gurkha Rifles.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 16th March 1904

No. 116.—The services of the Reverend A. Macfarlane, Chaplain, Church of Scotland, are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India

The 18th March 1904.

No 120.—The Reverend Arthur Randall Earle Lidbetter has been appointed a chaplain on probation on the Bengal (Rangoon) ecclesiastical establishment to fill an existing vacancy

H H. RISLEY,
Secretary to the Government of India

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LAND-SURVEYS

Calcutta, the 16th March 1904

No. 374—42-2.—Major J M. Fleming, I A., Superintendent, 2nd grade, and Assistant Surveyor General, is granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-five days combined with furlough for one year four months and seven days under Articles 233, 260, and 308 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 13th April 1904, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it

CIVIL VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION.

The 15th March 1904.

No. 292—38-2.—Major H M. Maxwell, F R.C.V S., Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Baluchistan and Sindh, is appointed to be Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, United Provinces, with effect from 31st March 1904, the date on which Major R. H Ringe, M.R.C.V.S., resigns his appointment

The 18th March 1904.

No. 310—28-7.—Major H T. Pease, M R C V.S., Principal, Punjab Veterinary College, is granted three months' special leave, combined with three months' vacation leave, with effect from 1st April 1904, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

GENERAL.

The 15th March 1904.

No 930—122-1.—With reference to Notification No. 4255—162-19, dated 31st December 1903, Mr. L Robertson, I C S (Bombay), is confirmed in the appointment of Under Secretary, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, with effect from the afternoon of the 12th March 1904.

J WILSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 14th March 1904.

No. 522-G.—Captain H. A. K. Gough, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, is posted as His Britannic Majesty's Vice-Consul at Kermanshah, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

The 15th March 1904.

No 1071-*I.B*—The undermentioned officer is granted combined leave out of India, on private affairs, under India Army Order No 64 of 1904, for eight months reckoning from the date of being struck off duty, the first 90 days being privilege leave, and the remaining period leave under the Leave Rules of 1886 for the Indian Army —

Captain C E. E. F K Macquoid, D S O., 20th Deccan Horse, Inspecting Officer, Hyderabad and Mysore Imperial Service Troops Pension service—17th year commenced on the 10th February 1904

Notification No 1016-I B, dated the 11th March 1904, is cancelled.

The 16th March 1904

No. 539-*G*—Captain L. B. H Haworth, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, is posted as Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commissioner in Quetta and Pishin.

The 17th March 1904

No 541-*G*—Captain S G Knox, a Political Assistant of the 2nd (officiating 1st Class, is posted on relief by Captain Haworth as First Assistant to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

The 18th March 1904.

No. 1120-*I B*—Brevet-Major A W Andrew, Indian Army, Squadron Commander, 20th Deccan Horse, is appointed to officiate as Inspecting Officer, Hyderabad and Mysore Imperial Service Troops, with effect from the date of assuming charge and during the absence on leave of Captain C E E. F K Macquoid, D S O, or until further orders.

No 1161-*F A*—The services of Captain A L Bickford, Indian Army, are placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General in the North-West Frontier Province for employment with the Frontier Militia, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 555-*G*—ERRATUM—In the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No 385 (A)-G, dated the 25th February 1904, *for* "furlough for 9 months," *read* "furlough for 6 months"

L W. DANE,

Secretary to the Government of India

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 15th March 1904

No. 1764-*P*—Mr J. C Mitra is posted as Deputy Comptroller, India Treasuries, with effect from 1st November 1903

No. 1767-*P.*—Mr Bhimasena Rau is posted as Assistant Comptroller General, Outside Audits, with effect from the 5th of March 1904

The 18th March 1904

No 1845-*P.*—Mr M. K Ghatak is posted as Assistant Accountant General, United Provinces, with effect from the 9th of March 1904

No. 1846-*P*—Mr. U. L. Majumdar is posted as Assistant Comptroller General in charge of Outside Audits, with effect from the 11th of March 1904.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.

CUSTOMS.

The 15th March 1904.

No. 1772-*S R*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4, sub-section (3), of the Indian Tea Cess Act, 1903 (IX of 1903), the Governor General in Council is pleased, on the recommendation of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, to appoint Mr. W. K. Dowding, of Messrs. Turner, Morrison & Co, to fill the vacancy on the Tea Cess Committee caused by the resignation of Mr J M. G. Prophit.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS.

The 18th March 1904.

No. 1853-A.—*Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.*

February 1904. **Lakhs of Rupees.**

[For the explanation of these heads, see *Gazette of India*, dated 22nd December, 1883, Part I, page 497]	In February 1903-1904	In February 1902-1903	To end of February 1903 1904	To end of February 1902 1903	Whole Year. Budget, 1903-1904	Whole Year. Actuals, 1902-1903.
Civil Revenue.						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to irrigation)	4,39	4,50	23,10	22,05	29,93	28,88
Opium	81	56	7,82	6,10	6,57	6,75
Salt	59	73	7,03	8,37	7,43	9,28
Stamps	44	43	4,90	4,74	5,32	5,21
Excise	62	51	6,54	5,79	6,75	6,03
Provincial Rates	44	43	3,54	3,44	4,18	4,12
Customs	62	54	5,27	5,28	5,42	5,97
Assessed Taxes	13	16	1,56	1,81	1,64	1,97
Forest (Madras, Bombay and Berar only)*	5	5	49	42	56	51
Registration	4	4	45	43	48	47
Tributes from Native States	6	5	67	65	90	92
Other Civil Revenue	46	43	6,53	4,24	4,93	4,96
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT, GROSS	8,65	8,43	67,90	63,38	74,11	75,67
Civil Expenditure.						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works	−51	−38	−4,01	−3,79	−3,87	−3,83
Opium	−5	−6	−3,27	2,42	−2,60	−2,47
Famine Relief			−1	−17	−7	−21
Other Civil Expenditure	−2,55	−2,63	−26,93	−25,23	−32,98	−31,51
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT GROSS	−3,11	−3,07	−34,22	−31,61	−39,52	−38,02
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments.						
[The figures comprise Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance transactions.]						
Post Office (Net + Receipts more, —Receipts less, than issues)	−4	+8	+73	+67	+77	+1,01
Forest, Marine (Net as above)	+2	+2	+13	+1	+2	+12
Military Receipts	+3	+8	+70	+73	+72	+1,07
Military Issues	−1,80	−1,68	−18,20	−16,75	−18,72	19,00
Public Works Department—						
Receipts						
Ordinary Branches	+50	+53	+3,60	+3,32		+4,01
State Railways	+2,08	+2,02	+21,48	+20,22	+31,59 (Ordinary Branches, State Railways and East Indian Railway together)	
East Indian Railway	+54	+51	+5,75	+5,43		+28,47 (State Railways and East Indian Railway together)
Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways (Net as above)	+18	+17	+1,66	+1,47	+1,82	+1,05
Telegraph	+7	+7	+76	+71	+76	+81
TOTAL	+3,43	+3,30	+33,25	+31,15	+34,17	+34,94
Issues						
Ordinary Branches	−93	−95	−8,72	−8,59		−10,71
State Railways	−1,21	−1,38	−13,63	−13,50	−29,02 (Ordinary Branches, State Railways and East Indian Railway together)	
East Indian Railway	−23	−23	−2,72	−2,74		−18,52 (State Railways and East Indian Railway together)
Repayment of Guaranteed Railways surplus profits, etc.	..		−14	−13	−16	−15
Telegraph	−9	−8	−90	−77	−89	−91
TOTAL	−2,46	−2,64	−26,11	−25,73	−30,07	−30,29
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS	−82	−84	−9,50	−9,92	−13,11	−12,15
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.						
Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net + Receipts more, —Receipts less, than payments)	..		+1,87	+1,36	+1,86	+1,36
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	+1,00	+5	+67	−66	..	−25
Currency Transfers for Gold in England	...	...	...	..		...
Exchange on Remittance Accounts	+5	+2	+13	+3		...
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at R15 per £	−5,60	−3,25	−31,91	−23,69	−25,60	−27,69
Other debt heads (Net as above)	+84	+04	+1,76	..	+1,75	+1,38
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	−3,71	−2,54	−27,48	−23,16	−21,99	−25,20
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES	+1,01	+1,98	−3,30	−1,31	−51	+30
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	13,81	14,53	18,12	17,82	17,75	17,82
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	14,82	16,51	14,82	16,51	17,24	18,12

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

MERCHANT SHIPPING

The 17th March 1904.

No. 1811-*S.R.*—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following orders in Council, dated the 29th January 1904, superseding so much of the orders in Council published with the Notification of the Government of India, No. 388, dated the 4th December 1875, as related to French and Spanish vessels.—

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,

The 29th day of January, 1904.

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

Whereas by an Order in Council dated the 5th day of May 1873, after reciting that by "The Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1862," it was enacted that, whenever it was made to appear to her late Majesty that the rules concerning the measurement of tonnage of merchant ships for the time being in force under the principal Act, had been adopted by the Government of any foreign country, and were in force in that country, it should be lawful for Her Majesty, by Order in Council, to direct that the ships of such foreign country should be deemed to be of the tonnage denoted in their certificates of registry or other national papers, and thereupon it should no longer be necessary for such ships to be re-measured in any port or place in Her Majesty's dominions, but such ships should be deemed to be of the tonnage denoted in the certificates of registry or other papers, in the same manner, to the same extent, and for the same purposes, in, to, and for which the tonnage denoted in the certificates of registry of British ships was to be deemed the tonnage of such ships, and reciting that it had been made to appear to Her Majesty that the rules concerning the measurement of tonnage of merchant ships then in force under "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1854," had been adopted by the President of the French Republic, and were in force in the French dominions, Her Majesty was thereby pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to direct that the ships of France, the certificates of French nationality and registry of which were dated on or after the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, should be deemed to be of the tonnage denoted in the said certificates of French nationality and registry.

And whereas "The Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1862," was repealed by "The Merchant Shipping Act, 894," but by Section 745 of the latter Act it is amongst other things provided that any Order in Council made under any enactment thereby repealed shall continue in force as if it had been made under the said Act of 1894

And whereas by Section 84 of "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1894," it is enacted as follows —

84. (1) Whenever it appears to Her Majesty the Queen in Council that the tonnage regulations of this Act have been adopted by any foreign country, and are in force there, Her Majesty in Council may order that the ships of that country shall, without being re-measured in Her Majesty's dominions, be deemed to be of the tonnage denoted in their certificates of registry or other national papers, in the same manner, to the same extent, and for the same purposes as the tonnage denoted in the certificate of registry of a British ship is deemed to be the tonnage of that ship.

(2) Her Majesty in Council may limit the time during which the Order is to remain in operation, and make the Order subject to such conditions and qualifications (if any) as Her Majesty may deem expedient, and the operation of the Order shall be limited and modified accordingly.

(3) If it is made to appear to Her Majesty that the tonnage of any foreign ship, as measured by the rules of the country to which she belongs, materially differs from that which would be her tonnage if measured under this Act, Her Majesty in Council may order that, notwithstanding any Order in Council for the time being in force under this Section, any of the ships of that country may, for all or any of the purposes of this Act, be re-measured in accordance with this Act.

And whereas by section 30 of the Interpretation Act, 1889, it is enacted that in that Act and in every other Act whether passed before or after the commencement of that Act references to the Sovereign reigning at the time of the passing of the Act or to the Crown shall unless the contrary intention appears be construed as references to the Sovereign for the time being and that Act shall be binding on the Crown:

And whereas it has been made to appear to His present Majesty that the tonnage of French ships as measured by the rules concerning the measurement of tonnage of merchant

ships of France materially differs from that which would be the tonnage of such ships if measured under "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1894"

Now, therefore, His Majesty in Council doth order that notwithstanding the hereinbefore recited Order in Council dated the 5th day of May, 1873, any of the ships of France may for all or any of the purposes of "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1894" be re-measured in accordance with the said Act.

A. W. FITZROY.

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,

The 29th day of January 1904.

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

Whereas by an Order in Council dated the 17th day of March 1875, after reciting that by "The Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1862," it was enacted that, whenever it was made to appear to Her late Majesty that the rules concerning the measurement of tonnage of merchant ships for the time being in force under the principal Act, had been adopted by the Government of any foreign country, and were in force in that country, it should be lawful for Her Majesty, by Order in Council, to direct that the ships of such foreign country should be deemed to be of the tonnage denoted in their certificates of registry or other national papers, and thereupon it should no longer be necessary for such ships to be re-measured in any port or place in Her Majesty's dominions, but such ships should be deemed to be of the tonnage denoted in their certificates of registry or other papers, in the same manner, to the same extent, and for the same purposes, in, to, and for which the tonnage denoted in the certificates of registry of British ships was to be deemed the tonnage of such ships, and reciting that it had been made to appear to Her late Majesty that the rules concerning the measurement of tonnage of merchant ships then in force under "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1854," had been adopted by the Government of his Majesty the King of Spain, with the exception of a difference in the mode in certain steamers of estimating the allowance for engine room, and such rules were then in force in that country, having come into operation on the 2nd day of December 1874, Her Majesty was thereby pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to direct as follows :—

1. As regards sailing ships, that merchant sailing ships of the said Kingdom of Spain, the measurement whereof after the said 2nd day of December 1874 had been ascertained and denoted in the registers and other national papers of such sailing ships, testified by the date thereof, should be deemed to be of the tonnage denoted in such registers and other national papers in the same manner, and to the same extent, and for the same purpose, in, to, and for which the tonnage denoted in the certificate of registry of British sailing ships was deemed to be the tonnage of such ships.
2. As regards steamships, that merchant ships belonging to the said Kingdom of Spain which were propelled by steam or any other power requiring engine room, the measurement whereof should, after the said 2nd day of December 1874, have been ascertained and denoted in the registers and other national papers of such steam ships, testified by the dates thereof, should be deemed to be of the tonnage denoted in such registers or other national papers in the same manner, and to the same extent, and for the same purpose, in, to, and for which the tonnage denoted in the certificate of registry of British ships was deemed to be the tonnage of such ships. Provided, nevertheless, that if the owner or master of any such Spanish steam ship desired the deduction for engine room in his ships to be estimated under the rules for engine room measurement and deduction applicable to British ships instead of under the Spanish rule, the engine room should be measured and the deduction calculated according to the British rules.

And whereas "The Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1862," was repealed by "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1894," but by Section 745 of the latter Act it is amongst other things provided that any Order in Council made under any enactment thereby repealed shall continue in force as if it had been made under the said Act of 1894:

And whereas by Section 84 of "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1894," it is enacted as follows :—

84. (1) Whenever it appears to Her Majesty the Queen in Council that the tonnage regulations of this Act have been adopted by any foreign country, and are in force there, Her Majesty in Council may order that the ships of that country shall, without being re-measured in Her Majesty's dominions, be deemed to be of the tonnage denoted in their certificates of registry or other national papers, in the same manner, to the same extent, and for the same purposes as the tonnage denoted in the certificate of registry of a British ship is deemed to be the tonnage of that ship.

(2) Her Majesty in Council may limit the time during which the Order is to remain in operation, and make the Order subject to such conditions and qualifications (if any) as Her Majesty may deem expedient, and the operation of the Order shall be limited and modified accordingly

(3) If it is made to appear to Her Majesty that the tonnage of any foreign ship, as measured by the rules of the country to which she belongs, materially differs from that which would be her tonnage if measured under this Act, Her Majesty in Council may order that, notwithstanding any Order in Council for the time being in force under this Section, any of the ships of that country may, for all or any of the purposes of this Act, be re-measured in accordance with this Act

And whereas by Section 30 of the Interpretation Act, 1889, it is enacted that in that Act and in every other Act whether passed before or after the commencement of that Act, references to the Sovereign reigning at the time of the passing of the Act or to the Crown shall, unless the contrary intention appears, be construed as references to the Sovereign for the time being, and that Act shall be binding on the Crown

And whereas it has been made to appear to His present Majesty that the tonnage of Spanish ships as measured by the rules concerning the measurement of tonnage of merchant ships of Spain materially differs from that which would be the tonnage of such ships if measured under "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1894"

Now, therefore, His Majesty in Council doth order that notwithstanding the hereinbefore recited Order in Council dated the 17th day of March 1875, any of the ships of Spain may for all or any of the purposes of "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1894," be re-measured in accordance with the said Act

A. W. FITZROY.

E N. BAKER,

Secretary to the Government of India

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 18th March 1904.

APPOINTMENTS.

EXCHANGES.

No. 247.—With the approval of the Secretary of State for India, an exchange is sanctioned between Captain William Clement Hanmer Bunbury, 40th Pathans, and Captain Alexander George Stuart, 2nd Battalion, The Royal Scots, with effect from the 13th March 1904.

INDIAN ARMY

No. 248—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Indian Army, with effect from the date specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India :—

Second-Lieutenant John Livesay, 2nd Battalion, North Staffordshire Regiment, Double Company Officer, 102nd Grenadiers, attached to the 119th Infantry (The Mooltan Regiment). Dated 19th February 1904.

Second-Lieutenant Livesay is promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in the Indian Army, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 19th February 1904

No. 249.—With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92, India Army Circulars, 1891, the undermentioned officer of the Unattached List is admitted to the Indian Army with effect from the date specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India —

Second-Lieutenant Duncan James Nugent Blair,—16th January 1904.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 250—The undermentioned officers who were appointed Lieutenants on probation for the Indian Medical Service, having completed a course of instruction at the Medical Staff College and being reported qualified, have been finally admitted to the service, their commissions being dated as below —

1st September 1902.

Frank Powell Connor (Bengal) to rank after Lieutenant Pridham and before Lieutenant O'Leary.

George Harold Lawson Whale (Punjab) to rank after Lieutenant H. C. Brown and before Lieutenant Lauddie.

31st August 1903.

Robert Kelsall, M.B. (Bengal).
John Hay Burgess, M B (Bengal).
John McCallum Anderson Macmillan, M.B. (Punjab).
William Edward James Tuohy (Bombay).
Terence Francis Owens (Bombay).
Richard Francis Steel, M B. (Bombay).
George Francis Innes Harkness (Bombay).
Arthur Charles Ingram, M B. (Madras).
Gordon William Maconachie, M.B (Madras)
Ernest William Charles Bradfield, M.B (Madras).
Alexander William Montgomery Harvey, M.B (Madras)
Charles Isherwood Brierly (Madras).
John Brown Dalzell Hunter, M.B. (Madras).
Edward Temple Harris (Madras).

NATIVE ARMY.

17th Cavalry

No. 251.—Jemadar Saiyid Akbar, appointed on probation in G. G. O. No. 191 of 1903, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 24th December 1902

3rd Sappers and Miners

No. 252.—Jemadar Bhawani Singh, appointed on probation in G. G. O. No. 96 of 1902, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 1st November 1901.

97th Deccan Infantry.

No. 253—Jemadar Dalpat Singh (ii) appointed on probation in General Order by the Resident, Hyderabad, No. 69 of 1902, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 12th February 1902

No 254—The following direct appointment is made with effect from the date of joining —

33rd Punjabis

Jahan Khan to be Jemadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 255.—Colonel W. R. LeG. Anderson, C B., Indian Army, Accountant General, Military Department, is granted furlough out of India (p a) for one year under rule IX of the Regulations of 1868

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 256.—The following extracts are published for general information —

"London Gazette," dated 23rd February 1904, page 1165.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,
23rd February 1904

* * * * * * * * * * * *

STAFF

* * * * * * * * * * * *

The undermentioned appointments are made to the staff of the Somaliland Field Force.

To be Special Service officers —

Captain H. Ross, 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry. Dated 11th August 1903.
Captain G. A. Becher, 8th Lancers. Dated 21st November 1903.
Captain H. H. F. Turner, 2nd Lancers (Gardner's Horse). Dated 22nd December 1903.

PENSIONS.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 257.—The undermentioned warrant officers have been transferred to the pension establishment :—

Conductor P. Evans, Ordnance Department, Bombay.

Conductor R. H. Woodward, Bombay Miscellaneous List.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Hospital Assistant Branch.

BOMBAY COMMAND.

No. 258.—The undermentioned native military pupil having passed his final examination is admitted into the service as third class Hospital Assistant, with effect from the 18th January 1904.

No. 286, Krishnaji Govind Lohokare

MISCELLANEOUS LIST.

INDIA.

No. 259.—Conductor (supernumerary) William Poole, office of the Quartermaster-General in India, Intelligence Branch, is absorbed in that grade, Sergeant Walter Albert Smith, office of the Deputy Adjutant General, Punjab Command, to be Sub-Conductor, *vice* Conductor Gapper, deceased, with effect from the 20th November 1903.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS

BENGAL.

No. 260.—Sub-Conductor George Taylor to be Conductor, and Sergeant James Joseph McGinn to be Sub-Conductor, *vice* Conductor H. Maconachie transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 25th November 1903

Conductor William Hamilton Mitton to be Assistant Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval,

Sub-Conductor Richard Howell to be Conductor,

Sergeant Frederick Hann to be Sub-Conductor,—

vice Honorary Lieutenant and Deputy Assistant Commissary L Ogley, retired; with effect from the 17th December 1903

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 261.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned regiments :—

21st Prince Albert Victor's Own Cavalry (Frontier Force).

Duffadar Shad Muhammad Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Dildar Khan, resigned, with effect from the 14th December 1902

Risaldar Sardar Janmeja Singh to be Risaldar-Major, Ressaidar, Shakirullah Khan to be Risaldar, Jemadar Karam Khan to be Ressaidar and Duffadar Umrao Bahadur to be Jemadar, *vice* Harnam Singh transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 16th November 1903.

Ressaidar and Woordie-Major Ghaus Muhammad to be Risaldar; Jemadar Ahmad Khan to be Ressaidar and Duffadar Umar Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Inayat Ali Khan transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 16th November 1903.

Ressaidar Karam Khan to be Woordie-Major, *vice* Ghaus Muhammad, promoted.

25th Punjabis.

Subadar Sandhya Das to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Fateh Singh to be Subadar, and Havildar Ghula Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Ujagar Singh, *Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 8th February 1904.

1st Battalion, 3rd Gurkha Rifles.

Color-Havildar Singbir Gurung to be Jemadar, *vice* Bhawan Sing Khattri, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st February 1904.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 262.—Major Richard Head Ringe, Indian Civil Veterinary Department, is permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the 31st March 1904.

No. 263.—Honorary Lieutenant John Alfred Key, Assistant Commissary, Military Works Services, is permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 10th March 1904.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS

Assam Valley Light Horse.

No. 264.—Andrew Chrystall, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Mucklow, promoted; with effect from the 21st October 1903.

Osborne Alan Abbott, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Garbett, promoted; with effect from the 4th December 1903.

Rangoon Volunteer Engineers.

No. 265.—Second-Lieutenant John Gardner Miller resigns his commission.

Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles.

No 266.—Second-Lieutenant John Gloag Robertson resigns his commission, with effect from the 17th February 1904.

Chota Nagpur Mounted Rifles.

No. 267 —Major Henry Cuthbert Streatfeild, supernumerary list, resigns his commission; with effect from the 15th February 1904.

East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 268.—Captain (Honorary Major) John Dun Boylan, to be Major, *vice* Slater, resigned; with effect from the 6th November 1903.

Captain Charles Chetwode Hardy resigns his commission, with effect from the 5th February 1904.

Lieutenant James Thomson Maxwell resigns his commission; with effect from the 13th January 1904.

1st Battalion, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps

No. 269 —Jocelyn Herbert Fanshawe, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant to complete the establishment.

Rangoon Volunteer Rifles.

No. 270.—Second-Lieutenant John Neville Oldfield Thurston, Rangoon Volunteer Artillery, to be Commandant, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel G.G.B VanSomeren, deceased

Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 271.—Finlay Graeme Steuart, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant to fill an existing vacancy

North Western Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 272.—Lieutenant Edward Philip Anderson, Royal Engineers, to be Lieutenant *vice* Silvester transferred to the supernumerary list, with effect from the 25th February 1904.

Arthur Upson, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Gracy transferred to the supernumerary list; with effect from the 17th February 1904.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 13.—Captain G. H. Hewett, R.N., having been appointed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India to be Director of the Royal Indian Marine in succession to Captain W. S. Goodridge, R.N., C.I.E., assumed charge of his office on the 5th March 1904.

No. 14.—The following appointment to the Royal Indian Marine has been made by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, with effect from the 1st December 1903 :—

To be Sub-Lieutenant

Arthur Duncan Davidson.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No 15.—The undermentioned officers of the Royal Indian Marine have been granted extensions of leave by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India —

Lieutenant E. W. Danson, (m. c.) for three months.

Lieutenant C. W Ramsay, (m. c.) for three months.

Engineer C B. Wilson, (m. c.) for three months.

Assistant Engineer T G J. Harvey, (m. c.) for two months

RETIREMENTS.

No. 16.—Chief Engineer C. Fuller, Royal Indian Marine, has been permitted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the 22nd February 1904

E. DEBRATH, *Major-General.*
Secretary to the Government of India

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 18th March 1904.

Under Clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned officers on the dates specified were received in the Military Department between the 27th February and 18th March 1904 —

Corps	Rank and Name	Date of decease	Place of decease	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS
Indian Army . .	Captain Gonville Warneford	4th March 1904	Am Rija .	...	Was Assistant to the Political Resident, Aden.
Indian Medical Service	Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Ferrand	9th March 1904	Peshawar .		Was Medical Officer, 66th Punjabis.

E. DEBRATH, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 14th March 1904.

No. 95.—Lieutenant C. L Magniac, R E., District Traffic Superintendent in class II, grade 4, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed, as a tem-

porary arrangement, to officiate as Deputy Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal State Railway, in class I, grade 3, of that establishment, *vice* Mr. H. B. Holmes proceeding on leave and until further orders.

No. 96.—Mr. J. C. Mills, Officiating Deputy Manager, Eastern Bengal State Railway, in class 1, grade 3 (s. *p. t.*), of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is confirmed in his appointment and permanently promoted to class 1, grade 3, of that establishment, with effect from the 1st January 1904.

The 16th March 1904.

No. 102.—Mr. T. Ryan, Government Examiner of Accounts, Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway, is granted privilege leave for 3 months in combination with special leave on urgent private affairs for 3 months, under Articles 260 and 316 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from 25th April 1904, or subsequent date.

No. 103.—Babu Bhuggobuty Churn Ghose, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, attached to the office of the Examiner of Accounts, North Western Railway, is appointed Government Examiner of Accounts, Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway.

No. 104.—Mr. H. M. C. Trotter, Examiner of Accounts, is transferred from the office of the Government Examiner of Railway Accounts, Bombay, to that of the Examiner of Accounts, North Western Railway.

No. 105.—Mr. S. C. Tomkins, Examiner of Accounts, is transferred from the office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, United Provinces, to that of the Government Examiner of Railway Accounts, Bombay.

No. 106.—Mr. G. W. V. deRhe Philipe, Officiating Examiner of Accounts, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, is granted privilege leave for 3 months in combination with furlough for 7 months, under Articles 260 and 308 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from 30th March 1904, or subsequent date.

No. 107.—Mr. C. Muirhead, Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Central Provinces, is appointed Examiner of Accounts, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

The 17th March 1904.

No. 110.—Mr. S. Finney, who vacates the appointment of Manager, North Western Railway, under the provisions of Article 647 of the Civil Service Regulations on the 13th April 1904, is re-appointed Manager of that line with effect from the same date.

No. 111.—Mr. J. S. Trench, Assistant Traffic Superintendent in class III, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is promoted to class III, grade 2, of that establishment, with effect from the 17th September 1903.

C. W. HODSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION, ROADS AND BUILDINGS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 12th March 1904.

No. 94.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 240, dated 10th July 1902, Mr. J. C. Bell, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, class I, temporary rank, is permanently appointed, with effect from 1st January 1904, to the Superior Accounts Branch, with the rank of Deputy Examiner, class II, but will retain temporary rank in class I until further orders.

The 15th March 1904.

No. 97.—Mr. H. Mayston, Superintendent, 2nd grade, temporary rank, Indian Telegraph Department, is permanently promoted to Superintendent, 2nd grade, with effect from the 14th November 1903.

The 16th March 1904.

No 98.—Mr. F. P. B. Wood, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, attached to the office of the Examiner, Telegraph Accounts, is granted, under Articles 260 and 337 of the Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave for 2 months and 27 days combined with leave on private affairs for 3 months and 3 days, with effect from the 14th April 1904, or subsequent date.

No. 99.—The services of Mr E R Gardiner, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Bengal, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Finance and Commerce Department, with effect from the 19th January 1904.

No. 100.—Mr. W. G. G Bayly, Examiner of Accounts, is, on return from leave, posted to the office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bombay.

No. 101.—Mr. C H Barrat, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer, with effect from the 4th March 1904, during the absence of Mr. F C Murray, Superintending Engineer, on leave, or until further orders.

No. 108.—Mr C C Swetenham, Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Rajputana and Central India, is appointed Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Central Provinces.

No 109.—Mr R Srinivasa Iyer, Examiner of Accounts, attached to the office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bengal, is appointed Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Rajputana and Central India

The 18th March 1904

No. 113.—The services of Captain C O. Halliday, R E., are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Director General of Telegraphs

No. 112.—The following is published for general information :—

No. 407 C. W.—T.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—CIVIL WORKS.—TELEGRAPHS

Calcutta, the 16th March 1904

Instructions regarding the despatch and acceptance of "clear-the-line" messages.

RESOLUTION.

It has been brought to the notice of the Government of India that the power given to certain high officials to "clear the line" in order to obtain precedence for a State telegram of great importance has been abused, and that this has been encouraged by the failure of the Telegraph Administration to enforce the regulations on the subject.

2. The matter has therefore been under the consideration of the Governor General in Council and the following rules are issued for information and guidance :—

1st.—"Clear-the-line" messages are not to be accepted at a telegraph office unless signed by an officer in the authorized list.

2nd.—The power given to officers in the authorized list to clear the line is not to be delegated and messages when issued as delegated are not to be accepted

3rd.—An officer having authority to send a "clear-the-line" message may in such message authorize a "clear-the-line" reply. No "clear-the-line" reply shall be accepted in the absence of such authority.

4th.—The Director General of Telegraphs is instructed to examine all clear-the-line messages once a month in order to see that the above instructions are observed.

3. The following officers are authorized to clear the line:—

Private Secretary to the Viceroy, by special order of the Viceroy.

Private Secretary to the Governor of Madras, by special order of the Governor.

Private Secretary to the Governor of Bombay, by special order of the Governor.

Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, by special order of Commander-in-Chief, and in the absence of the Commander-in-Chief from Head-quarters the Senior Staff Officer at Head-quarters.

Lieutenant-Generals Commanding the Forces, Punjab, Bengal, Madras, Bombay, and Burma.

Private Secretaries to the Lieutenant Governors, Bengal, United Provinces, Punjab, and Burma, by special order of Lieutenant Governors.

Executive Members of His Excellency the Viceroy's Council.

Secretaries to Government of India.

Chief Secretaries to Government of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, United Provinces, Punjab, and Burma

Chief Commissioners of Assam and Central Provinces

Agents to the Governor-General, Rajputana, North-West Frontier Province, Central India, and Baluchistan.

An Officer Commanding a force in the field.

Director General of Telegraphs.

Maharaja of Patiala (from Patiala Office only).

Residents, Hyderabad and Mysore.

4 In publishing these instructions the Governor General in Council desires to impress on officers that the power given to clear the line is only to be used in cases of great public importance and is not to be used simply as a means of obtaining priority of despatch It may not be generally known that directly a "clear-the-line" message is tendered for transmission at a telegraph office all works over the wires to the place or places to which the message is to be sent is instantly stopped until the message in question is disposed of. This dislocation of the ordinary traffic is only warranted by the supreme importance, from the point of view of the public service, of the message for which the line is to be cleared It is impossible to define what constitutes a matter of great public importance, but it seems to the Governor General in Council that the instances in which it should be necessary to clear the line should be few and far between

5 It will be seen that in future the power to clear the line cannot be delegated and that an order to clear the line which is signed "by order" will not in future be accepted by the Telegraph authorities, as has been the practice in the past.

6. In the cases of messages repeated to two or more offices, the officer ordering the line to be cleared should carefully consider whether it is necessary the line should remain cleared for the despatch of the repeated copies In many cases, notably in the case of military messages, these are often sent for information only, and all useful purpose would, it is believed, be served if they were sent by one of the usual classes, urgent, ordinary, or deferred, or by post instead of by telegraph.

7 Lastly, the Governor General in Council desires to take this opportunity of impressing on officers the necessity for economy in the use of words in drafting State telegrams A perusal of some of the messages recently despatched shows that many are drafted with the freedom of expression and detail used in ordinary correspondence by letter, this is unnecessary for telegraphic messages of any class, but is the more to be deprecated in messages for the despatch of which all other traffic has been put on one side.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be communicated to the Director General of Telegraphs for information and guidance and to the Foreign, Finance and Commerce, Home, Legislative, Military, and Revenue and Agricultural Departments; to the Local Governments and Administrations noted on the margin and to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy. Also that it be published in Part I of the *Gazette of India* for general information.

The Governments of Madras and Bombay, Public Works Department, General Branch.
The Governments of Bengal, the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, and the Punjab, Public Works Department.
The Government of Burma, Public Works Department, General Branch.
The Honourable the Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces and Assam.
The Chief Commissioner of Coorg
The Honourable the Resident at Hyderabad.
The Honourable the Agents to the Governor General for Central India, Rajputana, and Baluchistan.
The Honourable the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province.
The Accountant General, Public Works Department.

SIDNEY PRESTON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

I C



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1904

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 26th October 1903

From the 21st November next till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta After the 14th November all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August, 1901:—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's Gazette, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No 777—79, dated 9th February, 1870, the Government of India directed that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's Gazette The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next Gazette."

J. P HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India

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Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

W. ROSS,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Dated Calcutta, the 17th March 1904.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No 1093 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 12th March 1904.—

No 106 of 1904—Mokshagundum Visvesvaraya, of the Bombay Public Works Department, stationed at Poona *An improved self-acting module for measuring and regulating the discharge from canals, reservoirs, etc*

No. 107 of 1904.—Charles Waldren Stanton, merchant, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at 350, St Anthony street, city and county of Mobile, state of Alabama, United States of America *Improvements in refining or purifying apparatus.*

No 108 of 1904.—Antoine Aimé Revel, umbrella manufacturer, of 5, Rue Pizay, Lyon in the republic of France *Improvements relating to umbrellas, en-tout-cas, parasols and the like.*

No. 109 of 1904—Harry Smith Wainwright, locomotive engineer, of Alfred house, Ashford, in the county of Kent, England. *Improved draught producing and spark arresting apparatus for locomotive engines*

No 110 of 1904—Harry Smith Wainwright, locomotive engineer, of Alfred house, Ashford, in the county of Kent, England. *Improved draught producing and spark arresting apparatus for locomotive engines*

No 111 of 1904—William Robert Yule, insurance manager, of No. 4, Clive row, Calcutta *An adjustable device for supporting lamps and other articles*

No. 112 of 1904.—Alexander Steel, merchant, of 100, West Regent street, Glasgow, Scotland. *An improved roller for cotton gins.*

No 113 of 1904—William Reginald Ridings, foreman, of Fernsida, Steven street, Stretford, in the county of Lancaster, England *Improvements in arc lamps*

No 114 of 1904—James Frederick Robinson, engineer, of Nandgaon, Nasik district. Bombay presidency *A seed cotton self-feeder for the Macarthy cotton gin*

No 115 of 1904—Joseph Charles Gelly, manufacturer, of 18, Rue St Lazare, Paris, in the republic of France *Improvements relating to apparatus for raising water and other liquids.*

No 116 of 1904—Isaiah L Hauser, gentleman, of 11, Hare street, in the city of Calcutta, Bengal. *Improvements in or relating to grain and seed cleaning and separating machines.*

No. 117 of 1904.—Alexander Whyte, a member of the firm of Messrs. Burn and Company, Limited, engineers, residing at Raneegunge, India. *Improvements in tea pots, coffee pots and such like vessels.*

No. 1094 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A M to 3 P M at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying.—

No. 177 of 1903—George Thomas Mawson, architect, residing at Elphinstone college, Fort, Bombay *Improvements in dating and other stamps.* (Specification filed 2 February 1904)

No 194 of 1903.—Edward William Mackenzie Hughes, engineer, of 53, Victoria street, London, S. W, England. *Improvements in wheels* (Specification filed 9 March 1904.)

No 290 of 1903 - Charles Joshua Greengrass, civil engineer, residing at Puttur, North Arcot district, Madras presidency. *An apparatus for facilitating the levelling and repairing of the permanent way on railways, to be called the railway track leveller* (Specification filed 11 March 1904)

No. 315 of 1903.—William Baker Hartridge, fuel manufacturer, of Glencairn Duppas Hill road, Croydon, in the county of Surrey, England *Improvements in or relating to the manufacture of artificial fuel* (Specification filed 4 March 1904)

No 316 of 1903.—Charles Whitfield, engineer, of Angle-zarke, Kettering, Northampton, England *An improved apparatus for manufacturing producer and water gas* (Specification filed 4 March 1904)

No. 320 of 1903.—Thomas Michael Murphy, mechanical engineer, of 4281, Cook avenue, in the city of St Louis, state of Missouri, United States of America *Improvements in pressure tanks, street cleaners and the like* (Specification filed 4 March 1904)

No 322 of 1903.—Gilbert William Sutton, civil engineer, of Rothmans Great Baddow, Chelmsford, in the county of Essex, England *Improvements in apparatus for driving off the moisture from tea leaf and the like, and in appliances used therewith.* (Specification filed 5 March 1904)

No 333 of 1903—Harve Reed Stuart, electrical engineer, of 425, Wallace avenue, Wilkinsburg, Pennsylvania, United States of America *Improvements in apparatus for regulating and controlling the voltage of alternating current circuits* (Specification filed 8 March 1904)

No 334 of 1903—The Washington Licht-Gesellschaft, m b H, a company under the laws of the German empire and residing in the city of Elberfeld, province of Rhine, German empire *Improvements in gas light wickless incandescent burners for liquid fuel admitted under pressure* (Specification filed 8 March 1904)

No 396 of 1903—Sidney Ernest Love, farmer, of Gre Gre village, near St Arnaud, in the county of Kara-Kara, in the state of Victoria, commonwealth of Australia, but temporarily residing at the Lancefield mine, Laverton, in the Mount Margaret Gold fields district, in the state of Western Australia in the said commonwealth of Australia and William John McRae, farmer, of John Bull creek, *viâ* Gre Gre village, near St. Arnaud in the county of Kara-Kara in the state of Victoria, commonwealth of Australia *Improvements in clamps for handling metallic or other vessels* (Specification filed 5 day of March 1904)

No 404 of 1903—William Augustis Malliet, manufacturer, of Hackensack, state of New Jersey, United States of America. *Improvements in and relating to the manufacture of jewellery* (Specification filed 5 March 1904)

No 458 of 1903.—William Milne Hall, tea planter, of Gallaha, in the central province of the island of Ceylon *A new and improved method of tea manufacture.* (Specification filed 4 March 1904)

No. 459 of 1903 - William Milne Hall, tea planter, of Gallaha in the central province of the island of Ceylon *The conversion of green tea dust and fannings into black tea* (Specification filed 4 March 1904)

No 475 of 1903—Gustave Louis Mouchel, engineer, of 38, Victoria street, Westminster, London, England *Improvements in and relating to caissons, foundation or building cylinders, columns, piles, bridge abutments, wharves, piers, sea walls, quay walls, dock walls and like structures.* (Specification filed 9 March 1904.)

No. 476 of 1903.—C. W. Lamb, saddler and harness maker, of Moss bank, Upper Main road, Moulmein, British Burmah. *Lamb's improved light weight harness saddle.* (Specification filed 1) March 1904.)

No. 497 of 1903.—William Reynolds Bawden, mine manager, of Kalgoorlie, Western Australia *Improved clinostat for surveying deep bore holes.* (Specification filed 5 March 1904.)

No. 510 of 1903.—Rakhal Das Khan, rice miller, of 48, Golabaree road, in the town of Sulkea, in the district of Howrah, presidency of Bengal. *Improvements in or relating to machines for hulling, cleaning and polishing paddy or rice, dhal and the like food grains* (Specification filed 5 March 1904.)

No. 44 of 1904 —Nathaniel Lombard, mechanical engineer, of 81, Thomas street, Worcester, in the county of Worcester, Massachusetts, United States of America. *Improvements in governors.* (Specification filed 10 March 1904.)

No 45 of 1904 —Jules Paul Lajoie, chemical engineer, of 69, Rue de Boursault, Paris, in the republic of France. *Improvements relating to motors driven by means of carbon dioxide.* (Specification filed 10 March 1904.)

No 1095 P —THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each —

No 179 of 1891 —Francis Edward Elmore *Improvements in mandrils for electrolytically deposited tubes.* (From 19 April 1904 to 19 April 1905.)

No 13 of 1893 —William Bull *Improvements in the burning of bricks and tiles* (From 13 March 1904 to 13 March 1905.)

No 1 of 1894 —George Ernest Hudson, and George Sanderson. *Improved apparatus for supplying purified and heated feed-water to the boilers of non-condensing steam engines.* (From 12 March 1904 to 12 March 1905.)

No 125 of 1895 —Deutsche Metallpatronen Fabrik *Apparatus or machinery for closing and securing metal tubes* (From 22 August 1904 to 22 August 1905.)

No 126 of 1895.—Deutsche Metallpatronen Fabrik *Method of and apparatus for filling tubes with viscid or semi-fluid material* (From 22 August 1904 to 22 August 1905.)

No 351 of 1895 —William Alexander Willock *Improvements in the manufacture of bay salt.* (From 14 April 1904 to 14 April 1905.)

No. 52 of 1896 —William Phillips Hall *An improved electric signalling system* (From 3 May 1904 to 3 May 1905.)

No 193 of 1897 —Kavasji Kharshedji Mehta and Dinshaw Pestonji Mehta *Improvements in, or applicable to, cotton gins* (From 18 March 1904 to 18 March 1905.)

No 339 of 1898 —Francis Hugh Fox *Improvements in the method of constructing "Puttees" or leg bandages in combination with "spats."* (From 7 March 1904 to 7 March 1905.)

No 395 of 1898 —Sidney Prescott Wood *Improvements in means for locking railway points and signals* (From 24 April 1904 to 24 April 1905.)

No 304 of 1899 —Ludwig Mach *A new and useful alloy of aluminium and magnesium* (From 12 March 1904 to 12 March 1905.)

No 325 of 1899.—Anton Pollak, Joseph Virag, Julius Egger, and Friedrich Silberstein. *Improved method and apparatus for rapidly transmitting and recording telegrams.* (From 12 March 1904 to 12 March 1905.)

No 331 of 1899 —John James Marsland. *An improved seat and shoot for a latrine or privy, to be called "The Aryan combined privy seat and shoot"* (From 13 March 1904 to 13 March 1905.)

No. 336 of 1899 - David Gilmour. *Improvements in the manufacture of lumber.* (From 12 March 1904 to 12 March 1905.)

No 339 of 1899 —Henri Dolter *Improvements in apparatus for electric traction.* (From 17 March 1904 to 17 March 1905.)

No. 363 of 1899 —David Gilmour *Improvements in the method of manufacturing lumber.* (From 12 March 1904 to 12 March 1905.)

No 316 of 1902.—Gerald Edward Holland and Henry Johnston. *Improvements in elevators for loading and unloading coal or other fragmentary materials.* (From 23 December 1906 to 23 December 1916.)

No 464 of 1902 Gerald Edward Holland and Henry Johnston. *Improvements in elevators for loading and unloading boxes, bales or other similar packages* (From 4 April 1907 to 4 April 1917.)

No. 465 of 1902.—Gerald Edward Holland and Henry Johnston. *An apparatus for rapidly, cheaply and efficiently distributing cargoes in a vessel's hold or other places to enable those storing such cargoes to keep pace with rapid loading systems.* (From 4 April 1907 to 4 April 1917.)

No. 440 of 1903.—Gerald Edward Holland and Henry Johnston. *Improvements in ships for facilitating the measurement and discharge of coal, ore, grain or the like* (From 4 December 1907 to 4 December 1917.)

No 1096 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the under-mentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2) of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased —

No. 149 of 1899—George Speirs Alexander Ranking. *Improvements in the method or gear for lowering and disengaging boats at sea* (Specification filed 11 December 1899)

No. 156 of 1899—Archibald Anderson Dickson *Improved process and apparatus for forming cold peat into blocks for fuel* (Specification filed 8 December 1899)

No 232 of 1899.—Samuel Thomas Gresham *A device for securing railway wagon doors* (Specification filed 6 December 1899)

No 317 of 1899.—Joseph Mason and the Mutoscope and Biograph Syndicate. *Improvements in methods of and apparatus for exhibiting a series of pictures giving the appearance of motion.* (Specification filed 7 December 1899)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof.

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

No 272 of 1895—Samuel Cleland Davidson. *Improvements in apparatus for packing tea or other substances into chests, boxes or other receptacles.* (Specification filed 11 December 1895.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*c*) After the expiration of the seventh year and before the expiration of the eighth year from the date of filing of the specification—

The sum of R50 for the above invention

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, will in future be open for the transaction of business from 11 A M to 3 P M on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques

Cheques and money orders will only be accepted if made payable *at Calcutta* to the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October 1895 in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications, and drawings

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitor's room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified: or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary

C. R. WILSON,
Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

Specimens of Persian Manuscripts for the use of candidates for the degree of Honour and High Proficiency examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, under the authority of the Government of India, Price R6 Forwarded V.P P., on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 26, Mangoe Lane.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in oriental languages, the Board of Examiners will in future publish periodically a collection of specimen papers set for the examinations held by them. A collection of papers recently set is now ready for sale—price Rs 3 per copy—and may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 26, Mangoe Lane

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BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 15th March 1904.

LIABILITIES	R	a	p	R	a	p
Capital paid up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				1,24,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	56 39,051	6	10	1,40,27,039	8	0
Public Deposits at Branches	83,87 388	1	2			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				9,42,78,833	8	3
Bank Post Bills, etc				5,18,207	15	10
Sundries				20,30,915	14	4
RUPEES				14,33,04,996	14	5

ASSETS	R	a	p	R	a	p
Government Securities				88,77,226	7	6
Other authorised Investments				77,20,363	12	8
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities				3,53,17,003	2	5
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities				1,81,08,077	0	0
Bills discounted and purchased				2,66,89,906	1	1
Balances with other Banks				14,27,380	0	4
Bullion				.		
Dead Stock				18,01,884	6	11
Stamps				14,431	6	4
Sundries				9,48,694	7	5
				10,09,04,966	12	8
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office*	1,93,99,501	5	7	4,24,00,030	1	9
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches†	2,30,00,528	12	2			
RUPEES				14,33,04,996	14	5

* Includes Sovs. and ½ Sovs, value R 1,57,665 0 0
† Do do do. „ 1,08,337 8 0
R 2,66,002 8 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 17th March 1904.

H. F FRESHWATER,
Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 6 per cent.
Percentage 38 24

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th March 1904

PARTICULARS.	3 PER CENT. OF 1896-97.	3½ PER CENT LOANS							4 PER CENT LOANS							4½ PER CENT LOANS			GRAND TOTAL
		of 1842-43.	of 1854-55	of 1865	of 1879	of 1893-94	of 1900-01	TOTAL	of 1832-33	of 1835-36	of 1842-43	of 1854-55	Transfer of 1865	Reduced 4 per cent loan of 1879	TOTAL	of 1870	TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, 4½ PER CENT PORTION	TOTAL	
Balance of 29th February 1904 .	1,01,33,700	1,66,06,100	10,62,61,600	2,40,24,600	1,25,22,300	100	21,71,600	16,15,86,300	6,934	5,000		3,500	40,800	2,500	58,734	5,000	29,500	34,500	17,18,13,234
Add— Amount of transferred to in London . .																			..
Amount enfaced at Madras up to 29th February 1904 .			800					800											800
Amount enfaced at Bombay up to 12th March 1904 .	14,000	4,000	19,500	28,100	12,000			63,600											77,600
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th March 1904 . .		57,000	84,900	5,000			5,500	1,52,400											1,52,400
	1,01,47,700	1,66,67,100	10,63,66,800	2,40,57,700	1,25,34,300	100	21,77,100	16,18,03,100	6,934	5,000		3,500	40,800	2,500	58,734	5,000	29,500	34,500	17,20,44,034
Deduct— Amount written off in the London Registers .		15,000	5,35,000					5,50,000											5,50,000
Balance on 15th March 1904 .	1,01,47,700	1,66,52,100	10,58,31,800	2,40,57,700	1,25,34,300	100	21,77,100	16,12,53,100	6,934	5,000		3,500	40,800	2,500	58,734	5,000	29,500	34,500	17,14,94,034

NOTE.—From 9th June 1897 to 15th January 1904 enfaced from India 11,231 lakhs, re-transferred from London, 10,877 lakhs
" 16th Jan 1904 " 31st " " ditto 3 "
" 1st Feb. " " 15th Feb " ditto 11 lakhs ditto 4 "
" 16th " " " 29th " " ditto 9 " ditto 3 "
" 1st March " " 15th March " ditto 2 " ditto 5 "

11,253 lakhs 10,892 lakhs
10,892 "

Balance against India 361 lakhs

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 17th March 1904.

W. D CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 17th March 1904

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 15th March 1904.

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			RESERVE IN COIN AND BULLION				
	In Reserve Treasuries	Elsewhere	TOTAL	Silver Coin	Gold Coin and Bullion	Gold held in England under Act VIII of 1900	Silver held as security for notes under Act VIII of 1900	TOTAL
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Calcutta . .	2,13,78,770	13,39,02,715	15,52,81,485	3,39,57,651	8,90,95,010			12,30,52,661
Allahabad		1,77,45,005	1,77,45,005	1,19 52, 91	[illegible],69,380			1,30 21,971
Lahore		2,48,71,775	2,48,71,775	67,16,458	19,88,115			87,34,573
Bombay	56,03,605	10,60,16,170	11,16,19,775	2,96,25,501	5,27,22,300		91,77,588	9,15,25,449
Karachi		93,35,340	93,35,340	43,46,845	10,95,375	...		54 42 220
Madras	59,68,275	3,69,64,655	4,29,32,930	1,34,50,530	1,37,13,495			2,71 64 025
Calicut	...	13,46,380	13,46,380	5,27,905	4,38,345			9,60,250
Rangoon	.	2,06,49,455	2 06,49,455	1,31,81,230	1,39 755			1,33 20 985
	3,29 50,650	35,08,31,495	38,37,82,145					
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue .			5,54,065					
TOTAL R			38,32,28,080	11,37,88,771	16,02,61,775		91,77,588	28,32 28,134
Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one circle on another								*Nil*
NET TOTAL R								28 32,28,134
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of R10,20,81,500 held under Section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act XX of 1882								9 99,99,946
GRAND TOTAL R								38,32,28,080

O. T. BARROW,
Offg Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 15th March 1904

No. 47.—Offices reported opened and closed during the week ending 12th March 1904.

Name of office	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
	Government Telegraph Offices.		
Changu (Sikkim) . .	Sikkim	4th March . .	Opened.
Khirpai . . .	Bengal	9th „ .	Ditto.

Note —The following change in the name of a Railway Telegraph Office is notified —
"Saheb Ghatta" instead of "Khakhali"

T. D. BERRINGTON,
Director, Traffic Branch.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE HONOURABLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 11th March 1904

ORDER.

No 1250.—The Honourable the Resident in Mysore is pleased to issue the following rules for the guidance of the Police on the portions of the Railways in Mysore under the jurisdiction of the British Government, in the matter of arrest and prosecution of Railway employés under sections 101 and 131 of the Indian Railway Act (Act IX of 1890)

ARREST.

The exercise by the Railway Police of the power of arrest without warrant given them in section 131 of the Indian Railways Act (IX of 1890) for offences under section 101 of the same Act, is discretionary It should be exercised only in extreme cases, as for instance, when

(*a*) there has been loss of life or serious injury to person or

(*b*) a person is caught in the commission of a grave offence,

(*c*) the accused is likely to abscond or to continue to endanger the safety of the public.

When arrest is made without warrant, immediate intimation of such arrest must be given to the head of the Railway employés department.

2 Under ordinary circumstances, no immediate arrest is necessary A warrant should be applied for in the usual manner, the police maintaining a watch over the movements of the accused, where this precaution is deemed necessary

3. When arrest is effected by warrant, the warrant should, in the absence of any direction to the contrary in the warrant under section 77 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, be executed by a Police Officer of rank superior to that of a Head Constable, first grade, or by any Station House Officer within his own limits The officer entrusted with the execution of the warrant will execute it judiciously, and if the arrest is likely to cause risk or inconvenience to the public, make arrangements to prevent the escape of the accused and apply to the head of his department to have him relieved, arrest being deferred till he is so relieved.

PROSECUTION.

No prosecution for an offence under section 101 of the Indian Railway Act (IX of 1890) shall be instituted by a Police Officer without the sanction of the Superintendent of the Railway Police, which shall be communicated immediately it is accorded to the Agent or Manager of the Railway.

By order,

R M. KING,

First Assistant to the Resident in Mysore.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 4th December 1901.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal —

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen.
5. Press workers.
6. Photo-Mechanical workers.
7. Mechanical apprentices.
8. Metal and wood carvers.

E. ATKINSON, Major, R.E.,

Principal, Thomason College.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 14th March 1904.

No 3.—Mr. R. A. O'Connor, Assistant Examiner of Accounts, is transferred from the office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Panjab, to that of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, United Provinces.

R. N. BURN,
Accountant General

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 7th March 1904.

No. 1.—With reference to Revenue and Agricultural Department Notification No. 294, dated 25th February 1904, the following promotions are made, with effect from the 24th February 1904 —

Major S. G. Burrard, R.E., Officiating Superintendent, 1st grade, is confirmed in that grade.

Major R. T. Crichton, I A., Officiating Superintendent, 2nd grade, is confirmed in that grade.

Captain C. L. Robertson, R.E, Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, is confirmed in that grade

Captain H. L. Crosthwait, R E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, is confirmed in that grade.

Lieutenant M O'C. Tandy, R.E., Officiating Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, is confirmed in that grade.

No. 2.—The following temporary promotions are made, with effect from the 24th February 1904 —

Major J M Fleming, I A., Superintendent, 2nd grade, to officiate as Superintendent, 1st grade.

Captain C. H D. Ryder, R E., Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as Superintendent, 2nd grade

Captain H H Turner, R.E, Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade.

Lieutenant H. M. Cowie, R.E., Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade.

Lieutenant C. M. Browne, R.E., Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, to officiate as Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

No. 3.—Major G. B. Hodgson, I.A, Superintendent, 1st grade, having returned from leave on the forenoon of 25th February 1904, the following reversions are made, with effect from the same date.—

Major J M. Fleming, I A., Officiating Superintendent, 1st grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Superintendent, 2nd grade.

Captain C. H. D. Ryder, R.E., Officiating Superintendent, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade.

Captain H. H. Turner, R.E, Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade.

Lieutenant H. M. Cowie, R.E, Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

Lieutenant C M. Browne, R.E., officiating Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.

The 16th March 1904.

No. 5.—An examination for admission to the Provincial Service of the Survey of India will be held in August next at various centres which will be notified later.

The number of vacancies offered for this year's examination will probably be 9 of which 2 will probably be for native candidates. Applications for rules (a copy of which is printed below) should be addressed to the Assistant Surveyor General in charge Surveyor General's Office, No. 13, Wood Street, Calcutta.

No application to sit for the examination will be entertained after the 30th June 1904.

D. 28.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

(*Vide* R. & A. Department No. $\frac{53}{157-2}$, dated the 4th January 1901).

MEMO. OF INSTRUCTIONS FOR APPLICANTS FOR THE PROVINCIAL SERVICE OF THE SURVEY OF INDIA.

1st.—Every candidate for the Survey of India must forward his application in writing to the Surveyor-General accompanied by such certificates as to *age* (Baptismal Certificate required in case of European and Eurasian Candidates), *moral character*, *education*, *soundness of health*, and *good eye-sight* as will clearly establish his suitability for employment. The application must further be accompanied by *specimens of Plan and Free hand-drawing* * The candidate's name having been registered, he will be informed of the time and place of examination, when decided on. The examination papers will be issued from the Trigonometrical Branch Office in Dehra Dun.

2nd.—No application can be entertained from any individual whose age at the date of the completion of the examination will be under 18 or above 22 years, except in the case of Natives whose maximum age is fixed at 24 years. The Surveyor-General, however, has the power to extend the age limits to 30 years in the case of those candidates who are at the time in pensionable service in the subordinate grades of the Survey of India. No person who is married or is likely to be soon married will be admitted unless of pure Asiatic origin. Candidates, if of European parentage must be Statutory Natives of India and have at least passed the High School Pass examination or First Arts examination at an Indian University having qualified in Algebra as one of the subjects, and if Natives the F. A. Pass examination

3rd.—Candidates must be prepared to undergo the examination detailed below, which will give them entrance to the Training School at Dehra, no candidate will be considered to have qualified unless he gets 50 per cent. of the marks in Mathematics and 30 per cent. of the total marks in Drawing.

4th.—Examinations will be held in August as a rule The most suitable of the candidates who qualify will be selected.

5th.—When under examination for the Department, the candidate must sign the Bond printed on the reverse of this paper.

6th.—The selected candidates will enter the Department as Probationary Sub Assistant Superintendents, 3rd grade, on a salary of R120 *per mensem*, and they must pass out of the Training School within a maximum limit of 2 years. They will not be confirmed in their appointments until they have served at least 1 year in a field party and have been well reported on.

7th.—As Surveyors are liable to much exposure and to work in trying climates, the medical certificate should particularly specify that the candidate is of good physique and is likely to stand hard work, such as riding and walking long distances The medical certificate should be in the form as given overleaf, signed by a Medical officer in Government employ not lower in rank than Lieutenant During his course at the Training School should he prove to be in the opinion of the Superintendent, Trigonometrical Surveys, physically unfitted for the Department, that officer may demand a further certificate of fitness.

ABSTRACT OF EXAMINATION FOR THE PROVINCIAL SERVICE OF THE SURVEY OF INDIA.

CANDIDATE.				MATHEMATICS				DRAWING				
NAME	AGE			Algebra up to and including the Binomial Theorem	Geometry First Four and Sixth Books of Euclid with Problems	Plane Trigonometry, Mensuration and Logarithms	TOTAL.	Free hand from copies	Map drawing	Geometrical †	TOTAL.	GRAND TOTAL.
	Years	Months	Days									
Maximum marks				300	350	350	1,000	50	50	100	200	1,200
Marks gained by Candidate												

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, ______ 190 .	Report by Examiner.	Orders by Surveyor General.

* Applications with necessary certificates in original and specimens of drawing (which should not be larger than foolscap size) should reach the Surveyor-General's Office by the 30th June, after which date no applications will be entertained for that year's examination.

† Drawing plane geometrical figures with compass and rule, and the construction of scales of all kinds, including diagonal scales.

SCALE OF SALARIES SANCTIONED BY GOVERNMENT FOR THE PROVINCIAL SERVICE OF THE SURVEY OF INDIA

		Per mensem.
Extra-Dy. Supdt	1st grade,	R800
Do	2nd do	R650
Extra-Asst. Supdt	1st grade,	R550
Do.	2nd do	R500
Do.	3rd do	R450
Do.	4th do	R400
Do.	5th do	R350
Do.	6th do.	R300
Sub-Asst Supdt, 1st. grade R200, rising by five annual increments to		R250
Sub-Asst Supdt 2nd grade, R160, rising by five annual increments to		R200
Sub-Asst Supdt 3rd grade, and Probationer, R120, rising by five annual increments to		R160

Travelling and other allowances in accordance with the rules laid down in Civil Service Regulations.

Sub-Asst. Supdts. whose pay is less than R200, will be considered to forfeit their appointments on marrying, unless they possess, or acquire by their marriage, sufficient means to raise their income to R200 per mensem, exclusive of local and travelling allowances.

* Promotion to these three grades will be made by selection only

AGREEMENT of ______________________

Candidate for appointment as a Probationary Sub-Asst Supdt. in the Survey of India.

I ______________________ do hereby agree that I will not demand my discharge for three years from the date of joining the Survey of India, and never during the Field Season I further agree to serve in any part of India or Burma to which I may be sent.

If against the tenor of this agreement, my discharge should at any time be insisted on, I do hereby agree to repay to the Government a sum equal to one-half of the whole amount which I may have actually received in the shape of salary or allowance of any kind.

Place ______________ }
Date ______________ } Signature ______________

Witnesses to Signature { ______________
{ ______________

MEDICAL CERTIFICATE*

I do hereby certify that I have examined ______________ a candidate for employment in the Survey of India, and cannot discover that he has any disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity, except ______________

I do not consider this a disqualification for employment in the Survey of India. His age is, according to his own statement, ____ years, and by appearance about ____ years. He is of ____ physique ____ to stand hard work such as riding or walking long marches, and his eye-sight is ______________

______________ }
______________ 190 }

______________ Surgeon.

* To be submitted on first application and again in the case of successful candidates before appointment to the Department.

F. B LONGE, Lt.-Col., R E.,
Surveyor General of India.

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated Quetta, 8th March 1904.

No. 1103.—In supersession of this office Notification No. 10558, dated the 3rd December 1900, and all previous notifications on the subject, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General is pleased, under section 4 (2) of the Cantonment Act of 1889, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, to declare the boundaries of the Quetta Cantonment to be as follows:—

DESCRIPTION OF THE BOUNDARY OF THE QUETTA CANTONMENT

Boundary pillar No 1 is situated near the West side of the Bridge leading to the Military Works Brickfield on the Right Bank of the Nullah which runs in a Westerly direction at the South end of Little Road.

Bearing to Right hand point of Murdar	136°
Bearing to Left hand point of Takatu	33° 40′
Bearing to Dome in Hindu Burning ground	138° 50′
Bearing to centre of pier of bridge leading to Military Works Brickfield	100° 10′ 0″
Distance	118′
Bearing to South-East Corner of compound to the east of Officer's Quarters No 8	353° 30′ 0″
Distance	84′
Magnetic variation	3° 25′ East.

Pillar. From	Pillar. To	Description	Magnetic Bearing.	Direct Horizontal distance in feet
1	2	From pillar No 1 the boundary runs in a South-Westerly direction along the right bank of the Nullah to pillar No 2	255° 10′ 0	944′
2	3	From pillar No 2 the boundary follows the right bank of the Quetta (or Habib) river in a West and North-Westerly direction to pillar No 3 situated just North of the centre of the Gymkhana	293° 0′	6175
3	4	From pillar No 3 the boundary runs almost due North and passes just East of the village Kazi Atta Muhammad, then crosses the Samungli road to pillar No 4 situated North of the Quarantine Camp and 200 yards West of the Railway	2° 15′	3268′
4	5	From pillar No 4 the boundary runs in the North-Easterly direction crossing the Railway to pillar No 5 situated at the bend of the Baleli Road	34° 15′	1842′
5	6	From pillar No. 5 the boundary runs in a North-North-Westerly direction first parallel to the Baleli Road which bends and crosses it at 900 feet and then in the direction of the old Peshin road to pillar No 6 situated just West of the Latter yard	343° 0′	2718′
6	7	From pillar No 6 the boundary runs in a North-North-Easterly direction skirting the old night soil Depôt to pillar No 7 situated at the North-West corner of the Cantonment	15° 36′	2755′
7	8	From pillar No. 7 the boundary runs in a East-South-Easterly direction to pillar No 8 situated 260 yards South of the village Nao Gaun	101° 6	2555′
8	9	From pillar No 8 the boundary continues in nearly the same direction to pillar No. 9 situated on the Quetta-Kach Road	99° 47	4492′
9	10	From pillar No. 9 the boundary continues in the same direction to pillar No. 10 situated close to the Quetta-Hanna Road	99° 20′	10020′
10	11	From pillar No. 10 which is situated North of the Quetta-Hanna Road the boundary runs in a North-Easterly direction to pillar No 11	65° 30′ 0″	1651′
11	12	Pillar No. 11 the boundary runs in a Southerly direction crossing the Quetta-Hanna Road to pillar No 12	154° 0′ 0″	360′
12	13	From Pillar No 12 the boundary runs in an Easterly direction to pillar No 13	89° 15′ 0″	632′
13	14	From Pillar No. 13 the boundary runs in an Easterly direction to pillar No 14	80° 30′ 0″	709′
14	15	From Pillar No 14 the boundary runs in an Easterly direction along the crest of the ridge South of the Quetta-Hanna Road to pillar No. 15	77° 10′ 0″	2371′
15	16	From Pillar No. 15 the boundary runs in a North-Easterly direction along the crest of the ridge to pillar No 16	74° 15′ 0″	1317′

PILLAR From	PILLAR To	DESCRIPTION.	Magnetic Bearing.	Direct Horizontal distance in feet.
16	17	From Pillar No 16 the boundary runs in a North-Easterly direction to pillar No 17 . .	58° 45′ 0″	1571′ (estimated by theodolite triangulation)
17	18	From Pillar No 17 the boundary runs in a North-Easterly direction to pillar No 18 . .	58° 51′ 0″	2617′ Ditto.
18	19	From Pillar No 18 which is situated on a small hill to the North of Murdar Mountain, the boundary runs in a South-Easterly direction up the ridge of the spur to pillar No 19	160° 59′ 30″	5717′ Ditto
19	20	From Pillar No 19 which is situated on a mound on the top of the spur, the boundary runs in a Southerly direction to Pillar No 20 . .	169° 40 30″	800 (estimated by theodolite triangulation).
20	21	From Pillar No 20 which is situated on another mound, the boundary runs in a South-Easterly direction along the crest of the hill to Pillar No 21 . .	146° 18′ 0″	1671′ Ditto.
21	22	From Pillar No 21 the boundary runs in a South-Easterly direction to Pillar No 22 as before following the crest of the hill	149° 21′ 40	4272′ Ditto
22	23	From Pillar No 22 the boundary following the crest of the hill crosses the Col at the head of the valley and runs in a South-West-Westerly direction to Pillar No 23 . . .	202° 18′ 50″	3892′ Ditto.
23	24	From Pillar No 23 which is situated on a spur running out from the hill a little West of North of Murdar, the boundary runs following the ridge in a South-Westerly direction to Pillar No 24 .	241° 35 0″	2524′ Ditto.
24	25	From Pillar No 24 which is situated on the summit on the hill, the boundary runs in a South-Westerly direction to Pillar No 25 . .	225° 17 50″	285′ Ditto
25	26	From Pillar No 25 which is situated on a mound near the submit the boundary runs in a Westerly direction down the spur to a dry nullah ascending the spur of the ridge the other side of the nullah to Pillar No 26.	275° 52′ 0″	8103′ Ditto
26	27	From Pillar No 26 which is situated half-way up the spur, the boundary runs in a Westerly direction to Pillar No 27 . . .	267° 11′ 40″	1047′ Ditto.
27	28	From Pillar No 27 which is situated on the ridge, the boundary runs along the ridge in a South-Westerly direction to Pillar No 28	213° 3′ 30″	1579′ Ditto
28	29	From Pillar No 28 the boundary runs along the ridge in a Southerly direction to Pillar No 29 . . .	192° 19′ 20″	2735′ (estimated by theodolite triangulation)
29	30	From Pillar No 29 the boundary runs in a South-Westerly direction along the ridge to Pillar No 30 .	238° 32′ 20″	903′ Ditto
30	31	From Pillar No 30 the boundary runs in a straight line up a steep slope to Pillar No 31 .	223° 17′ 40″	3552′ Ditto.
31	32	From Pillar No 31 which is situated on the summit of the hill West of Murdar, the boundary runs down a steep spur in a North-Westerly direction to Pillar No 32	335° 56′ 20″	4787′ Ditto
32	33	From Pillar No 32 which is situated near the bottom of the spur, the boundary runs in a Westerly direction South of the unmetalled road to Pillar No 33 .	270° 30′ 0″	3427′ Ditto.
33	34	From Pillar No 33 which is situated at the branch of the unmetalled road running South from the Ordnance Lascar Lines, the boundary runs in a North-Westerly direction to Pillar No. 34	333° 34′ 0″	875′ Ditto.
34	35	From Pillar No 34 the boundary runs in a straight line in a Northerly direction to pillar No. 35 .	345° 10′ 0″	514′
35	36	From Pillar No 35 the boundary runs in a straight line in an Easterly direction to Pillar No 36 .	73° 50′ 0″	119′

Pillar. From	To	Description	Magnetic Bearing	Direct Horizontal distance in feet
36	37	From Pillar No 36 the boundary runs in a straight line along the drain on the West side of the unmetalled road in a Northerly direction to Pillar No 37	355° 20′ 0″	1548′
37	38	From Pillar No. 37 the boundary runs in a North-Westerly direction in a straight line to Pillar No. 38	342° 20′ 0″	879
38	39	From Pillar No 38 the boundary, following the West side of the unmetalled road, runs in a North-Westerly direction to Pillar No 39 . .	324 30′ 0′	1684′
39	1	From Pillar No 39 the boundary following the right hand bank of the Nullah North of the Military Works Brickfield runs in a Westerly direction to Pillar No. 1	275° [illegible]0′ 0″	1 34

Description of Boundary of the Hindu Burning ground situated within Cantonment Boundary, Quetta.

Burning ground Boundary pillar No. 1 is situated at the South-West corner of the enclosure :—

Bearing to C. B. P. No 36 . . .	117° 10′ 0″
Distance . . .	93 feet
Bearing to C B P No 35 . .	273° 30′ 0″
Distance	195 feet
Bearing to C B P No 31 . .	134° 30′ 0″

Pillar From	To	Description	Magnetic Bearing	Direct Horizontal distance in feet
1	2	From Pillar No 1 the boundary runs in an Easterly direction in a straight line to pillar No 2 .	78° 50′ 0″	260′
2	3	From Pillar No 2 which is situated at the South-East corner of the enclosure the boundary runs in a Northerly direction to pillar No 3 . .	4° 0′ 0″	559′
3	4	From Pillar No 3 which is situated near the North East corner of the enclosure the boundary runs in a Westerly direction in a straight line to pillar No 4 .	271° 0′ 0″	389′
4	1	From Pillar No. 4 the boundary runs in a Southerly direction in a straight line to pillar No 1 . .	171° 40′ 0″	632′

By order,

DENYS DE S. BRAY,

Second Assistant.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 15th March 1904.

No. 25.—Major G. W. S. Fryer, I.A., Military Accountant, 3rd class, is granted one year's leave to proceed out of India on private affairs, under the Leave Rules of 1886 for the Indian Army; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty. Pension service—26th year commenced 21st August 1903

No. 26.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of leave by the Secretary of State for India :—

Captain R. H. E. Pennell, I.A., Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class (m. c.) for three months.

Captain R. E. C. Hall, I.A., Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class (p. a.) for six days.

W. R. L. ANDERSON, Colonel,

Accountant General, Military Department.

CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION, BANGALORE.

MUNICIPAL OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION

Bangalore, the 24th February 1904.

No. 4981.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Bangalore Hackney Carriage Regulation, 1882, and in supersession of all previous Rules framed under that section, the Municipal Commission for the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore have made the following Rules for the registration and control of Hackney Carriages within the limits of the said Municipality, and the same having been confirmed by the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore, as required by the said section and by section 139 of the Bangalore Municipal Law, 1897, they are hereby notified for general information under section 180 (3) of the said Municipal Law

These Rules shall come into force on the 1st April 1904.

1 Every hackney carriage shall be annually licensed by the Registering Officer, and no person shall keep, or offer, or ply for hire, any hackney carriage within the limits of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, except under license granted in that behalf under these Rules

Note—The Registering Officer shall be the Officer, for the time being, holding the office of the District Superintendent of Police

2. Any license granted under these Rules shall ordinarily continue in force until the 31st day of March after the grant of such license.

3 The Registering Officer shall receive applications for, and shall grant or refuse, licenses as he may think fit He shall class every hackney carriage at his discretion in one of the four following classes:—

1. First class carriage.
2. Second class carriage.
3. Jutkas
4. Bullock carts

4. The license to be granted by the Registering Officer shall be in the form given in Schedule B of these Rules, and its formal acceptance by the licensee shall be entered in the register provided for this purpose.

Note—In the case of a partnership, company or firm the name to be entered in the license shall be that of a partner, the Secretary or Manager, as the case may be.

5. The Registering Officer may, whenever necessary, cause to be painted on some conspicuous part of the carriage its number and class, the year of license and the number of passengers it is licensed to carry. He may also cause to be stamped a number on such parts of the harness as he thinks fit.

A. If the words or figures so painted or stamped shall, during the time of license, become indistinct or obliterated, the owner of the carriage or harness shall produce it without delay before the Registering Officer and apply to have such words or figures renewed.

B. The numbering shall be done at the office of the Registering Officer.

C. The owner of the first or second class hackney carriage shall, on receipt of a license, affix to his premises a board on which shall be painted his name and his hackney carriage license number

D Every owner of a hackney carriage shall, on the expiry, revocation, or suspension of his hackney carriage license, forthwith remove the figures or words so painted on his carriage.

6. The following fees shall be paid to the Registering Officer on behalf of the Municipality for each license:—

First class carriage	R12	per annum	If drawn by a pair of horses, double these fees.
Second class carriage	„ 9	do	
Jutkas	„ 4	do.	
Bullock carts	„ 2	do	

A license in the form given in Schedule B shall only be given for a turn-out including horse, carriage and harness, but spare carriages and horses shall, if the Registering Officer thinks fit, be registered separately as entitled to ply for hire under these Rules, the following fees being charged for such registration —

1st class carriage	R8
2nd do.	„ 5
Horse	„ 4

DRIVERS' LICENSES.

7. Every driver of a hackney carriage shall be annually licensed by the Registering Officer, who, if he thinks fit, may refuse to issue such a license, and no person shall drive any hackney carriage, nor shall any owner of a hackney carriage permit any person to drive such hackney carriage, within the limits of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, except under license granted in that behalf under these Rules.

For every license granted under this Rule, there shall be paid annually a fee of R1 by owners of 1st and 2nd class carriages and jutkas, and a fee of 8 annas by owners of bullock carts.

8. The license to be granted to a driver of a 1st or 2nd class carriage shall be in the form given in Schedule C of these Rules, and to a driver of a jutka or bullock cart in the form given in Schedule D. Such licenses shall be accompanied by metal badge bearing the number of the license.

9. A licensed driver, when acting as such,—

(1) shall keep to his own left side of the road, and not overtake or pass another carriage except on the right-hand side of that carriage,

(2) shall light his lamps and keep them alight between sunset and sunrise.

(3) shall stand in line with his carriage and keep proper order when at a carriage stand. He shall not take up position on any hackney carriage stand which already contains the full complement of hackney carriages authorised for such stand by the Registering Officer. He shall not loiter or cause obstruction in public roads or thoroughfares or in any place where the public resort.

10. The fare which may be demanded for the hire of a hackney carriage shall not exceed that specified in Schedule A of these Rules.

11. The owner of every hackney carriage of the first or second class, unless exempted by the Registering Officer, shall put up, and at all times keep, in such position as shall be directed by the Registering Officer, in or on such carriage a clear and legible list showing the class and number of such carriage, and the rates and fares authorised to be taken for the hire of the same.

12. No owner or driver of any hackney carriage shall, without sufficient reason, the burden of proving which shall lie on such owner or driver, at any time refuse to let such hackney carriage for hire to any person demanding the same.

MISCELLANEOUS.

13. The Registering Officer may, by written order, suspend for a period not exceeding one month, or revoke, any license granted under Rule 3 or 8 for any breach of these Rules

A license under Rule 3 or 8 shall also be subject to suspension or revocation, if the Registering Officer is satisfied that the owner or driver has misconducted himself.

14 Notwithstanding anything contained in any Act or Regulation relating to hackney carriages for the time being in force, no owner or driver of a hackney carriage shall be bound to carry, in such hackney carriage, any person suffering from any contagious or infectious disease.

No owner or driver shall, without previously disinfecting it, knowingly use for hire any carriage used for the conveyance of any person suffering from any contagious or infectious disease.

15 In the case of disputes as to the fare to be paid according to distance, any table or book signed by the Registering Officer shall be taken to be conclusive evidence of all the fares and distances therein stated.

16. All property left in any hackney carriage licensed under these Rules shall be forthwith deposited by the driver or owner, as the case may be, in the office of the Registering Officer, or in the nearest police station.

Such property shall be returned to the person who shall prove to the satisfaction of the Registering Officer that the same belonged to him, on payment of all expenses reasonably incurred, and of such reasonable sum to the driver or owner as the Registering Officer may direct.

17. It shall be lawful for the Registering Officer, the Inspector of Hackney Carriages and any Inspector of Police, at any time between sunrise and sunset to enter any premises in which hackney carriages are kept in order to carry out any provision of these Rules, and the owner of such premises or his agents shall afford every facility for such inspection.

18. The Registering Officer may, for reasons to be recorded by him in writing, prohibit the use of any premises as premises, in which hackney carriages can be kept, and may also forbid the keeping of any vehicles or horses, other than those registered under the Hackney Carriage Rules, in any premises in which hackney carriages are kept, and after the issue of such prohibition no person shall use such premises in contravention of such prohibition.

19. On expiry, revocation, or suspension of any license granted under Rule 3 or 8, the licensee shall forthwith return such license to the Registering Officer and shall, in the case of any license granted under Rule 8, at the same time deliver up any badge issued with such license.

20. Prosecutions for breach of these Rules may be instituted by any Police Officer, or Officer of the Hackney Carriage Department, or any other person authorised by the Registering Officer in writing.

SCHEDULE A.

FARES BY TIME.

CLASS OF VEHICLES	For one hour or less	For every additional hour or part of an hour before midnight	For every additional hour or part of an hour after midnight	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5
	R a p	R a p	R a p	
1st, drawn by one horse	1 0 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	If drawn by a pair of horses double these fares
2nd, drawn by one horse	1 0 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	
3rd, jutka do	0 6 0	0 3 0	0 4 0	
4th, bullock cart	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 3 0	

NOTE.—These fares are subject to a maximum of R5-8-0, R3-0-0, R2-0-0, and R1-4-0 according to class for twelve hours from 5 A.M. to midnight and to a maximum of R5, R4, R2-8-0, and R1-8-0, respectively, when the number of hours exceed twelve.

FARES BY DISTANCE.

	First class	Second class		Third class Jutkas	Fourth class Bullock carts.
1	2	3	4	5	6
For 3 miles and under	1 0 0	0 12 0	For a mile or portion of a mile	0 2 0	0 1 6
For every succeeding mile or a portion of a mile beyond a mile	0 4 0	0 3 0			

N. B.—The minimum speed at which a first and second class carriage hired by time shall be driven is 6 miles per hour, jutka 5 miles, and bullock cart 3 miles an hour, respectively.

The above fares to be paid according to time, unless, at the commencement of hiring, the hirer expresses his intention of paying according to distance.

Any contract entered into to accept a fare lower than the fare above fixed, shall be binding.

SCHEDULE B.

Owners' license.
Hackney Carriage License No.
Class.

Stamp of
Hackney Carriage
Department.

By virtue of the powers vested in me by I grant to you of this license to keep at your premises at and to let for hire the numbered as above from the date hereof till the 31st March 19 on the conditions hereunder written.—

1st. That it shall be drawn by

2nd. That it shall carry such number of passengers not exceeding as may be required and shall also carry free of charge a reasonable quantity of luggage.

3rd. That it shall ply for hire in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

4th. That it shall be produced for inspection at such place and time as may be directed by me.

5th. That in the event of its being damaged, you may, with my previous sanction in writing, use temporarily another carriage to which this license number shall be transferred free of charge.

6th. That you shall keep it, together with the horse, (s) and harness used therewith in proper and serviceable condition.

7th. That as often as you change your residence or the premises in which you keep this carriage, you shall give me notice thereof in writing within one week of such change, submitting at the same time this license for the necessary alteration

8th. That this license shall not be transferred to any other person without my written sanction.

Given under my hand and seal this day of

Registering Officer,
Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

SCHEDULE C.

1st or 2nd class Hackney Carriage Drivers' License No, — Stamp of Hackney Carriage Department.

By virtue of the powers vested in me by I grant to you of this license to ply for hire and pursue the occupation of Driver in the service of Hackney Carriage owner in any part of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, from the date hereof till the 31st March 19 on the conditions hereunder written —

1st That you shall constantly, when engaged in the said occupation, wear conspicuously on such part of your person as the Registering Officer shall direct a metal badge, numbered as above

2nd That you shall, at all times when engaged in your said occupation, have with you this license and shall produce the same, when required by any passenger, Police Officer on duty, or any person employed by the Hackney Carriage Department

3rd. That you shall, when engaged for hire, drive Mr 's carriage to any place within the Municipal limits of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, to which you may be required by the hirer thereof to drive

4th. That you shall not, when engaged for hire, leave this carriage without the permission of the hirer, or wilfully desert from such hiring before being discharged by the hirer.

5th. That this license or its accompanying badge be not transferred to any other person except at the request of the owner of this carriage and with my written sanction.

Given under my hand and seal this day of

Registering Officer,
Civil and Military Station, Bangalore

SCHEDULE D

Jutka or Bullock cart Drivers' License No. — Stamp of Hackney Carriage Department.

By virtue of the powers vested in me by I grant to you of this license to ply for hire and pursue the occupation of Driver in the service of Jutka / Bullock cart owner in any part of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, from the date hereof till the 31st March 19 on the conditions hereunder written —

1st. That you shall constantly, when engaged in the said occupation, wear conspicuously on such part of your person as the Registering Officer shall direct a metal badge, numbered as above.

2nd That you shall, at all times when engaged in your said occupation, have with you this license and shall produce the same, when required by any passenger, Police Officer on duty, or any person employed by the Hackney Carriage Department

3rd. That the license or its accompanying badge shall not be transferred to any other person without my written sanction

Given under my hand and seal this day of

Registering Officer,
Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

E. S. LLOYD,
President, Municipal Commission,
Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

II C 2

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Note of the Lahore Circle is stated to have been destroyed and payment of its value has been claimed by the person whose name is placed against the number, any other person claiming a right to them is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Note wholly lost or destroyed.

Regr No.	No of Notes	Value. R	Name of claimant
W.-106 of 1896-97	E-55—13055	50	Mian Karm Elahi, late Post Master, Gujerat.

C. F. COWIE,
Currency Officer.

PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE:
LAHORE;
The 9th March 1904

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 11th March 1904.

No. 610-*Ap* —Mr F J. Baker, Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 4th grade, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough out of India for five months, with effect from the 10th April 1904, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. E. M. Duhan is appointed to act as Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 4th grade, during the absence on leave of Mr. F. J. Baker, or until further orders

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Director General of the Post Office of India.

CEMETERY NOTICE.

I hereby give notice that the monuments erected to the following in the cemetery attached to St Mary's Church, Masulipatam, are in a ruinous condition, and if no person will undertake to restore them, they will be made level with ground.—(*Vide* G O No 29, 23rd February 1898, Rule XX) —

John Duncan,
Son of Captain J. Ogilvie,
17th Regiment, Native Infantry.
Died 20th August 1893

Louisa,
2nd Daughter of the late Captain
John Edgar and Ann France.
19th August 1834.

Captain John Edgar.
2nd December 1832.
Erected by his brother officers
of 50th Regiment.

Henry J. W. Newman.
19th August 1819.

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain
Charles Morgan Elliot, F.R.S.,
Madras Engineers.
4th August 1852.

Kate,
Daughter of Assistant Surgeon
J. Mathison,
8th May 1847.

Edward Sharky.
11th June 1853.

Georgettee Maria,
The beloved wife of
Mr. Edward Sharky.
31st January 1835

Carolinelillyas,
Daughter of Mr. Samuel Jamieson
Superintendent of Government Sea-Customs
25th June 1835.

Conductor J. Williamson,
22nd April 1855.

Mrs. Ann Jones,
wife of first dressor J. Jones,
38th Regiment, Native Infantry.
July, 1825

WILLIAM C PENN,
Offg Chaplain.

MASULIPATAM;
March 10th, 1904.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

NOTIFICATION.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Bombay, the 8th March 1904.

No. 5.—With reference to Notification No 26, dated the 23rd September 1903, Engineer F. H. Schneider, R.I.M., is granted an extension of leave on medical certificate for two months.

G. H. HEWETT,
Director, Royal Indian Marine.

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Peshawar, the 13th March 1904.

No. 41.—Under the provisions of section 5, of the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, IX of 1887, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to constitute a Court of Small Causes within the Cantonment of Nowshera, and to declare that the pecuniary limit of the jurisdiction of such court shall be five hundred rupees, and that the territorial limits shall be conterminous with the boundary of the said cantonment.

By order,

A. H. GRANT,

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, N.-W. F. Province.

The 14th March 1904.

No. 42.—Lieutenant F. T. Thompson, I.M.S., assumed charge of the Civil Medical duties of the Tochi Valley on the forenoon of the 3rd of March 1904, relieving Captain A. B. Fry, I.M.S.

By order,

H. N. BOLTON,

Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province.

POWERS.

The 20th February 1904.

No. 18-*E*.—Under the provisions of section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898, Lieutenant C. G. Crosthwaite, I.A., Assistant Commissioner, is appointed a Magistrate of the 1st class in the Bannu District.

No. 18-*F*.—Under the provisions of section 58 (1) of the North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation, No. VII of 1901, Lieutenant C. G. Crosthwaite, I.A., Assistant Commissioner, is invested with the powers of a Munsif of the 1st class with respect to cases generally within the limits of the Civil District of Bannu.

2. The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that Lieutenant Crosthwaite shall be deemed, for the purposes of the said Regulation, to be a Munsif.

No. 18-*G*.—In accordance with the provisions of section 40 of Act II of 1886, Lieutenant C. G. Crosthwaite, I.A., Assistant Commissioner, is hereby appointed within the limits of the district to which he may from time to time be posted, to exercise the powers conferred, and to perform the duties imposed, by sections 25, 26, 28, and 32 of the said Act upon a Collector.

The 26th February 1904.

No. 24-*A*.—Under the provisions of section 58 (1) of the North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation, No. VII of 1901, Malik Takht Ram, Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, Bannu, is invested with the powers of a Munsif of the 1st class with respect to cases generally within the limits of the Civil District of Bannu.

2. The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that Malik Takht Ram shall be deemed, for the purposes of the said Regulation, to be a Munsif.

The 29th February 1904.

No. 24-*B*.—Under the provisions of section 58 (1) of the North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation, No. VII of 1901, Captain H. Stewart, I.A., Assistant Commissioner, is invested with the powers of a Munsif of the 1st class, with respect to cases generally within the limits of the Civil District of Dera Ismail Khan.

2. The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that Captain Stewart shall be deemed, for the purposes of the said Regulation, to be a Munsif.

No. 24-*C*.—Under the powers conferred by section 13 (1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, Captain H Stewart, I.A., Assistant Commissioner and a Magistrate of the 1st class, is placed in charge of the Tank Sub-Division of the Dera Ismail Khan District, *vice* Captain E. H. S James.

No. 25-*D*.—In exercise of the powers vested in him under section 40 of Act II of 1886 the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner is pleased to invest Captain H. Stewart, I.A, in charge of the Tank Sub-Division of the Dera Ismail Khan District, with all the powers of a Collector under the said Act, except those specified in sections 9 (2) 12, 18 (1) (*b*), 31 and 36.

This notification supersedes all previous notifications concerning the powers of the above-named officer under the Income Tax Act, and it will remain in force until he ceases to be a 1st class Magistrate, or to hold charge of the Sub-Division, or until it is expressly cancelled.

The 9th March 1904.

No 34-*A*.—Under the provisions of section 3 (*c*) of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, Khan Sahib Muhammad Azim Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Revenue Assistant, Peshawar, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act within the limits of the Peshawar District.

The 11th March 1904.

No. 26-*A*.—Under the provisions of section 58 (1) of the North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation, No. VII of 1901, Khan Hamidullah Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, is invested with the powers of a Munsif of the 1st class with respect to cases generally within the limits of the Civil District of Dera Ismail Khan

2 The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that Khan Hamidullah Khan shall be deemed, for the purposes of the said Regulation, to be a Munsif.

LEAVE.

The 10th March 1904.

No. 35.—Malik Takht Ram, Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, obtained privilege leave for three months, under Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, from the afternoon of the 20th November 1903 to the afternoon of the 20th February 1904.

The 11th March 1904.

No 37—Munshi Muhammad Abdul Karim Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Treasury Officer, Dehra Ismail Khan, has obtained privilege leave for one month, under Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 1st March 1904

No 39.—Mr A H. Grant, I C S., Secretary to the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General, North-West Frontier Province, is granted three months' privilege leave under Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations and furlough in continuation thereof for nine months under Articles 233 and 308 (*b*) of the same Regulations, with effect from the 25th March 1904 or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

TRANSFER.

The 11th March 1904.

No. 38.—Khan Hamidullah Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Treasury Officer, Bannu, is transferred in the same capacity to the Dera Ismail Khan District, where he assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 1st March 1904, *vice* M Muhammad Abdul Karim Khan, proceeded on leave.

TRANSFER AND APPOINTMENT

The 13th March 1904.

No. 40.—Captain H Stewart, I.A., Assistant Commissioner, is transferred from the Peshawar to the Dera Ismail Khan District and appointed to the command of the Border Military Police of that District, and is also placed in charge of the Tank Sub-Division, with effect from the forenoon of the 29th February 1904, *vice* Captain E. H. S. James, transferred.

POSTINGS.

The 10th March 1904.

No. 36.—On expiry of the leave granted to him in Notification No. , dated March 1904, Malik Takht Ram, Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, is posted to the Bannu District as Treasury Officer, Bannu, and assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 26th February 1904, *vice* Khan Hamidullah Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, transferred.

By order,

A. H. GRANT,

Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, N.-W. F. Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Peshawar, the 12th March 1904.

No. 76.—The acquisition of land for extension of the cantonments at Abbottabad, as set forth in Public Works Department Notification No 68, dated 29th September 1903, and published at page 1226 of the Gazette of India, Part II, dated 10th October 1903, is hereby cancelled.

G K. SCOTT-MONCRIEFF, Lt.-Col., R E.,

Secy to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, N.-W. Frontier Province, P. W Department.

REVENUE AND FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Peshawar, the 8th March 1904.

No. 472-G.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Scheduled Districts Act (XIV of 1874), the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, is pleased to extend the Punjab Military Transport Animals Act (No I of 1903) to the districts of the North-West Frontier Province

No. 473-G.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3, clause (1), of the Punjab Military Transport Animals Act (No I of 1903) and in continuation of his Notification No. 472-G., dated 8th March 1904, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint the following officers :—

Major G. E. D. Elsmie, I. A.,

Captain C. A. W. Ford, I. A.,

to be Transport Registration Officers for the purposes of the said Act in the districts of the North-West Frontier Province, and to declare that in the exercise of their powers as Transport Registration Officers, the aforesaid officers shall be subject to the control of the Collector.

No. 474-G.—In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Punjab Military Transport Animals Act, I of 1903, and in continuation of his Notification No 473-G, dated 8th March 1904, the Chief Commissioner hereby authorises the Revenue Commissioner and all Deputy Commissioners in North-West Frontier Province to sign the declaration in writing referred to in that sub-section that any person has been duly appointed a Transport Registration Officer for any local area comprised within their respective jurisdictions

H. N. BOLTON, Asst. Secy.,

for Revenue and Financial Secy. to Chief Commissioner, N.-W. Frontier Province.

The 11th March 1904.

No. 307-*A*.—In accordance with the provisions of section 18, Act XX of 1891 (The Punjab Municipal Act), it is hereby notified that the following persons are appointed, under section 5, sub-section 2, of the said Act, members of the Municipal Committee of Kohat in the Kohat District:—

1. Bhawani Dass	Re-appointed
2. Atta Muhammad	
3. Malik Sahib Khan	
4. Kanaya Singh	

No. 310-*A*.—In accordance with the provisions of section 11 of Act XX of 1883 (The Punjab District Boards Act), the Chief Commissioner of North-West Frontier Province is pleased to notify that the following persons are members of the District Board of the Bannu District:—

Malik Mir Abbas Khan of Bazar Ahmad Khan	Re-appointed.
Malik Akbar Ali Khan of Bazar Ahmad Khan	
Malik Dost Muhammad Khan of Ghoriwala	
Malik Abdul Samand Khan of Dharma Khel	
Malik Dost Muhammad Khan of Jhanda Khel	
Ata Mohammad Khan, Ismail Khel	
Khwaja Mohammad Khan, Kundi	
Malik Mir Abbas Khan of Mandan	
Gul Haider Khan Barakzai	
Sheikh Muhammad Bakhsh, Pensioner	New Members.
Hakim Khan of Havaid	
Chaudhri Sobha Singh of Edwardesabad	
Chaudhri Das Ram of Edwardesabad	
Abbas Khan, Begu Khel	
Muhammad Hayat Khan, Maidad Khel	Re-appointed.
Khan Sahib Muzaffar Khan, Waliwal	
Malik Durana Khan, Takhti Khel	
Shadi Khan, Ghazni Khel	
Allahdad Khan, Isak Khel	
Muhammad Ayaz Khan, Mina Khel	
Abu Khan Ahmad Zai	
Chaudhri Khan Chand of Mina Khel	
Manohar Shah Singh of Nar	

M. F. O'DWYER,
Revenue and Financial Secretary to Chief Commissioner,
N.-W. Frontier Province.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Dated Lahore, the 9th March 1904.

No. 4.—Mr H Humfress, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, is granted under articles 233, 246, 260 and 308 of the Civil Service Regulations, combined leave for seven months, *viz.*, privilege leave for three months and furlough for the remaining period, with effect from the 10th April 1904, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it

No 5.—The special leave for three months granted to Lieutenant H. E. C Cowie, D S O., R.E, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, temporary rank, in Public Works Department Notification No. 477, dated 3rd August 1903, is hereby commuted into furlough.

The 15th March 1904.

No 6.—Mr. A. Upson, Officiating District Traffic Superintendent, class II, grade 4, temporary, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is granted, under articles 233, 246 and 308 of the Civil Service Regulations, combined leave for seven months, *viz*, privilege leave for two months and seventeen days and furlough for remaining period, with effect from the 1st April 1904 or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

No. 7.—Mr. P. V McInerny, Assistant Traffic Superintendent in class III, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, has been granted, by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, leave on medical certificate for three months in extension of that granted in Manager's Notification No. 30 of 19th December 1903.

S FINNEY,
Manager, North Western Railway

REPORT OF DESERTIONS.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, the King's Liverpool Regiment of Infantry, dated at Rangoon, this 9th day of March 1904.

Number, Rank, and Name,—6302, Private Alfred Appleton
Age,—24 years
Height,—5 feet 3⅞ inches
Colour of—Complexion—fair, hair, sandy, eyes, blue.
Trade,—Labourer
Date of enlistment,—16th November 1898
Place of enlistment, —Liverpool
Parish and County in which born,—Liverpool, Lancaster.
Date of desertion or absence,—2nd March 1904.
Place of desertion or absence,—Rangoon
Marks,—Brown stain on left side; scar back of head
Under 6 years' service.

A. W. H. TRIPP, Major,
Commanding, 1st Bn., the King's Liverpool Regt.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, the King's Liverpool Regiment of Infantry, dated at Rangoon, this 9th day of March 1904.

Number, Rank, and Name,—6341, Private John Carroll
Age,—24 years
Height —5 feet 8 inches
Colour of —Complexion —sallow; hair, dark brown, eyes, grey.
Trade,—Sailor
Date of Enlistment,—20th January 1899.
Place of Enlistment,—Warrington.
Parish and County in which born,—Liverpool, Lancaster
Date of desertion or absence.—2nd March 1904
Place of desertion or absence,—Rangoon.
Marks, —Birth mark right cheek clasped hands, heart true love inside right forearm Whole of body covered with pigmented spots Defective teeth. Several scars over loins.
Under 6 years' service.

A. W. H. TRIPP, Major,
Commanding, 1st Bn., the King's Liverpool Regt.

THE HONOURABLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

RESIGNATIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

COORG AND MYSORE RIFLES.

Bangalore, the 12th March 1904.

No. 1264.—Honorary Chaplain the Reverend Thomas Charles Underwood Molesworth, M.A., resigns his commission with effect from 22nd February 1904

The Reverend Alleyne Fitzherbert Lys to be Honorary Chaplain with effect from 23rd February 1904, *vice* Molesworth resigned.

The 15th March 1904

No. 1337.—Under the provisions of section 69 of the Indian Registration Act III of 1877, as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No 2252-I, dated 7th August 1883, the Inspector-General of Registration, with the previous sanction of the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore, directs that for the words "Descriptive Index No 2 to Register Books I and III" in the heading of the form of Index No II, prescribed by the Notification of the late Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No 233, dated 18th October 1877, the following shall be substituted, namely, "Descriptive Index No. 2 to Register Book No. I."

By order,

R. M. KING,

First Assistant Resident.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

In accordance with the provisions of section 5 of the Indian TreasureTrove Act, VI of 1878, notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern that on the 30th January 1904 the articles mentioned in the margin were found in course of the excavation of the foundations of house No. 86-88 Patak Wadi formerly belonging to Bhajibhoy Nanabhoy and now belonging to the City of Bombay Improvement Trust while it was being demolished in connection with the City Improvement Scheme No. II by Lashhar Narayan Lad Thakor and all persons claiming the said treasure, or any part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally, or by Agent, before the Collector of Bombay at this office in the Town Custom House Bombay, on Thursday, the 15th Septemher 1904 at 1 P.M., when the Collector will proceed to hold an enquiry in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

30 old silver coins
1 silver waist band
1 silver naick band,
(the last two weighing 31 tolas

E. GRAY,

Collector of Bombay.

BOMBAY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE;
15th March 1904.

RAJPUTANA AGENCY, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Camp Indore, the 14th March 1904.

No 286-*S.C.*—Lieutenant A. ff. Garrett, R E, State Engineer, Alwar, is hereby granted three months and nineteen days' furlough on medical certificate, combined with privilege leave for two months and twelve days, with effect from 16th March 1904, or subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the combined leave.

G. G. WHITE, M.I.C E.,

Secretary in the Public Works Department, to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General, for Rajputana.

BANK OF BENGAL

NOTICE.

Calcutta, the 17th March 1904.

Mr. A M. Lindsay, Deputy Secretary and Treasurer, has resigned the Bank's service as from the 15th instant, and the Directors have appointed Mr Henry Gray to be Deputy Secretary and Treasurer from such date as he may take up the appointment.

Mr. N. H. Y. Warren will officiate temporarily as Deputy Secretary and Treasurer.

By order of the Directors,

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 18th March 1904.

No. 156—The Secretary of State in Council of India has been pleased to permit Mr J Hughes, late 1st Engineer, I G.T.S *Patrick Stewart* (ranking as Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, grade I) to retire from the service, with effect from the 6th December 1903.

No. 157.—Mr G W. Mungavin, Assistant Superintendent, class V, grade II, has been granted, by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, an extension of furlough for three weeks, *i.e.*, from 28th December 1903 to 17th January 1904, inclusive, and by the Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Telegraph Department, for two days, *viz*, 18th and 19th January 1904.

G. C. WOLFE,
Examiner, Telegraph Accounts

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, 8, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

A General Catalogue of all Government Publications may be obtained gratis from the Government Central Press, Calcutta.

All books published by the Superintendent of Government Printing, India, can be purchased either directly or through the following or any other booksellers :—

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Messrs. Constable & Co., 2, Whitehall Gardens, London.

Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston & Co., St. Dunstan's House, Fetter Lane, London.

Messrs Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co, Charing Cross Road, London.

Mr Bernard Quaritch, 15, Piccadilly, London

Messrs. P S. King & Son, 2 & 4, Great Smith Street, Westminster.

Messrs. H. S King and Co, 65, Cornhill, and 9, Pall Mall, London, are also Agents for the sale of the Army List

Mr. Otto Harrassowitz } Leipzig.
Mr. Karl Hiersemann }

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Mr N B Mathur, Superintendent, Nazair Kanun Hind Press, Allahabad
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Manager of the Imperial Book Depôt, 63, Chandny Chauk Street, Delhi.*
Manager, *East Coast News*, Vizagapatam.*
Manager, "The Agra Medical Hall and Co-operative Association, Limited" (Successors to A. John & Co., Agra).*
Mr. T. K Seetharama Aiyar, Kumbakonam.*
Lala Debi Prasad, Vakil and Manager of Law Press, Cawnpore.*
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*Agents for sale of the Legislative Department publications.

NOTICE — Books and Acts required for private use only can be purchased. Applications should be accompanied by a remittance, unless it is wished that the books should be sent by value-payable post, in which case, besides the ordinary postage, an additional charge is made for registration and commission

Books and Acts required for the public service should be obtained through Local Governments to whom the applicant is subordinate.

Application for Government publications which are no longer in print should be made to the Agents of the particular Government under whose orders they were originally issued.

The amounts within parentheses are for packing and postage

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Act XX of 1847. The Indian Copyright Act, as modified up to the 1st December, 1903. As. 5 or 6*d.* (1*a.*)

Act XXVIII of 1855. The Usury Laws Repeal Act, as modified up to the 1st December, 1903 As. 2 or 3*d.* (1*a.*)

Act XX of 1856, as modified up to the 1st November 1903. As. 7-6*p.* or 9*d.* (1*a.*)

Act V of 1869. The Indian Articles of War, as modified up to the 1st December, 1903. R1-2 or 1*s.* 9*d.* (3*a.*)

Act I of 1871. The Cattle-Trespass Act, as modified up to the 1st December, 1903. As. 6 or 6*d.* (1*a.*)

Act VII of 1878. The Indian Forest Act, as modified up to the 1st December, 1903. As. 10 or 1*s.* (2*a.*)

Act IV of 1884. The Indian Explosives Act, as modified up to the 1st December, 1903 As. 4-9*p.* or 6*d.* (1*a.*)

Act XI of 1886. The Indian Tramways Act, as modified up to the 1st December, 1903. As. 9 or 10*d.* (2*a.*)

Act VII of 1889. The Succession Certificate Act, as modified up to the 1st December, 1903. As. 5-6*p.* or 6*d.* (1*a.*)

Act IX of 1890. The Indian Railways Act, as modified up to 1st May, 1896, with foot-notes brought down to the 1st December, 1903.
Act X of 1890. The Press and Registration of Books Act (1867) Amendment Act, 1890, as modified up to 1st December 1903. As 2-3*p.* or 3*d.* (1*a.*)
Act XII of 1896 The Excise Act, as modified up to the 1st December, 1903. As. 8 or 9*d.* (2*a*)
Act II of 1899 The Indian Stamp Act, as amended up to 1st December, 1903. As. 15 or 1*s.* 5*d.* (2*a*)
Act IV of 1889 The Indian Merchandise Marks Act, as modified up to the 1st February, 1904. 6*a* or 6*d.* (1*a.*)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Imperial Library list of additions, new series, Nos. 9, 10, and 11. Foolscap. Paper cover. 8*a.* or 9*d* (2*a*) each
Chronological Tables for the year 1904. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4*a.* or 5*d.* (1*a*)
The causation and prevention of Malarial fevers; a statement of the results of researches drawn up for the use of Assistant Surgeons, Hospital Assistants and Students, by Captain S. P. James, M.B. (Lond.), I.M.S. 2nd Edition Royal 8vo Board. R1 or 1*s.* 6*d.* (2*a*)
General Rules and Circular Orders of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, Appellate Side (Criminal) Vol I. Royal 8vo Board R3 or 4*s* 6*d.* (4*a.*)
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Roorkee Treatise on "Irrigation Work." By Lieutenant-Colonel J. Clibborn, I.S.C., B.A., L.C.E., C.I.E. Price R9 per copy.

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Designs for Wooden Bridges, together with rules for calculating the area of waterway, etc., and Plates. By late Rai Bahadur Kunhya Lall. Price per set R4-2.

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Gadadhara Paddhati Kalasara. Vol. I, Fasc. 6 @ 6a.

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

Monthly Weather Review, August 1903. By W. L. Dallas (illustrated by 6 plates). Quarto. Paper cover R1

Monthly Weather Review, September 1903. By ~~W. L. Dallas (illustrated by 6 plates)~~. Quarto. Paper cover R1.

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM 1st JULY TO 31st DECEMBER 1903.

Monthly Weather Review of India for the months of March to May 1903. By W. L Dallas (illustrated by 5 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1 per month.

Monthly Weather Review, June and July 1903. By W. L. Dallas (illustrated by 6 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1.

Annual Summary of the Monthly Weather Review, 1902. By Sir John Eliot (illustrated by 6 plates) Quarto. Paper cover. R3.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. XV, Part I. By Sir John Eliot (illustrated by 12 plates). Quarto. Paper cover R1.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. XV, Part II. By W. L. Dallas Price R1.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. XVI, Part I. By Sir John Eliot. Quarto. Paper cover R3

LIST OF NEW BOOK PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 9th JANUARY AND 27th FEBRUARY 1904.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Palæontologia Indica, Series XV, Volume I, Part V. By Carl Diener, Ph. D. Rs 2-8

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XXXI, Part I. By Director, Geological Survey of India, R1 per Part, or R2 per Volume of 4 Parts.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1904

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Stolen.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos 061703 and 041366 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1854-55 aggregating R600 and No. 043982 of the 3½ per cent loan of 1865 for R500, originally standing in the names of Sarat Chunder Mitter, Benoy Kristo Hazra and Ram Kristo Mukerjee, respectively, and by them last endorsed to Moty Lall Mitter, the proprietor, by whom none of the three Notes were ever endorsed to any other person, having been stolen, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Notes and the interests thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above mentioned securities.

Name of the Advertiser—Moty Lall Mitter.
Residence—66, Shickdar Baghan Street.

Destroyed.

The Government Promissory Note No. 041856 of the 4 per cent Loan of 1854-55 for R500, originally standing in the name of Kaikhoshro K Punthakey, and last endorsed to Framjee Nusserwanjee Bottlewalla, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been destroyed, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note, and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above mentioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE BOTTLEWALLA.
Residence—Dr Darabseth's House, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

The 13th February 1904.

Estate Major A. V. Dumbleton, deceased.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 42, ACT 28 OF 1866.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late Arthur Vincent Dumbleton, a retired Major in His Majesty's Army, who died at Devonport, Tasmania, on 27th July 1903, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to Mr J. C. R. Johnston, of the firm of Messrs. Grindlay & Co, Calcutta, are required to send in the same on or before 30th April next to the said Messrs. Grindlay & Co, Calcutta, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

J. C. R. Johnston,
Administrator to Estate Major A V. Dumbleton, deceased.

THE HINDU FAMILY ANNUITY FUND OFFICE.

(Copy of Resolution adopted by the subscribers to the Hindu Family Annuity Fund at the Annual General Meeting held on the 30th January 1904)

That the Directors be authorised to draw in the manner laid down in Rule 66, Rs 40,789 (Forty thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine only) from the deposit account with the Government of India to meet the expenditure provided for in the Budget Estimate for the year 1904-05

HARAPRASAD SHASTRI,
Chairman

KUNJA BEHARY BASU,
Secretary.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1904.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 18th March, 1904, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT NO. VII OF 1904.

THE ANCIENT MONUMENTS PRESERVATION ACT, 1904.

CONTENTS.

The Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904.

(Section 3. Ancient Monuments.—Section 4.)

An Act to provide for the preservation of Ancient Monuments and of objects of archæological, historical or artistic interest.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the preservation of ancient monuments, for the exercise of control over traffic in antiquities and over excavation in certain places, and for the protection and acquisition in certain cases of ancient monuments and of objects of archæological, historical or artistic interest, It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and extent

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India, inclusive of British Baluchistan, the Sonthal Parganas and the Pargana of Spiti.

Definitions

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*1*) "ancient monument" means any structure, erection or monument, or any tumulus or place of interment, or any cave, rock-sculpture, inscription or monolith, which is of historical, archæological or artistic interest, or any remains thereof, and includes—

(*a*) the site of an ancient monument,

(*b*) such portion of land adjoining the site of an ancient monument as may be required for fencing or covering in or otherwise preserving such monument; and

(*c*) the means of access to and convenient inspection of an ancient monument:

(*2*) "antiquities" include any moveable objects which the Government, by reason of their historical or archæological associations, may think it necessary to protect against injury, removal or dispersion.

(*3*) "Commissioner" includes any officer authorized by the Local Government to perform the duties of a Commissioner under this Act

(*4*) "maintain" and "maintenance" include the fencing, covering in, repairing, restoring and cleansing of a protected monument, and the doing of any act which may be necessary for the purpose of maintaining a protected monument or of securing convenient access thereto:

(*5*) "land" includes a revenue-free estate, a revenue-paying estate, and a permanent transferable tenure, whether such estate or tenure be subject to incumbrances or not: and

(*6*) "owner" includes a joint owner invested with powers of management on behalf of himself and other joint owners, and any manager or trustee exercising powers of management over an ancient monument, and the successor in title of any such owner and the successor in office of any such manager or trustee:

Provided that nothing in this Act shall be deemed to extend the powers which may lawfully be exercised by such manager or trustee.

Protected monuments.

3. (*1*) The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, declare an ancient monument to be a protected monument within the meaning of this Act.

(*2*) A copy of every notification published under sub-section (*1*) shall be fixed up in a conspicuous place on or near the monument, together with an intimation that any objections to the issue of the notification received by the Local Government within one month from the date when it is so fixed up will be taken into consideration.

(*3*) On the expiry of the said period of one month, the Local Government, after considering the objections, if any, shall confirm or withdraw the notification.

(*4*) A notification published under this section shall, unless and until it is withdrawn, be conclusive evidence of the fact that the monument to which it relates is an ancient monument within the meaning of this Act.

Ancient Monuments.

Acquisition of rights in or guardianship of an ancient monument.

4. (*1*) The Collector, with the sanction of the Local Government, may purchase or take a lease of any protected monument.

(*2*) The Collector, with the like sanction, may accept a gift or bequest of any protected monument.

(*3*) The owner of any protected monument may, by written instrument, constitute the Commissioner the guardian of the monument, and the Commissioner may, with the sanction of the Local Government, accept such guardianship

(*4*) When the Commissioner has accepted the guardianship of a monument under sub-section (*3*), the owner shall, except as expressly provided in this Act, have the same estate, right, title and interest in and to the monument as if the Commissioner had not been constituted guardian thereof.

The Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904.

(Ancient Monuments.—Sections 5-7.)

(5) When the Commissioner has accepted the guardianship of a monument under sub-section (3), the provisions of this Act relating to agreements executed under section 5 shall apply to the written instrument executed under the said sub-section.

(6) Where a protected monument is without an owner, the Commissioner may assume the guardianship of the monument.

Preservation of ancient monument by agreement.

5. (1) The Collector may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, propose to the owner to enter into an agreement with the Secretary of State for India in Council for the preservation of any protected monument in his district.

(2) An agreement under this section may provide for the following matters, or for such of them as it may be found expedient to include in the agreement:—

(a) the maintenance of the monument,

(b) the custody of the monument, and the duties of any person who may be employed to watch it,

(c) the restriction of the owner's right to destroy, remove, alter or deface the monument or to build on or near the site of the monument,

(d) the facilities of access to be permitted to the public or to any portion of the public and to persons deputed by the owner or the Collector to inspect or maintain the monument,

(e) the notice to be given to the Government in case the land on which the monument is situated is offered for sale by the owner, and the right to be reserved to the Government to purchase such land, or any specified portion of such land, at its market-value;

(f) the payment of any expenses incurred by the owner or by the Government in connection with the preservation of the monument;

(g) the proprietary or other rights which are to vest in His Majesty in respect of the monument when any expenses are incurred by the Government in connection with the preservation of the monument;

(h) the appointment of an authority to decide any dispute arising out of the agreement; and

(i) any matter connected with the preservation of the monument which is a proper subject of agreement between the owner and the Government.

(3) An agreement under this section may be executed by the Collector on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council, but shall not be so executed until it has been approved by the Local Government.

(4) The terms of an agreement under this section may be altered from time to time with the sanction of the Local Government and with the consent of the owner

(5) With the previous sanction of the Local Government, the Collector may terminate an agreement under this section on giving six months notice in writing to the owner.

(6) The owner may terminate an agreement under this section on giving six months' notice to the Collector

(7) An agreement under this section shall be binding on any person claiming to be owner of the monument to which it relates, through or under a party by whom or on whose behalf the agreement was executed.

(8) Any rights acquired by Government in respect of expenses incurred in protecting or preserving a monument shall not be affected by the termination of an agreement under this section

Owners under disability or not in possession

6 (1) If the owner is unable, by reason of infancy or other disability, to act for himself, the person legally competent to act on his behalf may exercise the powers conferred upon an owner by section 5

(2) In the case of village-property, the headman or other village-officer exercising powers of management over such property may exercise the powers conferred upon an owner by section 5.

(3) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to empower any person not being of the same religion as the persons on whose behalf he is acting to make or execute an agreement relating to a protected monument which or any part of which is periodically used for the religious worship or observances of that religion.

Enforcement of agreement.

7. (1) If the Collector apprehends that the owner or occupier of a monument intends, to destroy, remove, alter, deface, or imperil the monument or to build on or near the site thereof in contravention of the terms of an agreement for its preservation under section 5, the Collector may make an order prohibiting any such contravention of the agreement

(2) If an owner or other person who is bound by an agreement for the preservation or maintenance of a monument under section 5 refuses to do any act which is in the opinion of the Collector necessary to such preservation or maintenance, or neglects to do any such act within such reasonable time as may be fixed by the Collector, the Collector may authorize any person to do any such act, and the expense of doing any such act or such portion of the expense as the owner may be liable to pay under the agreement may be recovered from the owner as if it were an arrear of land-revenue.

The Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904.

(Ancient Monuments.—Sections 8-13)

(3) A person aggrieved by an order made under this section may appeal, to the Commissioner, who may cancel or modify it and whose decision shall be final

Purchasers at certain sales and persons claiming through owner bound by instrument executed by owner

8. Every person who purchases, at a sale for arrears of land-revenue or any other public demand, or at a sale made under the Bengal Patni Taluks Regulation, 1819, an estate or tenure in which is situated a monument in respect of which any instrument has been executed by the owner for the time being, under section 4 or section 5, and every person claiming any title to a monument from, through or under an owner who executed any such instrument, shall be bound by such instrument.

Application of endowment to repair of an ancient monument

9. (1) If any owner or other person competent to enter into an agreement under section 5 for the preservation of a protected monument, refuses or fails to enter into such an agreement when proposed to him by the Collector, and if any endowment has been created for the purpose of keeping such monument in repair, or for that purpose among others, the Collector may institute a suit in the Court of the District Judge, or, if the estimated cost of repairing the monument does not exceed one thousand rupees, may make an application to the District Judge for the proper application of such endowment or part thereof.

(2) On the hearing of an application under sub-section (1), the District Judge may summon and examine the owner and any person whose evidence appears to him necessary, and may pass an order for the proper application of the endowment or of any part thereof, and any such order may be executed as if it were the decree of a Civil Court

Compulsory purchase of ancient monument

10 (1) If the Local Government apprehends that a protected monument is in danger of being destroyed, injured or allowed to fall into decay, the Local Government may proceed to acquire it under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, as if the preservation of a protected monument were a "public purpose" within the meaning of that Act.

(2) The powers of compulsory purchase conferred by sub-section (1) shall not be exercised in the case of—

(a) any monument which or any part of which is periodically used for religious observances, or

(b) any monument which is the subject of a subsisting agreement executed under section 5

(3) In any case other than the cases referred to in sub-section (2) the said powers of compulsory purchase shall not be exercised unless the owner or other person competent to enter into an agreement under section 5 has failed, within such reasonable period as the Collector may fix in this behalf, to enter into an agreement proposed to him under the said section or has terminated or given notice of his intention to terminate such an agreement.

Maintenance of certain protected monuments

11. (1) The Commissioner shall maintain every monument in respect of which the Government has acquired any of the rights mentioned in section 4 or which the Government has acquired under section 10.

(2) When the Commissioner has accepted the guardianship of a monument under section 4, he shall, for the purpose of maintaining such monument, have access to the monument at all reasonable times, by himself and by his agents, subordinates and workmen, for the purpose of inspecting the monument, and for the purpose of bringing such materials and doing such acts as he may consider necessary or desirable for the maintenance thereof.

Voluntary contributions

12 The Commissioner may receive voluntary contributions towards the cost of maintaining a protected monument and may give orders as to the management and application of any funds so received by him:

Provided that no contribution received under this section shall be applied to any purpose other than the purpose for which it was contributed

Protection of place of worship from misuse, pollution or desecration

13. (1) A place of worship or shrine maintained by the Government under this Act shall not be used for any purpose inconsistent with its character

(2) Where the Collector has, under section 4, purchased or taken a lease of any protected monument, or has accepted a gift or bequest, or the Commissioner has, under the same section, accepted the guardianship thereof, and such monument, or any part thereof, is periodically used for religious worship or observances by any community, the Collector shall make due provision for the protection of such monument, or such part thereof, from pollution or desecration—

(a) by prohibiting the entry therein, except in accordance with conditions prescribed with the concurrence of the persons in religious charge of the said monument or part thereof, of any person not entitled so to enter by the religious usages of the community by which the monument or part thereof is used, or

(b) by taking such other action as he may think necessary in this behalf.

The Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904.

(Ancient Monuments.—Sections 14-16. Traffic in Antiquities.—Section 17.).—
(Protection of Sculptures, Carvings, Images, Bas-reliefs, Inscriptions or like objects.—Sections 18-19.)

Relinquishment of Government rights in a monument

14. With the sanction of the Local Government, the Commissioner may—

(*a*) where rights have been acquired by Government in respect of any monument under this Act by virtue of any sale, lease, gift or will, relinquish the rights so acquired to the person who would for the time being be the owner of the monument if such rights had not been acquired; or

(*b*) relinquish any guardianship of a monument which he has accepted under this Act.

Right of access to certain protected monuments

15. (*1*) Subject to such rules as may after previous publication be made by the Local Government, the public shall have a right of access to any monument maintained by the Government under this Act.

(*2*) In making any rule under sub-section (*1*), the Local Government may provide that a breach of it shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Penalties.

16. Any person other than the owner who destroys, removes, injures, alters, defaces or imperils a protected monument, and any owner who destroys, removes, injures, alters, defaces or imperils a monument maintained by Government under this Act or in respect of which an agreement has been executed under section 5, and any owner or occupier who contravenes an order made under section 7, sub-section (*1*), shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees, or with imprisonment which may extend to three months, or with both

Traffic in Antiquities.

Power to Governor General in Council to control traffic in antiquities.

17. (*1*) If the Governor General in Council apprehends that antiquities are being sold or removed to the detriment of India or of any neighbouring country, he may, by notification in the Gazette of India, prohibit or restrict the bringing or taking by sea or by land of any antiquities or class of antiquities described in the notification into or out of British India or any specified part of British India.

(*2*) Any person who brings or takes or attempts to bring or take any such antiquities into or out of British India or any part of British India in contravention of a notification issued under sub-section (*1*), shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

(*3*) Antiquities in respect of which an offence referred to in sub-section (*2*) has been committed shall be liable to confiscation.

(*4*) An officer of Customs, or an officer of Police of a grade not lower than Sub-Inspector, duly empowered by the Local Government in this behalf, may search any vessel, cart or other means of conveyance, and may open any baggage or package of goods, if he has reason to believe that goods in respect of which an offence has been committed under sub-section (*2*) are contained therein

(*5*) A person who complains that the power of search mentioned in sub-section (*4*) has been vexatiously or improperly exercised may address his complaint to the Local Government, and the Local Government shall pass such order and may award such compensation, if any, as appears to it to be just.

Protection of Sculptures, Carvings, Images, Bas-reliefs, Inscriptions or like objects.

Power to Local Government to control moving of sculptures, carvings or like objects.

18. (*1*) If the Local Government considers that any sculptures, carvings, images, bas-reliefs, inscriptions or other like objects ought not to be moved from the place where they are without the sanction of the Government, the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, direct that any such object or any class of such objects shall not be moved unless with the written permission of the Collector.

(*2*) A person applying for the permission mentioned in sub-section (*1*) shall specify the object or objects which he proposes to move, and shall furnish, in regard to such object or objects, any information which the Collector may require.

(*3*) If the Collector refuses to grant such permission, the applicant may appeal to the Commissioner, whose decision shall be final.

(*4*) Any person who moves any object in contravention of a notification issued under sub-section (*1*), shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

(*5*) If the owner of any property proves to the satisfaction of the Local Government that he has suffered any loss or damage by reason of the inclusion of such property in a notification published under sub-section (*1*), the Local Government shall either—

(*a*) exempt such property from the said notification:

(*b*) purchase such property, if it be movable, at its market-value; or

(*c*) pay compensation for any loss or damage sustained by the owner of such property, if it be immoveable.

Purchase of sculptures, carvings or like objects by the Government.

19. (*1*) If the Local Government apprehends that any object mentioned in a notification issued under section 18, sub-section (*1*), is in danger of being

The Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904.
(Excavations.—Section 20. General.—Sections 21-24.)

destroyed, removed, injured or allowed to fall into decay, the Local Government may pass orders for the compulsory purchase of such object at its market-value, and the Collector shall thereupon give notice to the owner of the object to be purchased.

(2) The power of compulsory purchase given by this section shall not extend to—

(a) any image or symbol actually used for the purpose of any religious observance, or

(b) anything which the owner desires to retain on any reasonable ground personal to himself or to any of his ancestors or to any member of his family.

Excavations.

Power to Local Government to control excavation.

20. (1) If the Local Government is of opinion that excavation within the limits of any local area ought to be restricted or regulated for the purpose of protecting or preserving any ancient monument, the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, make rules—

(a) fixing the boundaries of the area to which the rules are to apply; and

(b) prescribing the authority by which, and the terms on which, licenses to excavate may be granted.

(2) The power to make rules given by this section is subject to the condition of the rules being made after previous publication.

(3) A rule made under this section may provide that any person committing a breach thereof shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

(4) If any owner or occupier of land included in a notification under sub-section (1), proves to the satisfaction of the Local Government that he has sustained any loss by reason of such land being so included, the Local Government shall pay compensation in respect of such loss.

General.

Assessment of market-value or compensation.

21. (1) The market-value of any property which Government is empowered to purchase at such value under this Act, or the amount of compensation to be paid by Government in respect of anything done under this Act, shall, where any dispute arises touching the amount of such market-value or compensation, be ascertained in the manner provided by the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, sections 3, 8 to 34, 45 to 47, 51 and 52, so far as they can be made applicable:

Provided that when making an inquiry under the said Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Collector shall be assisted by two assessors, one of whom shall be a competent person nominated by the Collector, and one a person nominated by the owner or, in case the owner fails to nominate an assessor within such reasonable time as may be fixed by the Collector in this behalf, by the Collector.

Jurisdiction.

22. A Magistrate of the third class shall not have jurisdiction to try any person charged with an offence against this Act.

Power to make rules.

23. (1) The Governor General in Council or the Local Government may make rules for carrying out any of the purposes of this Act.

(2) The power to make rules given by this section is subject to the condition of the rules being made after previous publication.

Protection to public servants acting under Act.

24. No suit for compensation and no criminal proceeding shall lie against any public servant in respect of any act done, or in good faith intended to be done, in the exercise of any power conferred by this Act.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 12. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1904

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 a.m. on Thursday, the 17th March 1904, based on the India Daily Weather Reports of the period.

The weather during the week under review has been feebly unsettled and showery over North-West India and North-East India and over Malabar, but has been fine and quiet elsewhere.

In North-West India showers occurred on the 12th and 13th and on the 16th and 17th. On the former occasion the falls were light, the largest amounts reported having been 0·20" at Dehra Dun, on the latter occasion the rainfall was heavier, Murree reporting 1·19", Cherat 1·17", Minimarg 1·02", Sonemarg 0·96", Dera Ismail Khan 0·72" and Srinagar, Dras, Astor, Peshawar and Khushab over 0·50". Both falls were confined to the hill and submontane regions of Upper India.

In North-East India the rainfall was received mainly on the 11th, 13th and 15th, though some light local showers occurred on the other days of the week. On the 11th the heaviest falls were 1·58" at Silchar and 1·52" at Dibrugarh, on the 13th the heaviest falls were 0·42" at Sibsagar and 0·38" at Dibrugarh, and on the 15th the heaviest falls were 0·99" at Silchar and about 0·30" at Chittagong and Barisal. Rain fell in Lower Bengal on the 11th, but the other times the fall was confined to Assam and East Bengal.

In Malabar rain fell on the 11th and 13th, but the showers were apparently very local.

The weather was disturbed and showery throughout the week in Persia and Baluchisan. At the close of the week the barometer was low over Bengal and a period of showery unsettled weather appeared probable over that province and Assam.

The rainfall table shows that effective rain was received during the week over the Bengal, Assam, West Himalayas, North-West Dry and Baluchistan divisions, and the Calicut and Cuttack sub divisions, the average total rainfall ranging from 0·10" in the Cuttack sub-division to 0·81" in the Narayanganj sub-division. Elsewhere there was no rain of importance during the week.

The seasonal rainfall is in excess over the Ludhiana, Lahore, Ranchi, Jubbulpore and Madura sub-divisions and the North-West Dry, Central India, Gujarat and East Coast (South) divisions, and is normal over the Bengal, Brahmaputra and Baluchistan divisions and the Dinajpur, Burdwan, Simla, Calicut, Bellary and Mysore sub-divisions. Elsewhere the rainfall is short of the average.

Rainfall division with representative station.	Rainfall sub-division named after representative station.	Rainfall data for week ending on 17th March 1904. Average actual rainfall.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	Rainfall data from 4th December 1903 to 17th March 1904. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	Seasonal percentage departure from normal. This week.	Last week.
		Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inches.	Inches.			
1. Burma Coast (Rangoon)		0	0·17	−0·17	0·73	1·47	− 0·74	− 50	− 44
2. Burma Wet (Bhamo)	..	0·01	0·07	−0·06	0·18	1·10	− 0·92	− 84	− 83
3. Burma Dry (Mandalay)		0	0·05	−0·05	0·01	0·64	− 0·03	− 98	− 98
4. Delta of Bengal	Narayanganj	0·81	0·74	+0·07	3·93	3·90	+ 0·03	+ 1	− 1
	Calcutta	0·10	0·29	−0·19	2·56	2·16	+ 0·40	+ 19	+ 3[illegible]
5. Brahmaputra Valley (Sibsagar)		0·64	0·87	− 0·23	4·47	4·18	+ 0·29	+ 7	+ 16
6. Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya, East.	Dinajpur	0·04	0·24	−0·20	1·41	1·68	− 0·27	− 16	− [illegible]
	Darbhanga	0	0·14	−0·14	0·13	1·59	− 1·46	− 92	− 9[illegible]
	Bahraich	0	0·24	−0·24	0·74	2·68	− 1·94	− 72	− 7[illegible]
7. Indo-Gangetic Plain, East	Burdwan	0	0·31	−0·31	2·33	2·07	+ 0·26	+ 13	+ 3[illegible]
	Patna	0	0·09	−0·09	1·00	1·56	− 0·56	− 36	− 3[illegible]
8. Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya, West	Simla	0·54	0·70	−0·16	9·88	9·39	+ 0·49	+ 5	+ [illegible]
	Ludhiana	0·13	0·25	−0·12	6·42	5·35	+ 1·07	+ 20	+ 2[illegible]
9. Indo-Gangetic Plain, West	Cawnpore	0	0·11	−0·11	0·85	1·98	− 1·13	− 57	− 5[illegible]
	Lahore	0·01	0·19	−0·18	3·97	2·99	+ 0·98	+ 33	+ 4[illegible]
10. N.-W. Dry Area (Bikaner)	..	0·26	0·25	+0·01	4·65	2·27	+ 2·38	+105	+11[illegible]
11. Baluchistan (Quetta)		0·60	0·45	+0·15	6·30	5·43	+ 0·87	+ 16	+ 1[illegible]
12. East Coast, North	Waltair	0	0·11	−0·11	0·10	1·48	− 1·38	− 93	− 9[illegible]
	Cuttack	0·10	0·33	−0·23	1·35	2·29	− 0·94	− 41	− 3[illegible]
13. East Satpuras	Ranchi	0	0·28	−0·28	2·72	2·15	+ 0·57	+ 27	+ 4[illegible]
	Raipur	0	0·25	−0·25	0·65	1·59	− 0·94	− 59	− 5[illegible]
	Jubbulpore	0	0·08	−0·08	2·91	1·76	+ 1·15	+ 65	+ 7[illegible]
14. Central India Plateau	Jhansi	0	0·06	−0·06	2·54	1·90	+ 0·64	+ 34	+ 3[illegible]
	Jaipur	0	0·08	−0·08	1·49	1·15	+ 0·34	+ 30	+ 3[illegible]
	Indore	0	0·02	−0·02	1·34	0·72	+ 0·02	+ 80	+ 9[illegible]
15. West Coast	Calicut	0·77	0·45	+0·32	4·80	4·11	+ 0·69	+ 17	+ 1[illegible]
	Bombay	0	0	0	0·01	0·20	− 0·19	− 95	− 9[illegible]
16. Gujarat	Ahmedabad	0	0	0	0·94	0·25	+ 0·69	+276	+27[illegible]
	Rajkot	0	0	0	0·83	0·25	+ 0·58	+232	+23[illegible]
17. West Satpuras (Akola)	...	0	0·05	−0·05	0·87	1·13	− 0·26	− 23	− 1[illegible]
18. Deccan	Bellary	0	0·08	−0·08	0·59	0·64	− 0·05	− 8	+ [illegible]
	Bijapur	0	0·06	−0·06	0·04	0·60	− 0·56	− 93	− 9[illegible]
	Hyderabad	0	0·22	−0·22	0·04	0·78	− 0·74	− 95	− 9[illegible]
19. South India	Mysore	0	0·11	−0·11	0·52	0·51	+ 0·01	+ 2	+ 3[illegible]
	Madura	0·03	0·23	−0·20	5·30	3·88	+ 1·42	+ 37	+ 4[illegible]
20. East Coast South (Madras)	...	0	0·22	−0·22	17·70	10·64	+ 7·06	+ 66	+ 7[illegible]

W. L. DALLAS,
for Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India and Director General of Indian Observatories.

J. WILSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA:
The 17th March 1904.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 12th March 1904.

Madras—There was light rain in Bellary and in parts of the Circars during the week but none elsewhere. Irrigation supplies are generally sufficient. Ploughing, sowing, and transplanting are in progress in parts. The standing crops are generally fair Harvests continue with fair outturn. Pasture is scanty in parts of the Circars and the Deccan. Fodder is procurable. The condition of cattle is good. Prices are almost stationary.

Bombay.—There was slight rain during the week in parts of Karachi, Larkana, Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Ahmednagar and Bijapur The standing crops have been damaged by locusts in parts of Colaba, Ratnagiri, and Satara, by blight in parts of Larkana and Dharwar, by insects in parts of the Upper Sind Frontier, and by recent rain in parts of the Panch Mahals; and are generally in good condition elsewhere Harvesting of spring crops continues in parts of Karachi, Gujarat, the Konkan, Khandesh, Nasik, Sholapur, the Carnatic, Rajkot and Baroda. Threshing is completed in Poona and continues in parts of Surat, Nasik, Ahmednagar, and Satara Cotton is slightly damaged by blight in parts of Dharwar, is in fair condition in parts of Ahmedabad and Panch Mahals; and in good condition in parts of Larkana and Broach Picking is completed in Poona and is in progress in parts of Gujarat, Satara, Carnatic and Baroda. Preparation of lands for next season are in progress in parts of the Konkan, Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Poona, Satara, the Carnatic, Rajkot, and Wadhwan. The fodder supply is sufficient Agricultural stock and water-supply are generally sufficient Prices have fallen in one district; risen in four districts, and are stationary elsewhere.

Bengal.—Rain is reported from every district except Jalpaiguri, Rangpur, Bogra, Mymensingh, Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, and Purnea. The fall was heavy in Rajshahi and moderately heavy in parts of Lower Bengal, Orissa and Chota Nagpur. Slight damage to crops has been caused by hail in Gaya, Bhagalpur and Palamau Prospects are otherwise good. Harvesting of spring crops, pressing of sugarcane, and transplantation of summer rice continue. Ploughing and sowing are in progress Fodder and water are generally sufficient. The price of common rice has risen in two districts, has fallen in five and is stationary in the remainder.

United Provinces.—Rain has fallen in twenty-three districts, Saharanpur, having received over four inches The harvesting of spring crops continues and the sowing and irrigation of extra crops has begun in places Extracting of opium is in progress and fields are being prepared for the autumn crops Slight damage by hail to the poppy crop is reported in Budaun and to other standing crops in eight districts. Scarcity of fodder is reported in Budaun, Bahraich, and Gorakhpur. Markets are well supplied and prices are stationary.

Punjab.—Good rainfall in all districts except Delhi and Jullunder where it was slight. The price of wheat is rising slightly in Amritsar and Mooltan, the prices of other food grains are fluctuating. Sowings of extra spring crops are in progress in most districts Ploughings and sowings of sugarcane and cotton crops are going on in certain districts. Land is being prepared for autumn sowings in the Lahore district The condition of the standing crops is reported good to fair in all districts except Delhi where the crops are said to be below average. The recent rain has greatly benefited the standing crops. Crops have been slightly damaged by hail and also by excessive rain in lowlying lands in parts of Hissar and Sialkot, they have also been damaged by excessive rain in lowlying lands in Amritsar. Hail fell in Ferozepore but did no damage. Cattle are generally in good condition throughout the province Fodder is said to be sufficient in all districts except Delhi and in parts of Rawalpindi.

North-West Frontier Province—The rainfall of the week averaged half an inch in Peshawar and 1½ inches in Dera Ismail Khan. Showers have fallen in other districts and the rain though generally beneficial has caused some injury to lowlying crops and a break is now wanted. Prospects are generally excellent. Stocks of food grains and fodder are ample. Prices are falling in Peshawar.

Burma.—There was slight rain in three Northern districts during the week. Ploughing for early wet weather paddy has begun in Mandalay and Kyaukse. Plucking of tobacco is in progress. Transplanting of dry weather paddy and harvesting of the miscellaneous

crops continue. The price of paddy has risen in the Upper Chindwin, Katha, Bhamo and Mandalay districts and has fallen slightly in Rangoon and five other Lower Burma districts

Central Provinces.—Light showers have fallen in six districts. The harvesting of winter crops is in full swing and threshing has commenced. The outturns are generally good. The damage caused by the recent hail is reported to have been somewhat severe in a few villages in the Saugor and Mandla districts, and slight in a few villages of Nimar and Balaghat. The preparation of land for autumn sowings continues. Prices of wheat and gram show a slight tendency to rise.

Assam.—Rain fell in all districts during the week. More rain is wanted for tea in Kamrup Tea pruning, sugarcane pressing, ploughing for rice and jute, and sowing of early rice are in progress Gathering of mustard is finished in most districts The outturn of sugarcane and mustard is fair to good Fodder is insufficient in parts of Sylhet and in the Hills Prices—common rice—Silchar, Sylhet, and Tezpur 18, Dhubri, Gauhati, and Nowgong 16, Sibsagar 13, and Dibrugarh 12 seers per rupee

Mysore—Prices are steady The standing crops are in good condition. Prospects of the season are good Cattle are healthy except in parts of Mysore and Chitaldrug. Water and fodder are available

Coorg—Prices of food grains are normal. Fair water and fodder are sufficient.

Hyderabad—There was no rain during the week The spring harvest and weeding of late rice continues The standing crop is good Lands are being prepared for autumn sowings in parts Prices—wheat 12½, rice 11¼, and jowar 31½ seers per halli rupee

Rajputana—Rain fell in parts during the week. Agricultural operations are generally satisfactory The condition of the standing crops and of cattle is generally good. Some damage has, however, been caused by rain and hail storms in parts The damage to the opium crop in Kotah is serious Fodder is ample Prices are favourable

Central India.—There was no rain during the week. Agricultural operations are in progress Crops have been damaged in parts of Gwalior, Indore, Bhopal, Baghelkhand, and Bhopawar by recent rain, but are good elsewhere Agricultural stock is good except in parts of Indore and Bhopawar. Pasturage is generally good. Prices are normal in Gwalior, Indore and Baghelkhand, rising in Bhopal, and stationary elsewhere. Opium is fair in Bhopal, Malwa and Bhopawar, and good in parts of Indore and Gwalior.

Kashmir.—The weather is generally rainy. Prices are stationary

Jammu.—There was slight rain during the week. Prices are fluctuating Wheat sells from 14 to 26 and maize from 20 to 36 seers per rupee. The condition of the standing crops is fair. Fodder is sufficient.

Nepal.—Rainfall 0·04 The weather has been somewhat cloudy and cold. The price of rice is 5¼ seers for the rupee.

J. WILSON,

Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Calcutta, the 17th March, 1904.

The following statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 12th March 1904 is published for general information.—

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways	Plague seizures	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind	Northern.	Bombay City	B, B & C I & G I. P	1,081	925
		Dholera Port		..	.
		Ahmedabad City	B., B & C. I.	122	71
		Gogha Port		12	8
		Ahmedabad District	" " & B. G. J P	99	75
		Broach Port	B., B. & C. I.	3	3
		Broach District	" "	120	96
		Panch Mahals District	" "	145	91
		Mahikantha State	" "	78	61
		Kaira District	" "	1,970	1,251
		Palanpur State	" "	14	4
		Rewakantha State	" "	198	112
		Bulsar Port	" "	13	12
		Surat Town and Port	" "	7	7
		Surat District	" "	195	129
		Jhara Port		...	
		Bandra Port	B., B. & C. I.	10	7
		Utan "		...	.
		Vesava Port		..	...
		Kelva "		..	...
		Trombay "			
		Tarapur "	B., B. & C. I.	(a)2	(a)1
		Manori "			..
		Mahim "	B., B. & C. I	..	..
		Dhanu "		...	..
		Bhiwndi "		(a)2	(a)1
		Agashi "	B., B. & C. I	..	
		Shirgaon "	" "	..	
		Bassein "	" "	..	.
		Kalyan "	G. I. P.	2	1
		Thana "	"	5	2
		Umbergaon Port		..	.
		Kon "		..	...
		Thana District	G. I. P. & B., B & C. I.	13	8
	Central	Ahmednagar District	Dhond and Manmad (G I P.)	373	298
		Khandesh "	B., B. & C I. & G. I. P.	1,530	1,039
		Nasik "	G I. P & N. G.	558	383
		Poona City	S M & G. I P	96	82
		Poona District	" "	114	91
		Satara "	S M.	333	222
		Sholapur Town	G I P	72	65
		Sholapur District	" S M. & Barsi	442	354
	Southern.	Alibag Port		7	6
		Panvel "		5	4
		Rehoi "		.	
		Poha "			..
		Revdanda "		..	...
		Kolaba District	G. I. P.	46	43
		Ratnagiri Port		.	
		Vizedrug "			.
		Harnai "		20	16
		Rajapur "		...	..
		Vengurla "		..	..
		Jaitapur "		..	..
		Dabhal "		...	.
		Jaigad "		..	...
		Deogad "		..	..
		Ratnagiri District		1	1
		Belgaum "	S. M.	418	322
		Hubli Town	"		...
		Dharwar District		482	359
		Karwar Port		...	...
		Akola Port		..	...
		Kumta Port		...	...
		Kanara District	S. M.	5	3
		Savantvadi State		..	...
		Bijapur District	S. M. & G. I. P.	570	483
	Sind	Karachi Town and Port	N. W	164	145
		Karachi District	"	9	2
		Hyderabad Town	N. W. & J. B.	26	14
		Hyderabad District	" "	31	24
		Thar and Parkar District	J. B.	..	.
		Larkhana "	N. W.	...	
		Sukkar District	"	1	1
		Khairpur State	"	...	...
	Political charges.	Akalkot State		...	..
		Aundh "		15	10
		Tuna Port		.	...
		Mandvi "		6	6
		Mundra "		(a)1	(a)1

Presidency or Province.	Division	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths
Bombay Presidency and Sind	Political charges.	Cutch State			
		Cambay State	B. B. & C. I.	116	96
		Savanur „		8	7
		Bhor „		10	12
		Porbandar Port	B. G. J. P.		...
		Jamnagar Town and Port		.	..
		Bhavnagar Town and Port	B G. J. P.	72	51
		Mongrol Port		..	...
		Jodia „		...	...
		Jafrabad		...	...
		Verawal Port		.	..
		Vawania „		46	27
		Kathiawar State	B., B. & C. I, Morvi & B. G. J. P	.	...
		Kolhapur Town	S. M.	729	453
		Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country	"	33	29
		Sachin State	B, B & C. I	325	231
		Dharampur State			...
		Srivardhan Port			...
		Murud „			..
		Barimandla „		.	...
		Nandgaon „		.	..
		Janjira „		...	...
		Janjira State		..	...
		Velan Port		.	.
		Billimora „	B, B & C I.	...	...
		Baroda City	" "	1	1
		Baroda State	" "	116	79
		Kodinar Port		503	363
		Jath „		2	.
		Bijapur „		..	...
		Surat „		12	6
		Aden		27	16
					...
			Total	11,416	8,210
Madras Presidency		Salem Town	Madras		
		Salem District	"		...
		Bellary Cantonment	S M.	(e)83	(e)64
		Bellary Town	"		...
		Bellary District	S. M. & Madras	1	8
		Coimbatore Town	Madras	(b)207	(b)174
		Coimbatore District	Madras, S I. & Nilgiri	6	7
		Nilgiris „	Madras	(c)108	(c)77
		North Arcot „	S. I & Madras	6	2
		South Arcot District	S I. & Madras	(d)114	(d)93
		Cuddalore Port	"	...	...
		Tinnevelly District	S I.		...
		Malabar „	Madras		...
		Cuddapah „	S. I. & Madras	...	...
		Mangalore Port		40	35
		Ermala „		13	9
		South Canara District		..	...
		Madras City	Madras & S. I.	.	..
		Chingleput District	S. I & Madras	...	...
		Kurnool „	S. M. & Madras		...
		Godavari „	Morvi & Madras	(g)8	(g)9
		Tanjore „	S. I	...	...
		Anantapur „	Madras & S. M.		...
		Madura „		(a)58	(a)47
		Cochin State		...	...
				.	...
			Total	642	525
Bengal	Presidency	Calcutta	E I, E. B. S & B. N.	252	230
		Nadia District	E. B. S. & B. C. & R. K	...	...
		24-Parganas District		(h)4	(h)2
		Khulna District		..	...
	Burdwan	Howrah Town	" B. N & H. A.	2	2
		Hooghly District	"	1	1
		Howrah District	" B. N. & H. A.	1	1
		Burdwan District		(f)1	1
		Birbhum District		...	...
	Patna	Champaran District		..	...
		Chapra Town	B. & N. W.	...	...
		Saran District	"	809	715
		Gaya Town	F	321	321
		Gaya District		404	343
		Muzaffarpur District	. & N. W.	318	262
		Darbhanga Town		138	124
		Darbhanga District	E. I. "	25	15
		Shahabad „	"	632	553
		Patna City	"	48	48
		Patna District	"	(g)1,717	(g)1,562
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr Town	"	60	53
		Monghyr District	"	240	203
		Bhagalpur Town	"	84	167
		Bhagalpur District	"	9	4
	Chota Nagpur.	Sonthal Parganas District	"	(f)3	(f)3
		Palamau District	'	...	...
		Hazaribagh „		8	6
			Total	5 077	4,616

(a) Including 2 imported cases and 2 deaths.
(b) „ 9 „ cases „ 6 deaths.
(c) „ 5 „ „ „ 1 death.
(d) „ 11 „ „ „ 11 deaths.
(e) Including 10 imported cases and 9 deaths.
(f) Imported.
(g) Including 1 imported case and 1 death.
(h) „ cases and 1 death.

Presidency or Province	Division	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
United Provinces.	Allahabad	Allahabad City	E. I.	541	541
		Allahabad District	"	119	119
		Cawnpore City	E. I., O. & R., B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	40	32
		Cawnpore District	" " " "	154	134
		Fatehpur "	F. I.	191	131
		Banda "	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	2	...
		Jhansi City	G. I. P.	...	...
		Jhansi District	"	70	71
		Hamirpur "	"	...	...
		Jalaun "		132	107
	Benares	Benares Cantonment	B. & N. W. & O. & R.	...	...
		Benares City	"	39	34
		Benares District	B. & N. W. & E. I.	38	38
		Ballia "	B & N W.	1008	1015
		Jaunpur City	O. & R.	...	...
		Jaunpur District	"	207	207
		Ghazipur "	F I. & B. & N. W.	493	406
		Mirzapur City	E. I.	3	3
		Mirzapur District	"	105	84
	Fyzabad	Bahraich District		107	91
		Gonda "	B. & N. W.	100	83
		Partabgarh "	O & R	121	121
		Sultanpur "		74	47
		Ajodhia	O. & R.		...
		Fyzabad City	"	33	33
		Fyzabad District	"	257	248
		Bara Banki Town	B. & N. W. & O. & R.		..
		Bara Banki District	" "	537	535
	Gorakhpur	Azamgarh City	B & N. W. & O. & R.	..	..
		Azamgarh District	" "	1528	1416
		Gorakhpur City	B & N. W.	93	93
		Gorakhpur District	"	480	332
		Basti "	"	147	124
	Meerut	Meerut City	N W.	42	45
		Meerut Cantonment	"		...
		Meerut District	" O. & R. & E. I.	183	107
		Muzaffarnagar City	"	.	...
		Muzaffarnagar District	"	149	142
		Aligarh "	E. I.	..	..
		Saharanpur "	O & R & N W	130	131
		Hardwar Union	O. & R.		..
		Roorkee Town	"		.
		Bulandshahr District		.	...
		Dehra Dun "	B. & N. W. & O. & R.		...
	Lucknow	Unao District	O & R	227	224
		Lucknow City	O. & R., B. & N. W. & R. K.	275	255
		Lucknow District	" "	251	251
		Hardoi "	O & R	44	39
		Rae Bareli "	"	238	238
		Sitapur "	R. K.	214	191
		Kheri "		30	32
	Agra	Etawah City	E I	...	...
		Etawah District	"	104	104
		Fatehgarh	B., B. & C. I		...
		Farrukhabad Town	" "	300	300
		Farrukhabad District	" "	204	197
		Mainpuri "		91	83
		Agra City	B., B. & C. I., G. I. P. & E. I.	3	2
		Agra District	" " "	80	73
		Etah		...	...
		Muttra District		1	...
		Muttra City		32	32
	Rohilkhand	Bareilly City	R & K	...	...
		Bareilly District	R. & K.	..	...
		Shahjahanpur "	" & O. & R.	4	13
		Shahjahanpur City		...	...
		Bijnor District		..	...
	Kumaun	Naini Tal	R. & K.	...	...
		Garhwal District		..	...
			Total	9,221	8,504
Punjab	Jullundur	Jullundur District	N. W.	767	529
		Hoshiarpur "		1451	786
		Ferozepur "	N. W. & B., B. & C. I.	405	247
		Kangra "		...	...
	Lahore	Amritsar City	N. W.	.	..
		Amritsar District	"	[illegible]	46
		Gurdaspur "	"	(a)131[illegible]	(a)975
		Lahore "	"	[illegible]	263

(a) Figures for 2 weeks.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures	Plague deaths.
Punjab	Rawalpindi	Rawalpindi District	N. W.	20	19
		Gujrat "	"	388	229
		Gujranwala "	"	340	330
		Sialkot "	"	554	366
		Shahpur "	"	6[illegible]2	483
		Jhelum "		168	75
	Multan	Jhang "	"	102	51
		Multan "	"	...	...
		Montgomery "	"	...	...
		Mianwali "	"	...	...
	Delhi	Gurgaon "	B., B & C. I.	41	33
		Delhi "	E. I, O. & R., B., B. & C. I., N. W. & S. P.	66	30
		Hissar "	B., B. & C. I.	73	63
		Karnal "	E. I.	38	20
		Simla "		...	...
		Ludhiana "	N W	..	...
		Umballa "	N W & E I	(h)1,145	(h)780
		Rohtak "	S. P.	143	130
		Patiala City	Rajpura-Bhatinda (N. W. Ry.)	..	...
		Patiala State	N. W, E. I., B., B. & C. I. & J. B.	412	411
		Kapurthala State	N. W.	195	147
		Kalsia "	E. I.	62	45
		Maler Kotla "	N. W.	362	249
		Jind "	N W. & B. B., & C. I.	137	99
		Faridkot "		15	5
			Total	9 176	6,431
Central Provinces (including Berar).	Nerbudda	Nimar District	G. I P. & B, B. & C. I	85	41
		Hoshangabad Town		..	...
		Hoshangabad District	G I. P.	132	102
		Narsingpur Town	"	2	1
		Narsingpur District	"	324	251
		Chhindwara "		(f)4	(f)4
		Khandwa Town	B B. & C. I & G. I. P.	34	41
	Nagpur	Betul District		(a)2	(a)2
		Nagpur City	B N. & G. I. P.	159	157
		Nagpur District	"	(b)310	(b)261
		Wardha Town		2	2
		Wardha District	G I P	(f)171	(f)147
		Chanda "		25	25
		Bhandara Town		63	60
		Bhandara District	B. N.	(c)64	(c)53
		Balaghat "		(d)30	(d)29
		Balaghat Town	E I & G. I. P.	12	10
	Jubbulpur	Jubbulpore Town		(a)1	...
		Jubbulpore District	E. I. & G. I. P.	231	168
		Damoh Town		...	...
		Damoh "	" "	..	
		Saugor Cantonment		..	...
		Saugor Town	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	123	110
		Saugor District	" "	135	112
		Seoni "		...	...
		Mandla "			
	Chhattisgarh.	Bilaspur "	B N.	(f)4	(f)2
		Raipur "	B. N.	(a)1	(a)1
		Sambalpur "			...
	..	Akola "	G. I. P.	224	177
		Buldana "	"	63	57
		Wun "		...	...
		Basim "		(f)70	(f)53
		Amraoti "	G. I. P.	(g)335	(g)258
		Ellichpur "		193	166
		Yeotmal "		...	...
			Total	2,799	2,290
Assam	Assam Valley	Dibrugarh Town (Lakhimpur District)	D S		
			Total		
Coorg				1	
			Total	1	
Mysore State.	...	Bangalore City	S. M & Madras	61	50
		Bangalore Civil and Military Station	" "	61	79
		Bangalore District	" "	107	79
		Mysore City	S. M.	2	2
		Mysore District	"	53	39
		Kolar	Madras & S. M.	40	39
		Kolar Gold Fields	"	24	19
		Tumkur District	S M.	14	11
		Shimoga "	"	31	17
		Chitaldrug "	"	5	6
		Kadur "	"	41	30
		Hassan "		18	12
			Total	457	383

(a) Imported.
(b) Including 3 imported cases and 3 deaths.
(c) " 7 " cases and 5 "
(d) " 1 case and 3 deaths.
(f) Including 1 imported case and 1 death.
(g) " 2 " cases and 3 deaths.
(h) For week ending 5th March 1904.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Hyderabad State.		Aurangabad District	N. G. S.	(a) 225	(a) 211
		Bir "	G. I. P. & Barsi	55	43
		Hyderabad "	N. G. S.	..	...
		Indur "	"	1	..
		Usmanabad "	G. I. P. & Barsi	50	40
		Lingsagur "	S. M.	47	33
		Parbhani "	G. I. P.	101	67
		Raichur "		.	
		Gulburga "	G. I. P. & N. G. S.	200	183
		Nander "	N. G. S.		...
		Total		679	577
Central India		Indore City	B., B. & C. I.		
		Indore State		...	1
		Ujjain City	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	(b) 213	(b) 164
		Gwalior City		...	.
		Gwalior State		...	...
		Dhar State		86	82
		Bhopal City	G. I. P.	7	3
		Pathari State		47	47
		Bhopal State		.	.
		Mhow Cantonment	B., B. & C. I. (Rajputana Malwa)	403	403
		Nimach "			..
		Indore Residency		.	...
		Rutlam City	B., B. & C. I.	.	...
		Rutlam State	"	(b) 10	(b) 5
		Dewas Town		.	...
		Dewas State			...
		Narsingarh State		99	69
		Tonk State (portion in Central India)		84	73
		Sehore "	G. I. P.	(b) 11	(b) 11
		Sailana		...	...
		Piploda District		7	1
		Bagli State		17	8
		Jhabua "	B., B. & C. I.		...
		Jaora "	"	.	...
		Jaora Town	"	116	83
		Agar Military Station			.
		Manpur			...
		Sitamau State		4	5
		Total		1,104	955
Rajputana		Ajmer District	B., B. & C. I.		
		Mewar State		(c) 2	(c) 1
		Partabgarh "		386	330
		Chitor (Udaipur State)		7	3
		Tonk State	B., B. & C. I.	.	...
		Marwar "	"	41	29
		Jaipur "	"		...
		Kishengarh Town	"	128	106
		Bikanir State	J. B.		...
		Jhalawar "		...	
		Sirohi "			...
		Shahpura "			
		Alwar "		81	76
		Banswara "		131	80
		Bharatpur "		.	
		Falna		(c) 2	(c) 1
				(c) 1	(c) 1
		Total		773	621
Kashmir		Hamirpur-Sidhan (Akhaur Tahsil)			
		Jammu City			
		Jammu Province	N. W.		
		Srinagar District		517	289
		Srinagar City		98	116
		Total		615	405
N.-W. F. Province		Abbottabad Town			
		Hazara District			
		Peshawar			
		Total			
Baluchistan.		Sonmiani			
		Hirok	N. W.		
		Sibi			
		Total			
			GRAND TOTAL	41,960	33,517

(a) Figures from 1st to 7th March 1904.
(b) Figures for week ending 5th March 1904.
(c) Imported.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, *at the Office of the* SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, *No 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta*



The Gazette of India,

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, TUESDAY, MARCH 22, 1904.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 22nd March 1904.

No. 247-*M*.

Intelligence having been received of the death of Field Marshal His Royal Highness George William Frederick Charles, Duke of Cambridge, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.M.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., Court Mourning is ordered till 29th April 1904.

When attending at the Viceregal Court, ladies will appear in black and officers in uniform will wear a crape band on the left arm.

By Command,

E. BARING, *Lt.-Col.*,

Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, *at the Office of the* SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, *No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.*



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CALCUTTA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1904.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1904-1905.

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ACCOUNTS AND ESTIMATES.

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FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1904-1905.

PART I.

1. With Your Excellency's permission, I will now lay before the Legislative Council the actual financial results of the year 1902-1903; our Revised Estimates for 1903-1904; and our Budget Estimates for the coming financial year 1904-1905.

2. In their briefest form, and leaving out Capital, Debt, and Remittance transactions, the figures are as follows —

	1902-1903 (Accounts).
	£
Revenue	77,434,915
Expenditure (charged against Revenue)	74,365,366
Surplus	3,069,549

	1903-1904 (Revised Estimate).
	£
Revenue	83,067,800
Expenditure (charged against Revenue)	80,356,600
Surplus	2,711,200

	1904 1905 (Budget Estimate).
	£
Revenue	80,148,600
Expenditure (charged against Revenue)	79,229,900
Surplus	918,700

Accounts, 1902-1903.

3 The final accounts of the financial year 1902-1903 show a surplus of £3,069,549, being an increase of £2,231,849 over the original Estimate which showed a surplus of £837,700, and of £331,049 over the Revised Estimate

4. On the Expenditure side, the accounts show an increase of £832,666, as compared with the original Estimate, and of £211,366, as compared with our Revised Estimate.

5. On the Revenue side, the more important differences between Accounts and Revised Estimate are under receipts by Military Department—increase of £204,390; Salt—increase of £144,405; Railways—increase of £107,500; Customs—increase of £90,936; Other Heads—increase of £57,123; and Excise—increase of £49,042. Against these rather considerable increases we have decreases under Land Revenue, and under Irrigation of £51,655 and £66,010 respectively. The result of these and other minor changes is an actual increase in revenue of £542,415, as compared with the Revised Estimate, and allowing for an increase in expenditure of £211,366, the final result is an increase of the surplus by £331,049.

Increase in the receipts by Military Department occurred partly in India and partly in England and was due, in the former, chiefly to credits taken for value of equipment, etc., supplied for Imperial service requirements abroad. The increase in England was mainly due to earlier recoveries of contributions towards pensions of Indian Native soldiers lent for Imperial service. The increase under Salt was contributed by all the provinces and is attributable to our under-estimate of payments on clearances of salt for trade stocks, during the last weeks of the year. We apprehended that traders would anticipate a reduction in the duty, and would accordingly delay clearances. The increase under Railways is the aggregate result of minor differences due to under-estimates of traffic on several lines. Under Customs, the increase occurred chiefly in Burma, Madras, and Bombay, and was due to large exports of rice, and to more

extensive imports of petroleum, silver, copper, and spirits. The increase under Other heads of Revenue occurred chiefly under Forests in Burma and Madras; that under Excise chiefly in Burma and Berar

The decrease under Land Revenue was due to over-estimate of collection in Bombay and Burma, under Irrigation, to an over-estimate in the Punjab.

6 As regards expenditure, the more important variations in figures as between the Accounts and the Revised Estimate, are increases of £190,892 under Army Services, £169,407 under Other Public Works, £49,343 under Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments, and of £39,151 under Railway Revenue Account; and decreases of £101,831 under Direct Demands on Revenue, and of £114,640 under provincial surpluses added to the provincial balances and charged as expenditure These items account for the greater portion of the total differences noted.

The increased expenditure under Army Services occurred under effective charges both in India and in England; in India, under Supply and Transport, Ordnance, and Miscellaneous Services, and in England, under "Stores," due to larger payments than anticipated, on account of indents The increase under Other Public Works was due to unexpectedly heavy expenditure in the last two months of the financial year Under Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments, the increase occurred chiefly under Education, and was due to larger payments than were anticipated on account of grants-in-aid to certain schools. The increase under Railway Accounts was chiefly on account of working expenses on the North Western and Great Indian Peninsula Railways, and was due to increased train mileage compensated by improved earnings. Savings under Assignments and Compensation, Land Revenue, and Forest, are the principal causes of the decrease under Direct Demands on Revenues. The decrease under Provincial Surplus is the result of larger expenditure than anticipated in Bengal, the United Provinces, and Madras.

Revised Estimate, 1903-1904.

7. The Revised Estimate of Revenue shows an anticipated increase over the original estimate of £6,712,400 and, allowing for an increase in expenditure (including Provincial surpluses and deficits) of £4,949,900, results in a total anticipated surplus of £2,711,200 as compared with the Budget Estimate which showed a surplus of £948,700 This considerable excess surplus is due to an increase of revenue in greater or less proportion under all heads, except Telegraphs, the returns from which have unfortunately disappointed us, yielding £30,200 less than the estimate, £22,779 less than in 1902-1903, and £53,909 less than in 1901-1902.

Revenue.

8. The following are the increases in the Revised over the Budget Estimate, under the different heads, and allowing for the failure under Telegraphs, they result in a total increase of revenue of £6,712,400:—

	£
Land Revenue	152,700
Opium	1,354,900
Salt	206,700
Stamps	41,200
Excise	420,400
Customs	316,200
Other Heads	176,900
Interest	86,600
Post Office	39,400
Mint	2,345,500
Receipts by Civil Departments	190,700
Miscellaneous	40,200
Railways	1,106,100
Irrigation	161,400
Other Public Works	71,100
Receipts by Military Department	32,600
	6,742,600
Telegraphs (decrease)	30,200
Net increase	6,712,400

It will be observed that by far the most important items of increase in Revenue are under Opium, £1,354,900; Mint, £2,345,500; and Railways, £1,106,100. The increase under these three heads alone amounts to no less a sum than £4,806,500 approximating three-fourths of the total excess over the Budget Estimate

The very important increase under Opium is due to the phenomenal rise in prices realised at sales during the past year In view of the prices obtained during the previous year, we did not feel justified in assuming for 1903-1904, a higher price than R1,100 per chest, whereas the actual average obtained has amounted to no less than R1,462 per chest, reaching the extraordinary high level of R1,765 for the month of February last. The following figures illustrate the course of the market throughout the year.

Average sale-price of opium per chest during the financial year 1903-1904.

	R	a	p		R	a.	p.
April	1,240	5	1	October	1,446	15	1
May	1,255	14	3	November	1,498	13	9
June	1,267	4	2	December	1,492	10	4
July	1,297	2	1	January	1,626	9	0
August	1,388	9	10	February	1,765	0	1
September	1,567	1	8	March	1,697	8	8

Average for the year R1,461-15-10.

It is absolutely impossible to foretell the course of events in the highly speculative opium market, and we are bound to be cautious in our estimates, as the course of the market depends not only on the opium crop, but also on the situation in China, which for some time past has been unusually perturbed.

As regards possible Mint profits, we must always be in the dark until requirements for coin have declared themselves, and it is quite impossible to estimate beforehand what such requirements may amount to in any particular year To exemplify the uncertainty of the demand I submit the figures showing the annual coinage of rupees in the Mints, excluding coinage to replace withdrawals of old issues, since the commencement of operations for increasing the rupee circulation .—

	R
1900-01	13,40,73,058
1901-02	3,25,87,221
1902-03	21,11,378
1903-04 (11 months only)	9,42,81,408

It will be observed that annual requirements have varied from R21,11,378 to R13,40,73,058, with a similar variation in profits. It must be remembered, however, that whilst mint profits are necessarily tabulated in our revenue returns, they do not increase our available resources, as profits from rupee coinage are transferred to the Gold Reserve Fund.

The unanticipated increase in railway revenue is equivalent to approximately 5½ per cent on the estimate. In this matter also we have always to deal with uncertainties, since returns are entirely dependent on seasonable conditions affecting yield and movements of produce, and also to a greater or less extent on the prices for such produce which may prevail in European markets. I submit figures showing the fluctuations in net railway revenue returns during the last five years, including the estimates for the coming year :—

1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	1903-1904 (Revised).	1904-1905 (Budget).
£	£	£	£	£
325,124	846,616	228,949	854,600	354,200

The other differences in excess of anticipated revenue, though important in themselves both as regards improvement of revenue and evidence of general prosperity, are relatively of minor significance. Taking them in order of importance, the increase in Excise returns, as compared with the results of 1902-1903, somewhat exceeds £498,800, and is equivalent to an augmentation of about 21 per cent in two years, following on smaller increases in the two previous years when the stress of famine was still making itself severely felt in some parts of the country. Increase of revenue is undoubtedly in great part due to improved administration and greater attention to preventive measures, but it is also due, and probably to a very large extent, to improvement in the condition of the people. Satisfactory as is from one point of view a growth of revenue, we could not regard with satisfaction any increase which might possibly be attributed to increased consumption of alcohol in excess of the legitimate requirements of those classes among

the population to whom from long habit and custom, alcohol in moderation is a virtual necessity There is no desire on the part of the Government of India to increase revenue by encouraging indulgence in alcohol. It is a matter in which we feel our full responsibility, which undoubtedly requires constant careful watching, and to which at the present moment we are devoting special attention in the interests of temperance and morality

Our Customs revenue, though falling short of the realizations in 1902-1903, has exceeded our expectations. Important increases are to be found under the heads of Manufactured Articles (8¼ lakhs), Spirits and Liqueurs, Sugar (ordinary duties), White and Coloured Piece Goods, and Other Metals and Manufactures of Metals The total increase under the heads above enumerated amounts to 26 lakhs, but it is more than counterbalanced by a falling-off of approximately 9¾ lakhs on Petroleum, nearly 7 lakhs under Grey Shirtings, and other minor differences. Any decrease in revenue returns is in a sense unfortunate, but we may console ourselves as regards any loss on petroleum and cotton cloths by the reflection that there is no falling-off in the consumption of those articles, and that where duty-paying foreign imports have diminished, they have been replaced by home production.

The excess over our estimate for revenue from salt is a matter for unqualified congratulation, being almost entirely due to increased consumption. Under Receipts by Civil Departments the increase occurred under 'Marine,' and was partly due to a change in accounting, and partly to recoveries on account of the employment of Royal Indian Marine vessels in connection with the operations in Somaliland.

As a matter of percentage, the increase in Land Revenue is trifling; I submit once more figures showing returns for a series of years, and it will be seen that the average annual increase since 1898-99, the last year before the ravages of famine, is approximately 1·17 per cent:—

	£		£
1898 99 . .	18,306,208	1902-1903 . .	18,436,845
1899-1900 . .	17,205,056	1903-1904 . .	19,262,400
1900-1901 . .	17,503,031	1904-1905 . .	19,591,600
1901-1902 . .	18,288,018		

The increase under Irrigation, which amounts to nearly £188,000, as compared with 1902-1903, and to nearly £419,000, as compared with 1901-1902, is in the main due to the extension of irrigation undertakings which bring direct prosperity to individuals and indirect prosperity to the State at large, the remaining items of increase are of minor importance.

EXPENDITURE

9. Expenditure has exceeded the original estimate by £4,949,900, of this considerable excess no less a sum than £4,797,600 falls under the heads of Mint, and Provincial Surpluses and Deficits The increase of expenditure under Mint may be neglected, being fully compensated by increased receipts. The increase under Provincial Surpluses and Deficits includes grants to Provincial Governments amounting to £1,726,700, of which £1,000,000 is in connection with the new provincial settlements, Bengal receiving £333,300, the United Provinces £200,000, Madras £333,300, and Assam £133,400. The variations under other heads of expenditure are of relatively minor importance, fairly balancing one another and resulting in a total increase of £152,300, the more important items are Direct Demands on Revenue—increase £240,300, attributable to heavy expenditure on opium cultivation and establishment, in consequence of an abnormally large crop; Railway Revenue Account—increase, £292,400, due to heavier working expenses for increased traffic and increased train-mileage, and more than compensated by increased receipts; Other Public Works—increase, £97,400, due to sanction of additional grants for civil works during the course of the year; Army Services—increase, £164,400, due to expenditure for the missions in Tibet, Aden, and Seistan, partly counterbalanced by savings arising from the absence of troops in Somaliland and China; and Miscellaneous Civil Charges,—increase, £68,800, due to the writing-off of agricultural advances granted during the late famine, and which have proved irrecoverable

The only head under which a really important decrease of expenditure is noted is Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments £368,100; minor savings aggregating £342,900 have been realised under the heads of, Interest, Post Office, Telegraphs, Famine Relief and Insurance, Irrigation and Special Defences. The excess of estimates over expenditure under Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments in 1901-1902 was

£312,001, and in 1902-1903, £439,557, indicating apparently a regrettable tendency in some provinces to continually exaggerate requirements. Endeavours will be made to find a remedy.

Budget Estimates, 1904-1905.

10. Our estimates of receipts and expenditure for the forthcoming financial year result in an anticipated surplus amounting to £918,700, but it is to be noted that in calculating this result, allowance is made for a decrease in Provincial balances of £1,316,800.

REVENUE.

11. The principal items of estimated increase in revenue, as compared with the Revised Estimate of 1903-04, are as follows :—

	£
Land Revenue	329,200
Stamps	49,000
Excise	124,500
Other Heads	94,700
Railways	176,400

These with minor improvements under Post Office, and Irrigation, make up a total anticipated increase of revenue amounting to £794,600.

The increase in Land Revenue is largest in Burma and Madras, but it is fairly general, and is important in Assam, the Central Provinces, Berar, and Bombay. The chief cause of general increase is recovery after the recent famine; some re-settlements have however been made, and in the Punjab irrigation has been extended Under Stamps and Excise, a normal increase has been allowed for. The increase estimated under Railway receipts is based on the anticipated improvement in traffic on certain lines, and increased working mileage.

12. On the other hand, we anticipate a falling-off in receipts under the following heads :—

	£
Opium	781,600
Mint	2,516,100
Other Public Works	68,000
Receipts by Military Department	172,500
TOTAL	3,538,200

These, with minor decreases in Salt, Customs, Interest, Telegraph, Receipts by Civil Departments and Miscellaneous Receipts, result in a total falling-off of £3,713,800.

We cannot anticipate a continuance of the abnormally high prices latterly obtained for Bengal opium, and we have based our estimates for the coming year on an assumed price of R1,250 per chest, as compared with the average of R1,144-8-11 obtained in 1902-1903, and R1,461-15-10 in 1903-1904. The heavy fluctuations in this very important source of revenue are noted in the following table :—

	Average price per chest.		
	R	a.	p.
1898-1899	1,055	7	5
1899-1900	1,220	15	5
1900-1901	1,360	10	10
1901-1902	1,296	15	5
1902-1903	1,144	8	11
1903-1904	1,461	15	10
1904-1905 (Estimate)	1,250	0	0

The decrease under Mint is, as I have already noted, due to the fortuitous circumstances influencing receipts under this head.

The decrease under Other Public Works is chiefly due to special receipts from sales of buildings, and the falling-off in receipts by Military Department is mainly attributed to anticipated smaller recoveries for stores, etc., to be supplied to the Imperial Government.

EXPENDITURE.

13. The total increase in expenditure on revenue account is estimated at £1,391,300.

The more important heads of increase are :—

	£
Direct Demands on the Revenues	198,400
Post Office	116,000
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	916,800
Railway Revenue Account	676,800
Other Public Works	524,500
Army Services	1,258,400
Special Defences	228,300

These with minor additions under Telegraph, Famine Relief and Insurance, and Irrigation result in a total increase of expenditure amounting to £4,028,500. The most important increase, that of £1,258,400 under Army Services, is almost wholly accounted for under the two heads of Increased Pay to British Troops, approximately £493,900, which becomes payable from April 1904, and £700,000 for new armament, guns, and rifles, the latter is fortunately a non-recurring charge There are other minor differences of increase and decrease in Military charges, but excluding the two items I have specially noted, the aggregate Military estimates do not materially exceed those of the closing year.

The large increase of £916,800 under Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments occurs chiefly under Education, Police, Medical, and Political. Should we have another really prosperous season, additional expenditure under Railway Revenue Account will in great part be covered by increase[illegible] expenditure is inevitable, we cannot, in framing our estimates, allow for more than normal profits to counterbalance them. The addition of £116,000 to Post Office charges is due to the progressive development of the Postal service. The increase of £524,500, under Other Public Works, is chiefly due to the expenditure to be met by Local Governments out of the special grants given to them towards the close of the current financial year, and that of £228,300 under Special Defences, to the adoption of a definite programme for improving Coast Defences. The other items of increase are of relatively small importance.

14 Against such items of increase there are decreases under the following heads —

	£
Mint	2,385,000
Miscellaneous Civil Charges	129,700
Interest	122,500

The decrease under Mint is approximately counterbalanced by the smaller entry for receipts under the same head, that under Miscellaneous Civil Charges is chiefly due to a considerable sum, considered irrecoverable, having been written off on account of takavi advances made during the late famine.

Summary of Budget Results.

15. We may now consider the situation as regards our estimates for items classified in the Accounts as non-chargeable to revenue. We carry forward to this second part of our statement, which includes Capital and Debt transactions, Deposits, Remittances, and Advances, a surplus of £918,700. Our total estimate for capital expenditure on Railways and Irrigation amounts to £8,940,900, of which sum £6,310,300 is for account of State Railways, £1,797,300 for the account of Railway Companies; and £833,300 for Major Irrigation Works. In addition to the above, we have to find

£1,088,800 for discharging Permanent Debt, and £333,300 for discharging Temporary Debt. We have also to make a net payment of £1,407,500, under Deposits, Advances, and Remittances Thus the total of our capital requirements amounts to £11,770,500.

16. To meet these requirements, we estimate that in addition to the surplus of £918,700, we shall have at our disposal a sum of £2,917,200, to be raised by Railway Companies We further propose to increase our permanent debt by £4,500,000, including a loan of 3 crores of rupees, to be raised in India, and we also anticipate the realisation of £688,100 by addition to the unfunded debt. The above sums amount in the aggregate to £9,024,000, and the balance required to meet the total expenditure of £11,770,500 will be found by the reduction of the total of closing balances in India and England by £2,746,500.

17 The final estimated results show closing balances on March 31st, 1905, in India of £11,060,616 and in England of £4 696,287

18. As regards the loan to be raised in India, we reserve the right to alter the amount to any extent that may appear desirable The present intention of the Secretary of State is to draw Bills to meet requirements for sterling payments to the amount of £16,500,000. This figure is omitted from both sides of the account as above summarised Our estimate of payments during the coming year on account of Council Bills is £16,769,700

Coinage, Currency, and Exchange.

19 During the year now drawing to a close our coinage operations have been on a very large scale, and the issues of new rupees, including recoinage of withdrawn issues, have amounted to no less than a sum of R13,94,91,408 in addition to which we coined for Native States rupees to the value of R12,15,682 I submit the figures of coinage during the last four years —

	R
1900-1901	17,14,79,318
1901-1902	4,95,20,460
1902-1903	11,27,22,680
1903-1904 (11 months only)	14,07,07,090

20 There have been very heavy demands for currency in connection with the disposal of the bumper rice crop in Burma, the large cotton crops in Bombay and Central India, and the generally good crops of cereals and seeds. The demands for currency began this year somewhat earlier than usual, and the strain on our resources was at its height towards the close of the first week of January, fully six to seven weeks before the usual period A certain nervous anxiety prevailed for a time in financial circles, particularly in Calcutta, induced by the rapid and unusually early decrease in the stock of silver coin held in the currency reserve, which fell on the 7th of January to so low a figure as R7,50,76,000. Although the strain came, as I have pointed out, unusually early and surprised many, Government had taken measures in good time to meet possible difficulties, and within one week from the date of low-water mark, that is by January 15th, and notwithstanding the continuance of very heavy demands, we added approximately a crore to the amount of rupees in the Currency Reserve, and by the end of February we held in the Currency Reserve approximately 10¾ crores, or about 3¼ crores more than on January 7th. In this connection, I may mention that the withdrawals of rupees from the Currency Reserve during the single month of December amounted to no less than R4,05,23,000. The nearest approach hitherto to this extraordinary figure was in January 1903, when the withdrawals reached R3,77,17,000.

21 I submit a table which I think will be found of interest, showing month by month the gain or loss in the stock of rupees held in the Currency Reserve during the last four years, such gain or loss being calculated without reference to the additions which have been made from time to time by new coinage. It will be observed that the total loss during the period has amounted to approximately 21¾ crores, and I may mention that the amount of new rupees coined for Government, exclusive of recoinage of withdrawn rupees of 1835 and 1840 issues, has during the four years amounted to approximately 26½ crores. The withdrawals of rupees from the Currency Reserve do not in any way necessarily correspond with amounts of new coinage, but there will in existing circumstances be a certain general connection between them. There will only be a direct correspondence when gold is taken from the Currency Reserve to purchase silver for coinage; but silver may also be purchased from the proceeds of Council drafts, or

locally, and moreover, differences will arise on account of coinage for Native States, and coinage to replace withdrawn rupees of early issues. The two latter sources of difference have been allowed for in the following statement:—

[In thousands of rupees.]

	1900-01	1901-02.	1902-03	1903-04.	Average.
	Gain+loss—	Gain+loss—.	Gain+loss—.	Gain+loss—.	Gain+loss—.
April	—2,21,73	—1,77,62	—85 07	—2,14,76	—1,74,79
May	+10,37	+17,84	+45,50	—18,26	+13,87
June	+1,00,13	+2,59,98	+1,57,57	+91,55	+1,52,31
July	—68,40	+51,30	+91,34	+21,62	+23,97
August	—2,06,69	—80,48	—53,18	—1,15,00	—1,13,84
September . . .	—1,94,51	—77,73	—1,09,34	—2,25,77	—1,51,84
October	—1,90,43	+76,55	—47,60	+12,30	—37,30
November . .	—1,03,08	+2,93	—88,25	—1,97,82	—96,56
December . . .	—1,76,25	—1,95,18	—2,14,29	—4,05,23	—2,47,74
January	—2,04,44	—83,60	—3,77,17	—2,12,86	—2,19,52
February . . .	—2,04,06	—1,10,69	—1,93,86	—2,02,10	—1,77,68
March	+1,62,98	+34,51	—3,14	..	+64,78
Total gain or loss .	—12,96,11	—2,82,19	—8,77,49	—14,65,33	—9,80,53
Add on account of coinage of Native States in 1900-01, and withdrawals of old issues . .	+3,73,69	+1,16,58	+8,07,25	+4,52,10	+4,37,40
Net gain or loss	—9,22,42	—1,65,61	—70,24	—10,14,23	—5,43,13

22 In anticipation of the heavy demands certain to arise as the result of exceptionally good crop prospects, we had already in the month of October commenced the purchase of silver and the coinage of rupees, and when the crisis came we had considerable stocks of bullion both in the Mints and in course of delivery from England, whilst further parcels were under orders. I think that it is not sufficiently recognised by the banking and commercial community that a low stock of rupees in the Currency Reserve, which might give some reasonable cause for apprehension in the absence of preparations for a rapid increase should necessity arise, is not an indication of danger when such preparations have been made, as on the present occasion. Danger point when there has been no prevision and no preparation, is not danger point when all due precautions have been taken to meet a strain.

23. In connection with the large coinage during the last few months, I think I should take this opportunity of expressing my warm appreciation of the manner in which the Mint Masters and all those responsible for the conduct of minting operations have worked to satisfy public requirements and to maintain the high reputation of the Mint staff. Work at the Mints is conducted under many difficulties owing to the fact that when coinage operations were resumed some four years ago, after a long period of comparative idleness, the machinery and appliances were found to be in many respects inadequate and unsuitable to meet the strain of very heavy work. Proposals have been under consideration for the establishment of a combined Mint with new machinery, and with all the latest improvements, but various objections have been raised to the scheme, and, meanwhile, the Mint staff are to be congratulated on their success in coping with the difficulties arising from the imperfections of existing arrangements.

24. Large as was the sale of Council Drafts during the year 1902-1903, the amount has been very greatly exceeded during the current year It has already reached £22,592,900, and it is estimated that it will attain the altogether phenomenal figure of £23,700,000; and in addition to this quite abnormally large sale of Council Bills, the imports of gold up to the end of February reached a figure approximating 12 millions sterling.

The Secretary of State by his drawings, and the Government of India by measures taken locally, have done all in their power to meet the demands of trade. The question of how this should best be done, has been and is likely still further to be, a matter for some discussion; here I would only say that I adhere to my opinion that it is impossible

to admit the direct responsibility of Government to immediately, and in all circumstances meet abnormal demands. Government have every right to expect that those who make it their special business and derive a profit from financing the trade of the country, will consider beforehand what are likely to be their requirements and make due preparation to meet the wants of their customers. We on our side will do all we can, and it is our intention in view of a probably permanent increase in demands for rupees during the winter season, to increase the standard of the stock of silver coin which it has hitherto been considered sufficient to hold in the Currency Reserve at the beginning of October, and further, to take permanent measures to enable a rapid addition to be made to that stock without the risk of delay in importing silver bullion for coinage.

As regards the events of the last few months I may point out that opinions in the most competent financial circles in India were by no means unanimous in anticipating the great demand for coin which arose. As late as December 15th none of the Presidency Banks had found it necessary to raise their rate above 4 per cent, and this rate is primarily dependent on the rates at which money is being offered in the open market: by January 5th all the Presidency Banks had, however, been obliged to raise rates to 6 per cent. This very rapid rise does not appear from the figures before us, to have been in any way due to low balances held by the Presidency Banks at the beginning of the period of pressure. It was caused by the extraordinary trade demands which the Presidency Banks alone appear to have been in a position to satisfy, and I have not heard of any case in which accommodation was refused to regular customers when good security was forthcoming. Similarly, Government showed no hesitation throughout the crisis, in exchanging gold and notes for rupees when demanded. I must insist on the fact that the Currency Reserve is maintained for the purpose of securing the stability of the note circulation and exchanging sovereigns, and as long as all obligations in this respect are fulfilled the public have no claim to further assistance from its resources.

25. During the year, the Gold Reserve Fund has increased from £3,810,730 to £6,382,200, of which amount £6,376,500 are invested in Consols, the National War Loan, and Local Loans Stocks. In addition to these resources, the last returns show a sum of £10,494,556 held in gold in the Currency Reserve.

26. Our exchange operations, as indicated by the rates obtained for Council Bills, have naturally been very favourable during the closing year. The estimated average rate for the rupee for 1903-04 is 16·053*d* as compared with the rates noted below for the four preceding years.—

1899-1900	1900-1901	1901-1902	1902-1903	1903-1904 (Estimate).
16·067*d*	15·973*d*.	15·987*d*.	16·002*d*.	16·053*d*.

Balance of Trade.

27. I have been much surprised to learn that there are considerable misapprehensions abroad on the question of the balance of trade. It is impossible to arrive at precise figures showing the exact situation, but I have considered all available sources of information and have had the following statement prepared:—

	1900-1901	1901-1902	1902-1903	Total of three years.
	£	£	£	£
Secretary of State's budgeted drawings	16,440,000	16,500,000	16,500,000	49,440,000
Excess value of Exports over Imports .	10,983,073	17,989,511	18,611,170	47,583,754
Deduct—Transfer of Rupee Paper to India, *net*	—908,260	1,212,670	1,152,470	1,456,880
Excess balance of Exports . . .	11,891,333	16,776,841	17,458,700	46,126,874
Add—Payments by the War Office on account of supplies furnished to China and South African Forces . .	1,471,048	521,028	153,266	2,145,342
Total excess under classification of "Exports"	13,362,381	17,297,869	17,611,966	48,272,216
Deficit over period	3,077,619	+797,869	+1,111,966	1,167,784

It will be seen that during the three years 1900-1901, 1901-1902, 1902-1903, the excess of exports over imports amounted in value to £47,583,754, from this total must be deducted £1,456,880, the value of rupee paper transferred to India, during the period, which from the point of view of trade balances must be counted as an import The net excess value of exports over imports thus calculated, amounted for the three years to £46,126,874. But to this figure we must add a sum of £2,145,342, representing the value of stores, arms, munitions, and animals, supplied to the Home Government in connection with their requirements in South Africa and China, these supplies must be included in our exports although not tabulated in our trade statistics The addition of this sum to the balance of £46,126,874 noted above, shows for the period a net excess of exports amounting to £48,272,216 Now during the three years, the Secretary of State budgeted for Council drawings to meet the sterling requirements of Government for a total of £49,440,000. The difference between the net excess of exports and this figure, shows a balance adverse to India (or deficit) amounting to £1,167,784. It appears therefore that during the three years under consideration India received more than she paid for, the deficit having been made good by the Secretary of State's borrowings in England during the year 1900-1901, when on account of the famine, he was unable to meet his requirements by drawing to the full amount budgeted for. The Secretary of State's drawings actually *paid* during the period, amounted however to only £47,882,260, and thus, as regards actual payments, approximately £400,000 was provided in excess of requirements for payments of Council Bills, but such a difference amounting to less than one-tenth per cent of the total volume of the export and import trade during the three years, is of no account, as it is evident that neither the whole of the exports nor of the imports would be actually paid for within the period, and it is impossible to say on which side a balance might be due on account of trade operations at the close of three years, or what might be the amount of such balance

In such calculations as I have made, certain minor factors may escape observation, but I believe that the figures given, indicate the situation with sufficient accuracy for general purposes. They entirely dispose of the erroneous assumption that India is paying for more than she receives under the three heads of imported goods, imported investment securities, and payment abroad of budgeted Government sterling charges

Circulation of Currency Notes.

28. I submit the usual figures showing (1) the gross circulation of currency notes in recent years, and (2) the circulation excluding the amounts held at the Government Reserve Treasuries and by the Presidency Banks at their head offices.

[In lakhs of rupees.]

	1900-1901.	1901-1902	1902-1903.	1903-1904 (11 months only)
STATEMENT I.				
Average	28,88	30,03	33,74	36,24
Maximum	30,78	31,86	35,72	37,70
Minimum	27,90	27,68	31,25	33,94
STATEMENT II.				
Average	23,86	23,16	25,74	28,56
Maximum	25,02	24,40	27,35	29,96
Minimum	22,85	22,39	23,93	27,44

It will be observed that the increase in the average circulation is continued.

29. We have, I am sorry to say, not yet received the new forms for the universal 5-rupee note, but I hope that they may soon be issued; meanwhile the existing note has been made negotiable everywhere except in Burma. So far, it cannot be said that the

increase in the circulation of five-rupee notes can with certainty be attributed to the new arrangement; it is perhaps somewhat early to expect great results, and the figures which I give below only show that the increase in the circulation of five-rupee notes has kept pace with the total increase in all denominations. Much might, I think, be done towards popularising small notes by those who pay monthly wages in small sums, and who would, I think, find it convenient to themselves to use five-rupee notes in making such payments —

Average Gross Circulation of Currency Notes. (Except in Burma)

[In lakhs of rupees.]

Year.	Notes of all Denominations.	Five rupee notes.
1901	29,06	36
1902	31,61	40
1903	34,05	45

Presidency Banks.

30 Our negotiations with the Presidency Banks have been continued, and I can only express my regret that they have not so far terminated in arrangements satisfactory to both parties, but I have I think good reason to hope that a definite agreement will not be long deferred I submit a statement of Government balances held by the Presidency Banks during the busy months of the year, noting also the amounts which Government are under obligation to hold in deposit with the banks at their head offices —

	Lakhs
Calcutta	35
Bombay	20
Madras	18
TOTAL	73

Government Balances with the Presidency Banks.

[In thousands of rupees.]

MONTH.	1899.	1900	1901	1902.	1903	1904
January	2,73,84	2,48,75	2,64,54	2,85,89	3,07,63	2,69,52
February	2,72,31	2,56,23	2,86,73	2,97,16	3,32,02	2,91,84
March	3,38,07	2,79,18	3,15,79	3,11,24	3,36,91	
December	2,38,75	2,48,90	2,82,02	3,05,84	2,79,07	...

Foreign Tariffs.

31. The question of the influence of foreign tariffs on Indian trade has recently been brought into special prominence by the discussion which has been proceeding in the United Kingdom. The views of the Government of India have been set forth and communicated to the public in the published despatch addressed to the Secretary of State, dated the 22nd October 1903, and I do not think it is necessary for me to add any further observations on this occasion. We are, however, obliged from time to time to consider the immediate effect of changes made in foreign tariffs adverse to the interests of our export trade. Last year I noted the difficulties which had arisen under the new Persian tariff, as also that specially affecting our coffee planters in connection with the French tariff, and the prejudice caused to indigo interests by the change in the Japanese tariff, which appears specially to favour the imports of the synthetic product. On this latter point, negotiations are proceeding with the Japanese Government, and I trust that a satisfactory arrangement may be concluded. To the above list of questions, I have now to add that which has arisen in connection with the imposition by the Russian Government on Indian teas of practically prohibitive duties on imports into Russia *viâ* the Black Sea ports. So far, the number of questions which arise in

connection with foreign tariffs are relatively few, but I fear that as industries in this country develope the pressure of protective tariffs in foreign countries will make itself steadily and more severely felt.

Countervailing duties on Sugar

32 I give below figures of quantities of imports of sea-borne sugar into British India —

Country	1899-1900	1900-1901	1901-1902	1902-1903	1903-1904 (10 months only).
REFINED	Cwt	Cwt.	Cwt	Cwt	Cwt.
United Kingdom	65,424	119,272	188,300	314,777	615,842
Austria-Hungary	777,821	1,321,310	2,257,928	888,018	45,262
Germany	60,526	401,980	577,139	145,666	4,596
Mauritius	1,417,115	2,085,156	1,759,203	1,915,664	1,954,138
China-Hongkong	316,975	487,439	182,564	568 452	335,950
Java	190,553	225,247	310,592	573,666	1,153,164
Straits Settlements	79,999	144,166	62,486	207,810	217,638
Belgium	766	1,467	2,055	186,543	99,047
Holland	311	400	500	79,127	82,139
Other Countries	26,502*	55,199*	87,336*	107,128*	368,087*
TOTAL	2,935,992	4,841,636	5,428,103	4,986,851	4,875,863

* Includes figures for Egypt and Ceylon

The points specially worthy of notice in this table are the increase of importations from the United Kingdom and Java which has been remarkable, and the great decrease practically amounting almost to cessation of imports from Austria-Hungary and Germany The total importation in 1903-04 is slightly below the average, which for the last four years may be taken as approximately five million cwt It will be at once apparent that the policy of imposing countervailing duties resulted in great encouragement to imports of sugar from those countries which give no bounties, with a corresponding reduction in importations from those which have been artificially protecting their sugar industries.

33. The decisions of the Brussels Conference are now in force, and their execution is entrusted to a permanent committee on which the United Kingdom is represented The position of the Government of India in connection with this arrangement is unfortunately complicated and involves a constant necessity of taking most difficult decisions. An opinion recently given by the law officers of the Crown and communicated as an instruction to the Government of India by the Secretary of State, shows that we are unfortunately not so entirely free from the effect of the Brussels arrangements as we had supposed, and this opinion obliged us to cancel at short notice, the arrangements which we had supposed ourselves at liberty to make and which were embodied in the Act passed in Simla in August 1903, but we still endeavour to maintain the principle that countervailing duties shall be imposed on all imports of sugar profiting by direct or indirect bounties in the country of production Our object has throughout been to secure fair play for the very important Indian sugar refining industry, without offering any other protection than naturally arises from our ordinary 5 per cent duty, on foreign imports and the charges for freight, etc., between the country of origin and the Indian ports. It may not always be possible fully to maintain this principle in practice, since it is almost impossible to ascertain the existence of indirect bounties in the manifold forms in which the foreign sugar refiners succeed in securing them, and I am inclined to fear that the Brussels Committee who are in a position to pronounce authoritatively on the matter, and to whose decisions weight must be attached, are prone to take what appears a somewhat lax view on the all important question of what constitutes or does not constitute a practical bounty. We now propose to take the only step which appears for the moment to be open to us by passing a fresh legislative enactment to renew the power of the Government of India to meet by countervailing duties such trade combinations as may have the effect of bountifying the exports of sugar from foreign countries

34. The net receipts from countervailing duties during the last four years have been as follows:—

	£
1899-1900	56,783
1900-01	140,465
1901-02	244,398
1902-03	73,360
1903-04 (Revised Estimate)	—24,324 (Refunds)

Army Services.

35. We still pursue our aim of increasing the efficiency of our defensive military forces, more especial attention being paid to questions connected with armament, stores, supply, transport, and mobilisation. I give the figures of net expenditure during the last five years, including the estimate for the coming financial year —

	£
1900-1901	14,265,525
1901-1902	14,786,342
1902-1903	16,221,402
1903-1904 (Revised Estimate)	16,784,100
1904-1905 (Budget Estimate)	18,215,000

36. The recent heavy increase of expenditure is in itself very regrettable I can only say that the advice of the most expert military authorities shows it to be inevitable, and that it is small as compared with the charges accepted by other powers whose persistent and deliberate advance towards our Indian frontier obliges us to take precautionary measures. It is unnecessary here, and it would be out of place for me to venture on any discussion of purely military questions—they can only be properly appreciated by military experts, but the hurried extension of railways towards our frontiers and the general signs of the times are obvious to all men.

This year we have devoted a specially large sum to expenditure on armament, and particularly for the re-armament of the artillery with the most modern and effective weapons, it having been decided at home that India must be allowed priority of supply in the matter of new armament. This priority of supply involves priority of payment, and consequently we have been obliged to provide in our estimates the extraordinary sum of £700,000 for armaments.

There is one item in our military expenditure which causes no regret, but on the contrary is in many respects a matter even of congratulation; I allude to the considerable sums to be expended on ordnance factories. I submit a statement showing the sums allotted and spent to date on different establishments:—

Name of Factory.	Total amount of estimate.	Estimated expenditure to 31st March 1904.	Grants allotted for 1904-1905.
	£	£	£
Cordite Factory, Wellington	201,250	210,883	2,000
Rifle Factory, Ishapore	235,333	182,356	40,000
Gun Carriage Factory, Jubbulpore	182,938	111,179	45,000
Ishapore Rolling Mills	170,938	85,630	76,788
Gun Factory, Cossipore	13,000	7,000	5,600
Total	803,459	597,048	169,388

Above figures are exclusive of establishment charges.

This expenditure will directly benefit the Indian tax-payer by lessening the cost of war material, it will also provide for the education in mechanical trades of a large number of labourers and artisans. The Cordite Factory at Wellington is about to commence work, and we anticipate that the Rifle Factory at Ishapore will be working before the close of the coming financial year, and that manufacture will commence in the Gun Carriage Factory at Jubbulpore, the Rolling Mills at Ishapore, and the Gun Carriage Factory in Cossipore, in the first half of 1905.

Public Works.

37 The following figures show the comparative capital expenditure on railways for five years: including the estimate for 1904-1905:—

	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	1903-1904 (Revised Estimate)	1904-1905 (Budget Estimate).
	£	£	£	£	£
Open lines including rolling stock	3,521,489	2,350,510	3,211,634	2,6[illegible]8,733	4,057,800*
Lines under construction—					
(A) Started in previous year	1,671,013	3,393,756	3,016,666	3,408,000	3,333,000
(B) Started in current year	122,266	170,933	476,704	480,400	609,200
TOTAL	5,317,768	5,915,199	6,705,064	6,547,133	8,000,000

* Includes £400,000 for acquiring four railways

38 On March 31st, 1903, the total length of open railways was 26 308 miles classified as follows —

5′ 6″ gauge	14,306
Metre gauge	11,205
Special 2′ 6″ and 2′ 0″ gauges	797
TOTAL	26,308

We have added to this during the current year:—

5′ 6″ gauge	218
Metre gauge	343
Special narrow gauges	277

or an increase of 838 miles, and we anticipate adding approximately another 608 miles during the coming financial year.

We have every reason to be satisfied with the previous results of the development of railway communications, and we have therefore full confidence in the great advantage of extending our railway mileage. If we could command the required capital for further construction, on reasonable terms, we should not hesitate to accelerate progress, and I trust that some solution may be found of the difficulties encountered in this respect.

Provincial Settlements.

39 An important step has been taken during the past financial year in connection with the question of Provincial Settlements. In 1871 a great reform was inaugurated by Lord Mayo by the introduction of a system of provincial finance, having for its object to secure to the provincial authorities greater independence and control over expenditure The system then introduced was revised in 1877 with the object of removing certain defects which had been disclosed by experience, and from that date until now it has been customary to revise the settlements every five years, the primary object of such revision having been to secure to the Central Government what might be considered their fair proportion in the growth of assigned revenues. In the earlier revisions, considerable reductions were made in the assignments, but on the occasion of the last, in 1897, the aggregate change was insignificant, reductions in certain provinces having been approximately balanced by increases allowed in others.

It cannot be said that the system of quinquennial revisions proved satisfactory, for with such a short period of settlement, it inevitably occurred that in the first year of the term the Local Government was necessarily feeling its way under new conditions, and cautious about expenditure, whilst in the last year, if, as was generally the case, balances were large, there was a natural tendency to extravagance, lest the terms of a new settlement might reduce resources for expenditure.

The object of the arrangements now proposed is to give as great permanence as possible to settlements, so that Local Governments may be able to form plans involving

expenditure, with greater certainty as to future means of providing for their execution, and at the same time have a more permanent interest in the growth of assigned revenues It is evident that the Imperial Government cannot undertake any absolute obligation to maintain at all times a definite proportion between the share of increase of revenues, assigned to provincial administration and that which it is necessary to retain to meet the growth of Imperial expenditure, and it must always reserve the right to make either special temporary, or more permanent reductions from provincial revenues, if the exigencies of the State should require such measures. It must also be borne in mind in apportioning shares of revenue to different provinces, that a larger proportionate assignment is required in the more backward provinces than in those which are older established and more highly developed Subject to such considerations every effort has now been made to treat Provincial Governments with reasonable liberality, and it is to be hoped that from this point of view they will find the new settlements equally satisfactory both at the outset and in future working For the present the new system will be applied only to the provinces of Bengal, Madras, Assam, and the United Provinces It is proposed to extend it in 1905-1906 to Bombay, the Punjab, and probably the Central Provinces, but it has been thought undesirable to enter into new arrangements with these until the lapse of another year, and the re-establishment of a normal financial situation which was entirely dislocated by recent famines.

We have been obliged to consider with special care, the proportions of revenue to be assigned since any undue liberality in a settlement, which it is desired should be of long duration, would, even without abnormal circumstances, inevitably lead to a necessity for revision at a relatively early date, to enable Local Governments, pending the realisation of increased resources through the natural growth of the assigned revenues, to meet certain immediate requirements, in easy circumstances, it has been decided to accompany the new conditions by large initial grants amounting for the four provinces now dealt with to an aggregate of 150 lakhs.

It is unnecessary to enter here on questions of detail in connection with the new arrangements. Full details are given in the appended statement by the Secretary in the Finance Department.

Remission of Taxation.

40. Last year we were able to announce an important remission of taxation under the heads of Salt and Income Tax, which was estimated to result in a possible loss of £1,393,000 of annual revenue I am happy to be able to state that the actual loss under the two heads has proved somewhat less than the maximum we anticipated Under Salt we have lost £1,024,405, and under Assessed Taxes, which for practical purposes may be taken as representing Income Tax, we have lost £195,028 or a total under the two heads of approximately £172,667 less than we allowed for

41 The real test of the result of the reduction of salt dues must be sought in the progress of consumption I give the figures for the last four years of the quantities in maunds on which duty was paid, prior to delivery for consumption They are as follows —

1900-1901	36,151,040
1901-1902	36,045,172
1902 1903	36,876,782
1903-1904 (Revised Estimate)	37,306,000

It will be observed that the increase over quantities in the previous year, is estimated at 429,218 maunds This may be taken as roughly indicating a corresponding increase in consumption, which would undoubtedly have been greater had not salt stocks in the Bombay Presidency been damaged so seriously by a cyclone in the month of May last, that a scarcity ensued, considerably raising prices in that part of India and thereby unduly checking consumption.

It must be remembered, however, that the figures representing the number of maunds on which duty has been paid in any particular year, do not accurately represent the consumption, since, particularly in regard to salt imported from abroad, there is a certain element of chance, independent of actual consumption, in the number of maunds on which traders may decide to pay duty at any particular date or season, but, if we take a period of two or three years and compare it with another similar period, a comparison of the quantities on which duty has been paid will correctly indicate the position We must therefore wait for at least another year, so as to be able to take two years

together under the new conditions, and to say for certain what has been the precise effect of the reduction of the duty by 8 annas. Meanwhile, we have made enquiries from the Local Governments on the subject, and from the reports of the officers consulted, it seems quite clear that the reduction in the tax had an important and almost immediate effect in reducing the price of salt in those parts of the country where no abnormal circumstances intervened The reports furnished are fairly unanimous in their conclusion that an immediate gain as regards the number of seers purchaseable for a rupee was secured by consumers who were in a position to buy salt by the seer, while it is generally held that a smaller, though direct, gain was also secured by all who were in a position to purchase salt by weight and as a commodity by itself. Unfortunately, however, it would not appear that the natural reduction in price has so far fully reached those consumers of the poorest classes who take their salt in doles from the bunniahs along with other articles It may be anticipated that in due course the influence of competition will make itself felt in favour of the last class also.

42 As regards the Income Tax, there can be no doubt that the intended benefit was directly secured by all classes entitled to it, and the difference between the estimated loss and that which has actually been incurred, may properly be ascribed to the natural growth in this source of revenue, due to the increasing prosperity of the class affected, and also to improving administration.

43. I have observed with regret, though without surprise, that the concession already given has led to fresh suggestions that the tax should be abolished altogether. The total abolition of the Income Tax is, in my opinion, quite outside the range of practical politics The Government of India is unlikely ever to be able to afford the great sacrifice of revenue which a total abolition of the tax would involve, unless compensation were found in some other direction, and if at a future date further remission of taxation should appear advisable, there are other classes of the community whose claims for consideration appear to be very much stronger than those of the wealthier section who are the principal contributors of Income Tax Moreover, whilst this tax is paid exclusively by the class deriving, perhaps, the greatest benefits from the administration towards the cost of which it contributes, it is one which automatically adjusts itself to the means of the tax-payer I have only heard one even *primâ facie* plausible objection to the Income Tax, and that is that whilst the profits of business vary from year to year, the tax falls on lean or deficit years with the same severity as regards percentage, as on the profits of good years But this objection falls to the ground if the provisions of the law regulating the incidence of the tax are considered, since under those provisions the tax-payer has the option of being taxed either on the profits of the actual year or on those of the preceding year, whichever may be less.

Economic Progress.

44. Our reports and returns show that India is now happily free not only from famine, but to a great extent from the effects of famine even in the more sorely tried provinces and districts. Two successive years of very generally good harvests throughout the country have had a marvellous effect in restoring material prosperity, although it could not be expected that they should suffice entirely to wipe out losses, particularly where the prolonged droughts resulted in very heavy mortality among cattle

45 Plague, alas ! is still with us, and the death rate shows no sign of diminishing. Not only does this terrible pestilence, which claims its victims by hundreds of thousands a year, render happy homes desolate, but it is, and must continue to be, a cause of prejudice and dislocation to trade and industry, though perhaps less so than in earlier years, since the people have become accustomed to its appearance and are more ready to continue their daily avocations in spite of its ravages. Still, as an example of its effect, I may mention that during the violent outbreak in Cawnpore last November, both the mills and the Government harness factory in that important industrial centre found it most difficult to keep their hands together and were in many cases working under very serious difficulties, whilst I fear that in some establishments actual loss was incurred In spite, however, of such misfortunes as I have alluded to, we are justified by the consideration of all relative facts and figures, in holding that the country continues to make very satisfactory progress as regards general development of material prosperity. Last year I gave as an important indication of such progress, the figures of revenue for four years, under the heads of Salt, Excise, Customs, Post Office, and Stamps I now repeat these figures, substituting the revised estimate for 1903-1904 for

the accounts 1899-1900, and accounts for 1902-1903 for the revised estimate in that year :—

	Accounts, 1900-1901.	Accounts, 1901-1902.	Accounts, 1902-1903.	Revised Estimate, 1903-1904
	£	£	£	£
Salt . . .	5,967,034	5,939,310	6,184,405	5,160,000*
Stamps . . .	3,342,948	3,446,406	3,473,711	3,588,100
Excise . . .	3,937,202	4,076,681	4,426,642	4,925,500
Customs (excluding countervailing duties and silver) .	3,131,223	3,358,870	3,579,116	3,634,200
Post Office . .	1,357,156	1,383,709	1,429,935	1,480,800
TOTAL .	17,735,563	18,204,976	19,093,809	18,788,600

* Decrease due to the reduction in the rates of duty. According to old rates of duty the revenue would have been approximately £6,350,000

The rate of progress as indicated by the figures is clearly very satisfactory, but I must call attention to the fact that the returns have been increased in 1902-1903 and 1903-1904 by the addition of Berar revenues The totals revised to exclude Berar figures, and taking salt duties at the old rate, would stand as follows —

1900 1901	1901-1902.	1902-1903	1903-1904.
£	£	£	£
17,735,563	18,204,976	19,002,786	19,793,500

These figures appear to me to offer the most incontestable evidence of steadily maintained and increasing prosperity.

As I mentioned last year, land revenue is deliberately omitted from this table, since returns from this source are from time to time abnormally affected by revisions of settlements, and the bringing under settlement of newly irrigated and cultivated lands, as also by remissions made to facilitate recuperation in specially afflicted areas, also, I should again call attention to the fact that the progress of the Post Office returns is frequently adversely influenced by changes in the nature of concessions and reductions in rates charged

46. Another very important indication of the situation is offered by the growth of deposits in the Post Office Savings Banks and in the Presidency Banks, as also by the investments in Government stocks made through the agency of the Post Office. I submit figures under these heads.

Growth of private deposits in the Presidency and Joint Stock Banks and in the Postal Savings Bank

BANKS.	1899.	1900	1901.	1902.	1903.
	£	£	£	£	£
Presidency Banks . .	7,470,166	8,504,217	9,815,765	11,798,852	12,113,125
Joint Stock Banks .	4,894,959	5,306,364	5,898,656	6,846,845	7,262,957
Postal Savings Banks .	6,285,336	6,430,964	6,695,505	7,121,415	7,614,369
TOTAL .	18,650,461*	20,241,545	22,409,926	25,767,112	26,990,461

NOTE.—The figures for the Postal Savings Banks are the balances on the 31st March of each year, whilst the figure for the Presidency and Joint Stock Banks are the balances on the 31st December.

Investments in Government securities made through the Agency of the Post Office.

	1898-99	1899-1900.	1900-1901	1901-1902.	1902-1903.
Number of investments .	603	516	557	527	556
Nominal value of investments . £	27,887	22,667	26,493	25,287	25,487

47 I now turn to the question of agricultural development. I trust that in doing so once a year, I may not prove wearisome, but I desire to insist on the fact that it is before all things, the prosperity of the agricultural population on which the general economic prosperity and financial stability of this country must depend. I must remind Honourable Members that executive action in connection with this question is in the province of my Honourable Colleague in charge of the Revenue and Agricultural Department, but progress and success are, and always must be, the deepest concern of the Department responsible for revenue returns

I am glad to know that more has been done by Government for the development of agriculture than appears to be generally recognised by the public A few weeks ago a Government Resolution was published giving in outline the arrangements now being carried out for the establishment of a first class agricultural institution at Pusa, at very considerable cost Personally, I cannot but welcome the heavy demands for expenditure on that institution, since I firmly believe that under the able guidance of such thoroughly practical and scientific men as Dr Mollison, the Inspector General of Agriculture, and Mr Coventry who has been named Principal of the establishment, our expenditure will be returned some hundredfold , and it is a real happiness to think that whatever advantages may accrue to the fisc through their success, such advantages being dependent on, must necessarily be accompanied by, a corresponding amelioration in the condition of the agriculturist, that is of the great bulk of the population of this Empire

48 In dealing with a conservative population, we cannot, particularly in agricultural matters, expect startling, immediate improvements The Indian ryot profiting by the accumulated experience of centuries, has been pronounced by competent Europeans who have closely studied his methods, to be a first class agriculturist within the limits of the situation in which he finds himself He is both intelligent and practical, and though averse to change, he has shown himself by no means unwilling to adopt real improvements suited to his circumstances, when by example he has been shown the indubitably satisfactory results of their adoption What we desire is that he should profit not only by his own experience and that of his forefathers, but also by that acquired by the application of scientific principles in foreign lands necessarily beyond his ken , and, moreover, it must be remembered that the extent of this great Indian Empire and the variety of conditions prevailing therein are such that, pending that interchange of information and thought which is to-day non existent among the agricultural classes, the experience of the east cannot penetrate to the west, nor that of the centre to the frontiers We must avoid haste to force new ideas, but we must aim at the introduction of improved varieties of staple products, and of crops grown in one province, into another where they seem likely to succeed , at inculcating the value of good qualities of seed, of certain more readily procurable manures, of chopping fodder, of ensilage, and of improving breeds of cattle, we must teach the treatment of crop and cattle diseases, and exemplify the utility of some of the simplest agricultural implements.

49. The recent extraordinary speculation in cotton in America has drawn the attention of those connected with cotton manufacture in all parts of the world, to the necessity of increasing the area of supply of the raw article, and naturally many eyes have been turned to India as a country where everything points to the possibility of great development of supply and improvement of quality. From certain paragraphs in the press, it would appear to be assumed that the Government of India has hitherto remained blind to the importance of this question, but I can state from personal knowledge that such is not the case Since he entered on his present duties, and indeed long before that date, Dr. Mollison has been devoting his attention and energy to the improvement of the quality of our Indian cotton. I have myself seen some of his experiments in producing new hybrids and in cultivating different varieties from imported seeds, at the Government agricultural farms at Pooha and Cawnpore. My opportunities of personal observation have naturally been restricted, but they have been sufficient to convince me that the question is receiving the most earnest attention, that important knowledge has been acquired, and that we may well hope in due course to arrive

at valuable, practical results. In the Central Provinces, Mr. Sly, the energetic Commissioner of Settlements, to whose valuable work I referred last year, continues to be able to report good progress Satisfactory results continue to be obtained from the working of the demonstration farms The cultivation of cotton and jawar has been introduced in districts where hitherto it did not exist. Cultivators are beginning to adopt improved methods, the picking of seed for the eradication of smut in jawar is now practised successfully in certain districts, and extermination of grasshoppers has, as a result of practical demonstration in some districts, been successfully undertaken in others Selected seeds of good varieties have been distributed through the District Agricultural Associations, several of which bodies have done really good work Cattle breeding is receiving attention with the object of distributing good bulls Cotton growing has also been encouraged on suitable lands, and as a result of such encouragement and greatly increased prices, the area under cotton in 1902-1903 was 18 per cent larger than in the preceding year and 66 per cent above the decennial average. Apparently it does not pay to carry cotton more than fifty miles by road to a mill or railway, and feeder lines are said to be a desideratum to induce still more extensive cultivation. The number of paying subscribers, mostly cultivators, to the monthly Agricultural Magazine has increased to 1,800, and 1,800 copies have already been sold of a small work in the vernacular containing a re-print of matters of permanent interest published in the first issues of the monthly magazine

50. I may add that in Madras attention has lately been turned to the possibility of minor irrigation by means of wells from which the water is drawn by oil engines and wind mills, and there is every reason to believe that the experiments, particularly those with oil engines, will lead to practical and useful results

51. High prices of American cotton have already resulted in an increased European demand for Indian cotton, and Japan has also been an important buyer India can well afford to sell its cotton at relatively lower rates than those prevailing for the American article, and it may reasonably be anticipated that as continental buyers become more accustomed to look to India for their supplies, and if, to our supplies of short-stapled cotton, which has its special uses and markets, we add a long-stapled variety, the export trade will still further develope to the great profit of both the agriculturist and the trader, and let me here say that the trader can make no profit which is not shared by the agriculturist under present conditions in this country, their interdependence is absolute

52. The export of tea continues to increase and the shipments for the past season, up to the end of February, are estimated at 200 million pounds, as compared with 174 and 175 million pounds in the two preceding years The growth of exports to the United Kingdom has not been as considerable as might have been anticipated in normal circumstances, and it is believed by those specially interested in the trade that it has been somewhat checked by the heavy additional duty imposed on imports into Great Britain. We have recently heard unofficially that the Colonial Government has decided to admit imports of Indian tea into New Zealand, free of duty, and we may hope that such a concession will materially encourage consumption. A very satisfactory feature in the export trade has been the increase from 8¾ million pounds exported to America and 'other foreign markets' in 1901-1902, to 22¾ million pounds exported in 1903-1904; the 'other markets' include Russia, to which country the quantities exported are rapidly increasing. It may be hoped that means will be found still further to develope this most important trade, but for the moment it has received a check through the blocking of the Siberian Railway, and the increase in the already enormous duty levied on tea imported *viâ* the Black Sea. This increase must always tell against Indian teas and in favour of the Chinese leaf. When the trade was conducted through the Black Sea ports, India had the advantage of the lower freight from Calcutta to Odessa, as compared with that from Shanghai to Odessa, whilst by the Siberian routes, a corresponding advantage is secured by the Chinese teas. In this connection, I may mention that the production in India and sale of green teas are rapidly increasing, affording a new branch of development in the general trade

It may I think reasonably be anticipated that the efforts of the Tea Cess Committee will lead in due course of time to considerable development of sales, both in foreign markets and for home consumption in India, and Government willingly gave the assistance sought for by the Tea Association in the matter of establishing a tea cess.

Prices, I regret to say, have not been so remunerative as desirable during the last few years, but this circumstance has had a wholesome effect which will bear good

fruit in the future, in checking undesirable extension of plantations on unsuitable lands. During the past season good prices were once more secured; the following figures show the fluctuations during the last six years :—

Calcutta Sales.

				R	a.
1898-1899	561,336 packages,	average		5	8
1899-1900	560,719	do.	do.	5	11
1900-1901	571,948	do.	do.	5	3
1901-1902	534,923	do	do.	5	5
1902-1903	561,271	do.	do.	5	3
1903-1904 (up to February 25)	609,326	do.	do.	5	10

53. The future of indigo is still a question of deep concern, and although I fear that those who have been disappointed at the prices obtained during the past season may not readily agree with me, I cannot admit that there is real ground for despondency On the contrary, continued steady perseverance on right lines would appear alone to be required to enable natural indigo, the produce of India, to hold its own with synthetic indigo This is a purely business question and one which must be considered with due regard to facts, and facts only It is a fact that when synthetic indigo was first introduced, the price asked was 17 pence per pound, and that the price has steadily declined to the present average of about 8 pence per pound. This is a very heavy fall, and I would urge attention to the fact that the manufacture of synthetic indigo was started on the basis of a price of 17 pence per pound, and that the manufacturers have suffered at least equally with the indigo planters by the great reduction in price due to competition Now I ask what would have been said ten years ago if it had been suggested to the indigo planters that they would have to accept a price approximating R100 per maund for their product? They would have declared a fall to such a price to be impossible, and yet planters' indigo has been sold, and sold at a profit during the past season, at R110 per maund, by those who in the present still regrettably incomplete state of preparation for the struggle, have in favourable circumstances shown energy and intelligence in the conduct of their business Prices have this year been some 30 per cent below those of last season and have varied from 80 rupees to an exceptional maximum of 195 rupees per maund, for a special parcel of 21 chests of Peeprah indigo, the average, exclusive of this particular sale has, however, probably not exceeded R120. Greater attention is being paid by buyers to quality, and indigo of low grade finds a market with much difficulty at Bengal prices. The total sales for the season, of Bengal indigo are not likely to exceed 50,000 maunds, and the sale value will probably be about 50 to 60 lakhs, as compared with upwards of 3 crores realised a few years ago, when prices were higher and production much larger. Madras indigo, though of inferior quality, is still largely sold at relatively low prices, it is estimated that some 23,000 cwt. were sold, at an average price of about R157 per cwt.—a decline of about 20 per cwt. as compared with prices two years ago.

54. The improvements necessary to effect a reduction in the cost price of indigo were (1) that the plantations should be placed on a sound financial basis, and cease to remain in a position where requirements for cash in seasons of dear money, could only be satisfied by transferring profits from the pockets of the planters to those of the money lenders, (2) economy in management; (3) selection of seed and propagation of the qualities yielding the highest percentage of indigotine and best suited to local conditions of climate and soil, (4) rotation of crops to obtain good profits from the land when not under indigo, and thereby reduce the cost of cultivation of the plant; (5) chemical improvements in manufacture

(1) The transformation necessary to place indigo properties on a sound financial basis is proceeding, and in some instances at regrettably heavy cost to those who in the halcyon days of the industry had thoughtlessly allowed their financial position to become too involved to stand a crisis. The change has involved loss of fortune to individuals, but this is by no means synonymous with the failure of the industry. (2) The hard lessons of recent years have resulted in important economies in administration. (3) The attention of Mr Coventry and other men of intelligence and energy interested in indigo, has for a long time past been turned to the cultivation in India of a plant which should produce a higher percentage of indigotine than that which a few years ago, in the absence of competition, sufficed to yield handsome profits. Agricultural experiments are necessarily slow in development, but the result of experiments has already shown that plants propagated from the Natal seed, acclimatised in

Financial Summary.

Accounts, 1902-1903, show Revenue greater than Revised Estimate by £542,415: Military Receipts are more by £204,390, Salt by £144,405, Railways by £107,500, Customs by £90,936, Other Heads by £57,123, Excise by £49,042. Land Revenue is less by £51,655, and Irrigation by £66,010.

Expenditure is £211,366 more than Revised · Army Services are more by £190,892, Other Public Works by £169,407, Salaries and Expenses, Civil Departments, by £49,343, and Railways by £39,151 · Direct Demands on Revenue are less by £101,831; and under Provincial Surpluses added to Provincial balances and charged as expenditure, decrease of £114,640. Final result: Surplus increased by £331,049.

Revised Estimate, 1903-1904, shows Revenue increase £6,712,400. Chief increases. Land Revenue, £152,700; Opium, £1,354,900; Salt, £206,700, Excise, £420,400; Customs, £316,200, Other Heads, £176,900, Interest, £86,600; Mint, £2,345,500, Receipts Civil Departments, £190,700, Railways, £1,106,100; Irrigation, £161,400; Other Public Works, £71,100, Minor increases, £153,400. Only decrease, Telegraphs, £30,200. Increase of Expenditure, £4,949,900 increase under Mint, £2,212,900, under Provincial Surpluses and Deficits, £2,584,700, including grants to Provincial Governments £1,726,700, of which £1,000,000 in connection with new Provincial Settlements, Direct Demands on Revenue, £240,300, chiefly heavy expenditure on Opium, Railways, £292,400, for working expenses for increased traffic, Other Public Works, £97,400; Army Services, £164,400, chiefly due to expenditure on Missions, Aden, Seistan, and Thibet, partly counterbalanced by certain savings, Miscellaneous Civil Charges, £68,800, writing off irrecoverable takavi advances. Decrease of expenditure under Salaries and Expenses, Civil Departments, £368,100, minor decreases aggregate £342,900. Final result Surplus increased by £1,762,500.

Estimates, 1904-1905, as compared with Revised Estimate Land Revenue, increase, £329,200; Excise, £124,500, Stamps, £49,000, Other Heads, £94,700; Railways, £176,400, these, with minor items, £20,800, give total anticipated increase in Revenue, £794,600. Increase under Land Revenue, due to recovery after famine, is fairly general. Anticipated decreases in Revenue are · Opium, £781,600; Mint, £2,516,100; Other Public Works, £68,000; Receipts by Military Department, £172,500, other minor items, £175,600. Total decrease, £3,713 800. Total net decrease, £2,919,200. Total Revenue, £80,148,600.

Expenditure increase, principal items Direct Demands on Revenues, £198,400; Post Office, £116,000; Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments, £916,800; Railway Revenue Account, £676,800; Other Public Works, £524,500; Army Services, £1,258,400, including £700,000 for new artillery and rifles, £493,900 for additional pay to British troops, and £326,000 for Seistan, Thibet and Aden Missions, partly counterbalanced by certain savings; Special Defences, £228,300; other minor groups, £109,300. Total increase, £4,028,500. Decreases: Mint, £2,385,000; Miscellaneous Civil Charges, £129,700; Interest, £122,500. Net result, increased expenditure, £1,391,300. Net decrease under Provincial Surpluses and Deficits, £2,518,000. Total Expenditure, £79,229,900. Final estimated Surplus, £918,700.

Estimated Capital expenditure on Railways and Irrigation, £8,940,900, of which £6,310,300 for State Railways, £1,797,300 for Railway Companies, and £833,300 for Major Irrigation Works. Discharging Permanent Debt, £1,088,800; discharging Temporary Debt, £333,300, net payments under Deposits, Advances, and Remittances, £1,407,500 Total Capital requirements, £11,770,500 To be raised by Railway Companies, £2,917,200; increase of Permanent Debt by £4,500,000, including Indian Loan 3 crores of rupees; addition to Unfunded Debt, £688,100; reduction of combined Balances, £2,746,500. Closing Balances, March 31st, 1905, India £11,060,616, England £4,696,287. Council Bills, estimated drawings, £16,500,000.

Railway programme Expenditure · Open Lines, £3,657,800, Lines under Construction, £3,333,000; Lines to be commenced next year, £609,200; purchasing four railways referred to the Secretary of State, £400,000. Total £8,000,000.

Provincial Settlements of Assam, Bengal, United Provinces, and Madras have been revised; revision involves surrender to the Local Governments of £159,300 of Imperial Revenue. No term fixed for duration of new Settlements.

Economic progress very satisfactory.

Java, will yield some 50 per cent more leaf of excellent quality than is obtained from the plant known as "Tinctoria" which has hitherto been generally cultivated in India Again, it has been shown that the new plant can be grown as a perennial, and even if only left in the ground for two years, this will lead to material reduction in the cost of cultivation. Further, and not least, the new plant is immensely superior to the tinctoria in withstanding the effects of inundation, drought, and cold (4) The introduction of a reasonable system of rotation of crops, which is becoming fairly general, has had the result that in spite of the low price of indigo, certain favourably situated land-holders have been able to realise 10 per cent profit on the cultivation of their lands, and it further leads to the hope that the value of the 'seeth' as manure for rotation crops, may pay, or nearly pay the cost of cultivation of the indigo (5) As regards chemical improvements, experiments are still proceeding, and though it is impossible to say that any remarkable result has so far been achieved, it is incredible that nothing will be achieved by that persistence in research which is now being earnestly pursued.

It seems to me unquestionable that there is still a large margin for reduction in the cost of production of indigo, and this large margin should more than suffice to turn the scale against the artificial product, whilst leaving fair profits in the pockets of the planters. There is certainly a limit to the price at which synthetic indigo can profitably be sold, and many are of opinion that, although competition may induce manufacturers to temporarily accept losses and reduce prices, the profitable limit has been already reached.

55 On one point I may perhaps venture to offer a word of warning to our planters I am fully sensible of the difficulties of their position with which I sincerely sympathise, but I fear that many still fail to realise in a practical manner the situation which is created by the keen competition of their European manufacturing rivals, and that season after season they continue to expect high prices and by so doing they alienate buyers who would willingly take their products were prices more in accordance with those for which the artificial article is to be obtained. It is not business to continue to work at a loss, but it is an essential factor in business to keep your competitor out of the market by temporary acceptance of the lowest possible price, and thus to force him either to accept losses, or to retire from the competition.

56 Exports of rice in 1902 were by far the highest recorded up to that year, but they were surpassed in 1903, when the total value exported was approximately 13 million sterling, of which shipments from Burma were for upwards of £9,000,000

57. It is roughly estimated that only about one-seventh of the wheat grown in India is available for export, the remainder being retained for local consumption. The amount exported naturally depends both on harvest yields, and on the European market price. This winter the price abroad has been favourable for export, whilst in India harvests have been abundant, particularly in the Punjab, with the result that the value exported in the year 1903 exceeded 6½ millions sterling, and was more than double that in the preceding year

58 The export trade in seeds has as regards quantities, increased rapidly during the last three years, but owing to falling prices, values have not kept pace with quantities. Approximately, 1,000,000 tons were shipped in 1901, and about 1,270,000 tons in 1903, the corresponding values being about £9,765,000 and £10,083,000, out of these totals, the exports of linseed averaged in value about 4 millions sterling. Whilst the quantity of linseed exported has increased considerably, values have remained practically stationary under the influence of unfortunately declining prices, owing to the serious competition of shipments from both North and South America, and during the past season, particularly from La Plata The other two most important classes of seeds exported are rape and til; the value of the shipments of the former in 1903 was £1,627,000 and of the latter £1,990,000 The exports of til are increasing very rapidly with well maintained prices

59 The last jute crop was estimated at the large figure of approximately 6½ million bales, but nevertheless prices have been well maintained throughout the season and have yielded large profits. The total arrivals of jute in Calcutta up to January 31st, 1904, are estimated to have exceeded those of the previous year by 20 per cent, whilst exports of jute and cuttings are said to have been upwards of 10 per cent greater than in the season 1902-1903, approximating, though not quite reaching, the record shipments in 1901-1902.

60. The progress of the jute manufacturing industry has been even greater than that of the export trade in the raw material, and is indeed very remarkable. The number

of looms at work has increased from something short of 10,000 in 1895 to nearly 20,000 to-day, and the development has been particularly rapid in the last two years, during which the number of looms has been increased by upwards of 3,000 During the latter part of the past year there was a very good demand for gunnies and hessians, and the result of the year as a whole, has, I believe, been quite satisfactory to manufacturers.

61. Great as has been the development of jute manufacture, cotton still remains our premier Indian industry. From one point of view, that of increasing production, the progress of the Indian mills has been very satisfactory. I give the figures showing the production in yards of grey goods during six successive years, together with corresponding quantities imported and the totals indicating general consumption.

Quantity of Cotton Piece Goods (Grey) imported into, and produced in, India.

YEARS	Grey goods imported from other countries into India.	Grey goods produced in India	TOTAL
	Yds.	Yds	Yds
1897-1898	1,149,479,541	323,356,019	1,472,835,560
1898-1899	1,257,720,612	355,709,050	1,613,429,662
1899-1900	1,274,912,153	329,420,397	1,604,332,550
1900-1901	1,192,173,060	341,176,942	1,533,350,002
1901-1902	1,186,764,327	409,744,993	1,596,509,320
1902-1903	1,283,680,181	406,316,717	1,689,996,898

It will be seen that whilst there has been some small increase in imports, production in India, in spite of a temporary set-back due to the last famine, has increased by upwards of 25 per cent in the short space of five years, whilst total consumption has increased by approximately 15 per cent This by itself should certainly indicate increasing profits to millowners, since the larger the outturn, the less is the cost of production Nevertheless, I am afraid that while certain well managed mills on a sound financial basis, have made, and are likely to continue to make steady profits, a large proportion have been doing more or less badly for some time past Many mills have suffered from the fact that their working capital has been quite insufficient; their ordinary requirements for financial accommodation have cost too much to leave a profit on the turn-over in these days of close competition and generally cheap money, while in times of financial stress, they are liable to be entirely overwhelmed by the difficulties of their position. A good many mills have in such circumstances naturally changed hands during recent years, and it is to be hoped that with a fresh start on a proper financial basis, and with the more competent management for which I am inclined to think there is sometimes an indisposition to pay the necessary price, a fresh start may be made and profitable business developed Latterly, special difficulties have beset those millowners who neglected to buy cotton ahead and who have consequently found the price of the raw article increasing out of all proportion to the price of yarns, which it must be noted has been prejudiced by the competition with Japan for the China trade. Weavers have fortunately fared better than those who are only spinners, as the former are not so dependent on the China trade, and demands for the home market have been sufficiently good and are likely to increase I think that the future success of the Indian cotton industry lies in the development of weaving and the abandonment of a position of dependence on the sale of yarn in the China markets I would venture to urge cultivation of the home markets

62 I notice the continuance of complaints against the cotton excise dues. On this question it is argued that as the cloths made in India are of different textures to those made in Lancashire, there is no direct competition between them, and therefore, that the abolition of the dues could not be considered as a protective measure,

As far as the argument goes, there appears superficially to be something in it, but it seems to be omitted from consideration that the consumption in India in any given year, is more or less a fixed quantity as regards the number of yards required, and that if the cheaper price of the Indian textiles secures for them a good market in competition with the finer textiles from Lancashire, the latter must be displaced by the former. Further, I am led to believe that the Indian mills already enjoy considerable practical protection, since charges between Manchester and the Indian bazars (including packing, freight, interest, etc.), are said to amount to fully ten per cent on cost price in Manchester. Moreover, it must be remembered that a certain amount of revenue is a necessity to provide for the administration of the country, and the cotton excise dues now return upwards of 20¼ lakhs, having increased from R11,62,947 in 1900-1901. It is very easy to object to any and every class of taxation, but those who make objections should, I think, offer suggestions as to how revenue could be maintained if their objections were to be admitted As I pointed out last year in the discussion on the budget, it is impossible to believe that the average enhanced cost to the individual consumer of cotton cloth on account of the excise exceeds 3½ annas per annum, and the steady increase in consumption, which is an undeniable fact, sufficiently proves that present rates have had no prejudicial effect on its development. I would particularly call attention to the fact that the receipts on account of customs duties on cotton goods, on sugar, and on petroleum, constitute upwards of 40 per cent of the revenues derived from customs on imports, but the proportion is diminishing, and as Indian industries develope and check imports, there must inevitably be a steady and serious diminution in the returns under these heads, for which some compensation must be found. In the case of cotton goods, it is ready to hand in the shape of a steady growth in returns from excise dues on the local manufactures, and for this reason, if for no other, it appears to me impossible to seriously consider their abolition.

63 Importations of piece goods have been rather below the average, but the generally prosperous condition of the country has produced a demand sufficient to absorb more than the average annual imports, and as a result, stocks are greatly reduced; in Bombay they are the smallest on record It is possible that for some little time a maintenance of higher prices will continue to restrict imports, but this position of affairs cannot last, and we may with some confidence look forward to a brisk and prosperous trade in piece goods in the near future

64. Coal continues to be a very important item in the export trade. Last year I noted that this trade had received a check, and I regret to say that although towards the close of the past year there was a slight improvement in the market, the very low prices which have prevailed have had a serious effect on the profits of many coal mining companies. I have reason to fear that unsatisfactory prices are in part due to the fact that the quality of Bengal coal has suffered in reputation abroad, owing to unfortunate shipments of inferior stuff when the demand was brisk. All is not gold that glitters, and buyers soon show their appreciation of the fact that all is not coal that is black. That there is room for improvement in the methods of handling and carriage from the mines to ship-board is admitted on all sides, while it has been observed by competent experts that, speaking generally, actual mining operations are far from being generally conducted in the most scientific and economical manner. There is, therefore, apart from possible natural increase in demand, room in more than one direction for such improvement as would increase the profits of the business. I give the figures of export of Bengal coal during the last four calendar years, together with the figures for the quantities of bunker coal supplied to steamers in Calcutta.

	1900. Tons.	1901. Tons.	1902 Tons.	1903 Tons.
Exports	1,734,551	2,008,322	1,716,556	1,953,914
Bunker	615,504	674,645	697,017	703,225
TOTAL . .	2,350,055	2,682,967	2,413,573	2,657,139

It will be observed that the totals for 1903 are approximately equal to those for 1901, which, however, still remains our record year.

65. The petroleum industry is advancing by leaps and bounds. I submit figures showing consumption of kerosine during the last five years, and the sources from which the demand has been supplied.

Production of Kerosine Oil in Burma and Assam, and importations into India from foreign countries.

	1899-1900.	1900 1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.*	1903-1904.*
	Quantity (gallons)				
Kerosine Oil produced in Burma	9,947,930	14,428,422	18,317,164	25,303,906	38,694,192
Kerosine Oil produced in Assam . . .	...	156,740	241,379	671,486	1,200,052
TOTAL .	9,947,930	14,585,162	18,558,543	25,975,392	39,894,244
Kerosine Oil imported from Russia . .	57,688,204	67,350,656	84,477,876	71,125,438	57,500,000
Kerosine Oil imported from United States	12,731,934	5,102,459	5,768,226	9,229,244	7,000,000
Kerosine Oil imported from other countries .	49,978	148,783	1,221,364	1,096,573	5,500,000
TOTAL .	70,470,116	72,601,898	91,467,466	81,451,255	70,000,000
Total consumption of Kerosine Oil in India . .	80,418,046	87,187,060	110,026,009	107,426,647	109,894,244

* Estimated figures for last two months.

It will be observed that whilst consumption steadily increases, Indian production already suffices to satisfy nearly forty per cent of the total demand Burma already supplies upwards of 38½ million gallons and Assam, where the industry has begun to develope, is, I understand, in a position to supply two million gallons in the coming year, with a rapidly increasing production The imports of American and Russian oils are naturally declining, but, on the other hand, those of what is known as Straits oil are increasing American kerosine has now become practically an article of luxury used only by those who like to pay a high price for a specially good article Improvement is desirable in the quality of the Indian oils, which are still distinctly inferior to both American and Russian oils, but I understand that improvements are being introduced in refining processes, and that as oil is drawn from the lower strata it will be found to be of a lighter character

66 The export trade in hides is of very great importance, but it is particularly susceptible to influences causing wide fluctuations both in volume and in price In times of famine, the difficulty and sometimes impossibility of providing fodder, leads to wholesale slaughter and low prices, whilst after a few prosperous years, the number of cattle increases and the number of hides for sale also increases. To-day an unsatisfactorily large proportion of our hides are exported in the raw state, and a large development of the tanning industry is much to be desired Special attention is being paid to this question in Madras where it is hoped that the chrome-tanning process may be introduced with success. Cawnpore is the most important centre of the leather industry the successful development of which enabled us to supply large quantities of leather-ware (boots and saddlery) for the army in South Africa. This industry is at present labouring under two difficulties—deficiency of tanning material and shortness of labour. The want of tanning material is attributed to a depletion of stocks of cutch during the recent years of famine, but we may hope that this will prove a temporary difficulty. Shortness of labour for industrial purposes is a cause of serious complaint in many parts of India, and I fear that it will not be easily remedied. In course of time, a sufficient industrial class will come into existence, but the people are conservative in their habits, and they prefer working in their homes to the restrictions of a mill, whilst any extensive employment of female labour is, for various reasons, almost impossible. High wages offer little attraction to the agriculturist who, in normal times, finds all his requirements supplied by the fruits of congenial labour in the fields.

67. It is, I believe, often urged in quarters which appear to be strangely misinformed, that if we look back, say 20 years, it will be found that the ryot has been

impoverished by a steady fall in the price of his produce. I have examined this question as far as the information at our disposal permits, and I submit a table showing the average wholesale prices of certain articles of export from India in the years 1873, 1883, 1893, and 1903, at Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, and Rangoon, respectively.

Average annual wholesale prices of certain staple articles of export from India.

Ports and Articles.	Per	1873	1883.	1893	1903
		R a p	R a p	R a p	R. a. p.
At Calcutta.					
Jute . . .	Bale of 400 lbs. .	23 13 6	22 4 9	26 10 10	35 5 4
Rice . . .	Bazar maund .	2 7 8	2 8 2	4 1 8	3 9 7
Linseed . .	" " .	4 11 3	3 14 6	5 7 9	4 14 0
Rapeseed . .	" " .	4 8 9	4 11 6	4 11 1	4 2 0
Silk, raw .	Factory seer. .	21 7 8	16 4 11	19 6 4	15 13 6
Hides, cow . .	20 lbs		*	13 2 0	16 12 0
At Bombay					
Cotton . .	Candy of 784 lbs. .	199 10 0	171 7 3	199 6 11	203 0 0
Linseed . .	Cwt .	6 0 6	5 6 0	7 11 1	6 14 0†
Wool . . .	Candy of 588 lbs. .	192 8 0	187 8 0	132 8 0	115 0 0
Wheat . . .	Cwt .	5 1 9	3 13 8	4 5 9	4 5 5
At Karachi					
Wool . . .	Maund of 82 lbs. .	35 8 0	25 14 10	27 3 3	21 4 10
At Rangoon.					
Rice . . .	Cwt .	2 7 8	3 8 6	3 11 7	4 3 1*

* Prices have fluctuated greatly owing to speculation | † Prices have since fallen

It will be observed that while prices have varied considerably at different epochs, in the great majority of cases there has, over the period, been an increase in Calcutta prices, the only really notable exception being with regard to silk. In Bombay, prices of cotton and linseed increased, whilst those for wool and wheat have fallen, the former considerably, wool has similarly fallen at Karachi, but at Rangoon the price of rice, the staple export, has very materially improved. I would point out that as each ten years of the period under consideration rolled by, facilities of transport have under the influence of railway construction, steadily and enormously reduced the cost of delivery from the ryots' hands to the export markets, whilst also reducing the number of middlemen through whom produce finds its way from the interior to the sea coast. Now, this decrease in cost of carriage is equivalent to so much direct profit to the producer, it is therefore absolutely certain that the increase shown in prices at the ports, forms but a small proportion of the total gains to the ryot from the enhanced prices which he has realised locally.

An examination of this question would be incomplete without some reference to the influence of exchange. The variations in exchange were steadily favourable to increase in rupee prices of exports from 1873 to 1893 and unfavourable during the last ten years.

The average exchange value of the rupee in the four years tabulated was:—

1873-1874.	1883-1884.	1893-1894	1903-1904 (Estimate).
22·351*d.*	19·536*d.*	14·546*d*	16·053*d.*

68. Whilst the facts noted offer a complete answer to those who have of late years been talking of the impoverishment of the ryot, I must state that in my personal opinion we are likely during the next few years to witness some decline in the export price of agricultural produce. Such a decline, it seems to me, must inevitably result from the improvement of communications, and the bringing of new lands under cultivation in foreign countries, and particularly perhaps in Canada and in South America. The natural decline from such causes should however be at least compensated, if not more

than counterbalanced, by improvements in our own communications in India, in agricultural methods, and I venture to hope also by reduction in our railway tariffs. The most important step which can be taken to meet the situation will, however, I apprehend, be found in the development of industries based directly on agriculture, that is in locally working up our raw products, extracting our own oils from seeds, producing our own textiles from silk, cotton, and wool, tanning our own hides, etc. For thoroughly satisfactory progress in this direction we must await the awakening of a keener spirit of enterprise among our Indian fellow subjects. At present, industrial undertakings are chiefly dependent on foreign capital, supplemented by the small savings of Anglo-Indians who naturally invest all they can spare in a country where prevalent rates of interest are much higher than in Western Europe. I trust, however, that it will not be long before a great development is witnessed in industrial enterprise, although I must point out that when it takes place, we shall find ourselves in a very different position from that of to-day, as regards the effect on our trade of protective tariffs in foreign countries

69 Notwithstanding many difficulties, including those to which I have referred, Indian industries are not standing still, and a proof of their steady, though somewhat slow, development is to be found in the figures, I submit, showing the increasing value of importations of mill machinery, iron and steel. We may possibly reach six million sterling for the year 1903-1904.

Values of Imports of Machinery and Millwork and Iron and Steel.

	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	1903-1904. (Ten months only.)
	£	£	£	£
Machinery and Millwork	1,505,040	2,003,920	1,869,227	1,830,974
Iron and Steel	3,048,421	3,242,613	3,391,015	3,215,772
TOTAL	4,553,461	5,246,533	5,260,242	5,046,746

70 In connection with the question of accumulation of wealth in India we have examined the available statistics showing the net imports of gold and silver, and I submit the figures for decennial periods commencing with that from 1835-36 to that from 1895-96. It will be seen that during the whole period extending over 68 years, the total net imports of treasure have reached the gigantic figure of £414,672,977 which includes gold, approximately 127 millions, and silver upwards of 287 millions These figures speak for themselves, as a remarkable indication of accumulating wealth.

Net Imports of gold and silver from 1835-36 to 1902-1903 in decennial periods.

	Gold.	Silver.	TOTAL.
	£	£	£
1835-36 to 1844-45 (10 years)	2,197,866	13,690,179	15,888,045
1845-46 to 1854-55 (ditto)	6,855,062	10,218,006	17,073,068
1855-56 to 1864-65 (ditto)	34,063,093	66,801,743	100,864,836
1865-66 to 1874 75 (ditto)	24,385,359	41,640,209	66,025,568
1875-76 to 1884-85 (ditto)	17,759,626	43,782,421	61,542,047
1885-86 to 1894-95 (ditto)	10,844,101	69,523,739	80,367,840
1895-96 to 1903-1904 (8 years and 11 months)	30,006,323	42,905,250	72,911,573
TOTAL 1835-36 TO 1903-1904	126,111,430	288,561,547	414,672,977

E. FG. LAW.

March 23 1904

PART II.

BEING A MEMORANDUM BY THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY EXAMINING THE DETAILS OF THE ACCOUNTS AND ESTIMATES.

Section I.—The Accounts of 1902-1903.

1902-1903 General Result of Accounts.

71. The Accounts of the year show a surplus £3,069,549 being better by £331,049 than the surplus of £2,738,500 anticipated in the Revised Estimates framed in March last.

72. The variations between the figures finally entering into the Accounts and those taken in the Budget and Revised Estimates of the year are fully explained in the Appropriation Report published in the *Gazette of India* of the 12th instant.

1902-1903 Statement of the gross figures.

73. The following is a general comparison of the Revised Estimates with the Accounts of the year:—

	Revised.	Accounts	Accounts, better	Accounts, worse.
REVENUE.	£	£	£	£
India	76,284,600	76,740,110	455,510	...
England	607,900	694,805	86,905	...
TOTAL	76,892,500	77,434,915	542,415	...
EXPENDITURE.				
India—				
Imperial, Provincial, and Local	55,759,100	56,075,970	...	316,870
Adjustment of Provincial and Local Surplus or Deficit	+56,100	—72,425	128,525	...
NET	55,815,200	56,003,545	...	188,345
England	18,338,800	18,361,821	.	23,021
TOTAL	74,154,000	74,365,366	...	211,366
SURPLUS	2,738,500	3,069,549	331,049	...

1902-1903. General Remarks.

74. Both Revenue and Expenditure were higher, in India and also in England, than the amount taken in the Revised Estimate The net improvement in England was £63,884. In India, it was £138,640 In the Imperial Section of the accounts, there was an improvement of £267,165, while the Provincial and Local Section was worse by £128,525. The latter does not affect the surplus of the year.

1902-1903. Revenue in India.

75. The increase of £455,510 in Revenue in India occurred chiefly under Salt (£144,405), Excise (£49,042), Customs (£90,936), Forests (£33,203), Railways (£107,500) and Army (£124,692), and was partly counterbalanced by a falling off under Land Revenue including that due to Irrigation (£59,162) and Major Irrigation Works (£53,832) besides smaller sums under other heads The increase under Salt was fairly distributed, but was highest in Bombay and Madras. That under Excise occurred chiefly in Burma and Berar. The increase under Customs was largest under export duty on rice, import duty on silver and other metals, and excise duty on cotton goods. Larger railway earnings were contributed by the East Indian, Rajputana-Malwa, South Indian, and Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railways. The increase in Army Receipts was due to credits for peace equipment taken by certain units to China which were not provided for in the Revised.

1902-1903. Expenditure in India.

76. The excess expenditure in India, amounting to £316,870, was made up of increases under a number of heads, of which the most important were £42,411 under Working Expenses of State Railways, £157,517 under Civil Works, and £155,735 under Army. These were partially counterbalanced by smaller decreases under numerous heads.

1902-1903 Revenue and Expenditure in England

77. The increase in the revenue in England occurred chiefly in Army receipts. Larger allowance than was provided in the estimates was made on account of articles in possession of regiments on their transfer from the Indian to the British establishment, and contributions towards pensions of Native troops lent for Imperial Service were recovered earlier than had been expected The increase in the expenditure in England is more than accounted for by an increase of £38,349 in the payments for ordnance and other military stores.

Section II.—The Revised Estimate of 1903-1904.

1903-1904. Statement of the gross figures

78. The following is a general comparison of the Budget Estimate with the Revised Estimate of 1903-1904 —

	Budget	Revised.	Revised, better	Revised, worse.
REVENUE	£	£	£	£
India	75,699,400	82,348,100	6,648,700	
England	656,000	719,700	63,700	...
TOTAL	76,355,400	83,067,800	6,712,400	.
EXPENDITURE				
India—				
Imperial, Provincial, and Local	58,514,900	60,947,900	...	2,433,000
Adjustment of Provincial and Local Surplus or Deficit	—1,383,500	+1,201,200	..	2,584,700
NET	57,131,400	62,149,100	..	5,017,700
England	18,275,300	18,207,500	67,800	.
TOTAL	75,406,700	80,356,600		4,949,900
SURPLUS	948,700	2,711,200	1,762,500	.

1903-1904. General Remarks.

79. During the current year there has been a remarkable development of revenue under almost every important head. Land Revenue, Salt, Excise, Customs, Forests, and Irrigation have all contributed to swell the revenues of the year. But by far the greatest improvement has occurred in the Opium revenue, and in the net earnings of State Railways. The gross receipts from Opium exceeded the Budget by more than 2 crores of rupees, while the net railway earnings were better by more than a crore. The former is perhaps fortuitous and cannot be regarded as other than a fortunate windfall. But the improvement in the Railway revenue receipts, though subject to fluctuation, promises to be progressive, and may fairly be regarded as possessing some of the elements of permanence.

1903-1904. Allotments to Local Governments, etc

80. Advantage has been taken of this improvement in the financial position to place largely increased allotments at the disposal of Local Governments for provincial expenditure. As explained in paragraph 219, 150 lakhs have been assigned to Bengal, Madras, the United Provinces and Assam to start the new Provincial settlements under favourable conditions. Fifty lakhs have been allotted to Bengal as the Imperial contribution towards the Calcutta Improvement scheme, and 20 lakhs to the Punjab for the extension and improvement of Simla. Grants, aggregating R 17,02,000, have been made to the Central Provinces, United Provinces, Punjab and Bombay for expenditure on minor irrigation works, the drainage of Lucknow, the completion of the St, George's Hospital in Bombay, and a variety of other useful local works Further grants, aggregating 22 lakhs,

have been made to the eight principal Provinces for expenditure on public parks and gardens, hostels, local museums, and other minor but useful objects which have hitherto had to yield priority to works of more pressing importance These grants, though made in the Revised Estimate of 1903-1904, will not be actually spent during the year but will go to increase the balances at credit of the Provincial Governments on the 31st March next and will be available for expenditure in 1904-1905 and subsequent years A grant of 5 lakhs has also been made to the Calcutta Museum in furtherance of an important scheme of reconstruction and rearrangement; of one lakh for much needed structural improvement in the Zoological Gardens, of R10,000 to the Asiatic Society of Bengal; and of R40,000 for archæological restorations at Mandu

1903-1904 General Results.

81. After providing for these special grants, which aggregate R2,65,52,000, the Revised Estimates show a surplus of £2,711,200 or R4,06,68,000, against £948,700 or R1,42,30,000 in the Budget But for the special grants, the surplus would have been R6,72,20,000

82. Of the actual surplus of £2,711,200, it has been decided to set apart a sum of £956,700 for expenditure in the ensuing year on the provision of new artillery and small arms, and in pushing on the scheme of special coast defences to which reference was made in paragraph 234 of the last Financial Statement

83 Both revenue and expenditure were higher in India than the amounts taken in the Budget Estimate, there being a net improvement of £4,215,700, of which £1,631,000 is in the Imperial Section of the accounts and £2,584,700 in the Provincial and Local Section. The latter does not affect the surplus of the year. In England both revenue and expenditure are better, the total improvement being £131,500. This added to the improvement of £1,631,000 in the Imperial Section in India gives the total improvement of £1,762,500 in the surplus of the year shown in the table above

1903-1904. Decrease in Revenue in India.

84. The only important decrease in revenue in India is under Telegraph, R4,30,000, and is due to the diversion of foreign traffic to cable routes *viâ* South Africa and the Pacific, and to a falling off in transit message receipts in consequence of the reduction of the tariff between India and Europe. There are also small decreases under Jails (R3,96,000), Miscellaneous (R2,12,000), Interest (R2,46,000), and Irrigation Minor Works (R2,14,000).

1903-1904. Increase of Revenue in India

85. Under almost all other heads there is an improvement, the more important items being—

	R	R
Land Revenue, ordinary	22,90,000	
" due to Irrigation	4,06,000	
		26,96,000
Opium		2,03,24,000
Salt		31,00,000
Stamps		6,19,000
Excise		63,07,000
Customs		47,42,000
Forest		17,87,000
Post Office		5 91,000
Mint		3,51,82,000
Marine		28,69,000
Exchange		5,79,000
State Railways—Gross Receipts		1,61,39,000
Guaranteed Companies—Net Traffic Receipts		4,32,000
Irrigation, Major Works—Direct Receipts		22,28,000
Civil Works		10,03,000
Army		11,17,000

1903-1904. Land Revenue.

86. The improvement in Land Revenue collections is due mainly to the favourable character of the season, and the re-establishment of normal conditions of prosperity. It occurs chiefly in Madras, R9,47,000, Punjab, R15,13,000; Bengal, R4,13,000, Bombay, R4,09,000; and Central Provinces, R2,50,000. A part of the improvement in Madras is due to the increases obtained from revision of settlements in some districts being larger than was provided in the Budget Estimate. In the Punjab, it was also due to the extension of canal irrigation and to higher receipts from the sale of waste lands in the Chenab and Jhelum Colonies. There are, on the other hand, decreases of R3,10,000 in Assam due to

the postponement of the kist dates for payment; of R4,14,000 in Burma due to the failure of crops in parts of Upper Burma; and of R2,91,000 in Berar, due chiefly to the cess demand in the Akola District having been wrongly included under this head in the Budget Estimate.

03-1904. ium Revenue.

87. The improvement in Opium revenue is chiefly in Bengal (R1,73,67,000), Bombay (R29,60,000) and Burma (R1,25,000). The prices realised at the sales of Bengal Opium during the current year have been exceptionally high, the average for the year being R1,462. The exports of Malwa Opium have also been much larger than was assumed in the Budget, the number of chests weighed being estimated at 26,200 against 19,831 in the previous year. This is attributed partly to the rise in the price of silver, and partly to the depletion of stocks in China in consequence of the failure of the local crop. In Burma the increase has been obtained from the improved arrangements for the prevention of smuggling.

03-1904. lt Revenue

88. Under Salt, there are increases of R32,00,000 in Madras, R6,50,000 in Northern India, and R4,00,000 in Bengal, while there are decreases of R4,00,000 in Burma and R7,50,000 in Bombay. The stimulus given to consumption by the reduction of duty is manifested in the increase in the first three provinces though the realisations on the credit sales of the previous year at the old rate of duty account for a large part of the increase in Madras The Burma Budget was an over-estimate In Bombay, a large quantity of salt was destroyed by heavy rain early in the year. This, however, appears to have stimulated the consumption of Madras salt by enabling it to displace Bombay salt in some districts.

03-1904 amps Revenue.

89. The improvement in Stamp Revenue is chiefly in Burma (R2,50,000), Bengal (R3,00,000), and the Punjab (R1,30,000).

03-1904. cise Revenue.

90 Owing to the generally favourable harvests the Excise revenue has grown in all provinces, and the improvement expected in the Budget has been surpassed everywhere except in Bengal. Compared with the Budget the largest increases have occurred in Madras (R20,00,000), Burma (R13,00,000), Bombay (R10,00,000), the United Provinces (R7,00,000), Berar (R5,10,000) and the Central Provinces (R3,88,000).

03-1904. usto ns Revenue

91 The improvement in Customs revenue extended to all the maritime provinces except Bengal where there has been a large falling-off in the imports of petroleum and some decrease of cotton goods In the former case it is evident that Burma oil is taking the place of the foreign product The continuance of the large imports of silver is remarkable. The articles in which the chief increases and decreases have occurred in all the provinces taken together are —

Increases in Receipts.

	R
Export duty on rice	25,00,000
Import duty—	
Silver	13,50,000
Other metals and manufactures of metals	5,00,000
Manufactured articles	8,94,000
Spirits and liqueurs	5,00,000
Chemicals	1,25,000
Sugar	1,50,000
Excise duty on cotton manufactures	2,20,000
Land customs and miscellaneous	1,35,000

Decreases in Receipts.

Import duty—	
Petroleum	9,50,000
Cotton manufactures	1,60,000
Sugar countervailing duties	4,71,000

1903-1904. Forest Revenue

92 The Forest receipts show an improvement in every province except Bengal and the districts under the administration of the Government of India. The largest increase is in Burma amounting to R11,50,000. In this province the revenue experienced a serious decline in 1901-1902, but has since then been growing steadily.

1903-1904. Post Office Receipts.

93. The growth of the receipts of the Post Office during the year has been more rapid than was anticipated.

1903-1904. Mint Receipts.

94. The large improvement under Mint is due to the exceptionally heavy coinage of silver which has had to be undertaken in the year as explained in paragraph 19. It does not, however, materially affect the surplus of the year as the whole of the profits of coinage, after deduction of the charges, is paid to the Gold Reserve Fund and is shown as expenditure.

Gold Reserve Fund.

95. The whole of the balance of the Gold Reserve Fund except a small balance of £5,700 has been remitted to the Secretary of State for investment, and the balance of the Fund now amounts to £6,382,200 of which £6,376,500 is held in Consols and National War and Local Loans Stocks.

1903-1904. Marine Receipts.

96. The increase in Marine receipts is due partly to a change in accounting whereby recoveries on account of stores and labour supplied to the Royal Navy which used to be taken as reduction of expenditure, are now credited as receipts. It is also due in part to recoveries on account of the employment of Royal Indian Marine vessels in connection with the operations in Somaliland

1903-1904. Exchange.

97. Under Exchange, there is an increase of R8,74,000 representing the exchange on the net expenditure in England on revenue account, the average rate of exchange for Council Bills and Transfers to date having been 1*s*. 4·049*d*. On the other hand, the gain in connection with the transactions of the Southern Mahratta Railway was overestimated to the extent of R1,36,000 and the loss on miscellaneous remittance transactions between England and India is now expected to amount to R1,90,000 against R2,000 taken in the Budget Estimate.

1903-1904 State Railways—Gross Receipts.

98. The gross receipts of State Railways are better than the Estimate of March last by R1,61,39,000, but the working of the increased traffic and special renewals of engines and repairs of permanent way, bridges and rolling stock, are likely to cause an increase of R52,88,000 in the working expenses. There is thus a net improvement of R1,08,51,000. There has been a remarkable expansion of traffic on most of the larger systems of Railways except the Rajputana-Malwa, the Bengal-Nagpur and the Indian Midland on which the improvement provided in the Budget Estimate has not been realised. On the Rajputana-Malwa line, there was a serious decline in goods traffic in 1902-1903 on the cessation of the famine conditions of previous years, and a small recovery was anticipated in the Budget Estimate of the current year. Instead of an increase, however, there has been a further considerable decline, owing chiefly to a diversion of the traffic to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. The goods traffic on the Indian Midland Railway also has been very slack The lines which have contributed chiefly to the improvement are the North-Western, East Indian, Great Indian Peninsula. South Indian, and Bengal and North Western Railways. On the first named line, where the improvement has been most marked, it was due to very heavy wheat traffic, and also to traffic arising from the Jhelum and Chenab Colonies, as well as to increased mileage and general development. The more important differences are as follows:—

	Increase +	Decrease —	
	Receipts.	Working Expenses	Net Receipts.
Better than Budget—	R	R	R
North-Western Railway .	+1,07,00,000	+16,00,000	+91,00,000
East Indian Railway .	+23,00,000	...	+23,00,000
Great Indian Peninsula Railway . . .	+32,00,000	+21,50,000	+10,50,000
South Indian Railway .	+13,00,000	—75,000	+13,75,000
Bengal and North-Western Railway . . .	+15,00,000	+7,50,000	+7,50,000
Eastern Bengal Railway .	+13,00,000	+7,50,000	+5,50,000
Burma	+12,00,000	+11,00,000	+1,00,000
Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway . . .	+5,00,000	+1,00,000	+4,00,000
Worse than Budget—			
Rajputana-Malwa Railway	—37,00,000	—13,00,000	—24,00,000
Bengal-Nagpur Railway .	—14,00,000	...	—14,00,000
Indian Midland Railway .	—10,00,000	—4,55,000	—5,45,000
North-East Line, Madras Railway . . .	—1,50,000	+5,35,000	—6,85,000

1903-1904. Guaranteed Companies—Net Traffic Receipts.

99. Both the Bombay, Baroda, Central India, and Madras Railways, which are the only two Railways of this class not yet purchased by Government, have contributed to the increase in the net traffic receipts of Guaranteed Railways. The improvement would have been larger, but for the heavy fall in the earnings of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway which threw a larger share of the combined expenses of the whole system on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India line.

1903-1904. Irrigation, Major Works—Direct Receipts.

100. Of the increase in the Direct receipts from Major Irrigation Works, R17,21,000 has occurred in the Punjab owing to the favourable character of the seasons. Almost all the canals in the province have contributed to the improvement.

1903-1904. Civil Works Receipts.

101. Under Civil Works there is a special receipt of R2,64,000 on account of the sale to the Home Government of buildings on the Somali Coast, and of R2,15,000 on account of the sale-proceeds of the residence of the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta. The receipts from the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway in Bengal as well as those from rents, tolls and ferries in most of the provinces, have been higher than the amounts taken in the Budget Estimate

1903-1904. Army Receipts.

102. The increase in Army receipts is due to larger recoveries from the Imperial Government for the peace equipment of native troops on service in China, for Europe stores issued to Somaliland and China, and for mounted infantry ponies sent to Somaliland.

1903-1904. Increase in Expenditure in India.

The important increases of expenditure in India are:—

	R
Refunds and Drawbacks	5,65,000
Opium	71,00,000
Mint	3,31,75,000
General Administration	8,64,000
Marine	19,69,000
Miscellaneous	16,31,000
State Railways—Working Expenses	52,88,000
Major Irrigation Works—Working Expenses	6,85,000
Civil Works	20,12,000
Army	30,10,000

1903-1904. Refunds and Drawbacks

103. The excess refunds occur in all provinces except Madras and the United Provinces, but chiefly in Burma, Bengal and Bombay, and the districts administered by the Government of India. They are due partly to larger refunds of Customs duty and partly to special refunds of Salt duty in connection with the reduction in the salt tax in March 1903. There were also larger refunds of Land Revenue, Excise and Tributes in Burma

1903-1904. Opium Expenditure.

104. The Budget provided for the cost of an average Bengal opium crop, but the actual outturn has been exceptionally large, necessitating an increase of R71,00,000 in the payments to cultivators.

1903-1904. Mint Expenditure.

105 Of the total increase in Mint expenditure, R3,26,66,000 is accounted for by the payment of the net profits of the rupee coinage of the year to the Gold Reserve Fund. These amounted to R3,69,86,000 against R43,20,000 provided in the Budget Estimate The balance represents charges incurred in England on account of remittances of gold from India and of silver purchased for coinage. These charges, though incurred in England, are passed on to India through the remittance account, and appear as Indian expenditure. The cost of extra establishment necessitated by the heavy coinage of the year is also included under this head.

1903-1904. General Administration

106. The increase under General Administration is chiefly accounted for by the cost of new Viceregal railway carriages, the charges on account of His Excellency the Viceroy's tour in the Persian Gulf, and extra charges of the Secretariats, due chiefly to the employment of a number of officers on special duty. There was also some increase in the Central Provinces, in consequence of the transfer of the administration of Berar.

1903-1904. Marine Expenditure.

107. As explained in paragraph 96, the greater part of the increase under Marine is due to a change in the system of accounting. The balance is due to work done in connection with the Aden Boundary Commission, His Excellency the Viceroy's tour in the Persian Gulf, the construction of a new vessel to replace the *Pansy*, and the maintenance of three torpedo boats taken over from the Admiralty.

108. Of the increase under Miscellaneous, R11,00,000 is on account of remissions of irrecoverable takavi advances in the Central Provinces, and R87,000 on account of the remission of the balance of the loan granted to the Chittagong Port Fund for the purchase of the steam tug *Gekko*, as announced by His Excellency the Viceroy in his reply to the addresses presented to him at Chittagong. The remainder of the increase chiefly represents charges of the special Commissions of Enquiry appointed during the year, and the cost of additional elephants acquired for the Khedda operations in Burma. *1903-1904 Miscellaneous Expenditure.*

109. The increase in working expenses of State Railways has been explained in paragraph 98. *1903-1904. State Railways—Working Expenses.*

110. Under Major Irrigation Works—Working Expenses, the increase occurs chiefly in the Punjab and Madras, while there is a decrease in Bengal and Bombay. In the former the Indus Inundation canals which used to be classed as a Minor Work are now treated as a Major Work, and unforeseen urgent works have also involved extra expenditure In Madras the excess is due to the cost of repairing damages caused by heavy floods in the river Kistna. *1903-1904. Major Works—Working Expenses.*

111. Under Civil Works, there is an increase in all the provinces except Madras, Berar, Burma and the Districts administered by the Government of India. This was due to additional grants having been sanctioned by Local Goverments for urgent works from savings under other heads. There was also large special expenditure in connection with the Murtaza-Wana road in the North-West Frontier Province, on the construction of roads in Sikkim, and on the buildings for the Imperial Cadet Corps at Dehra Dun. *1903-1904. Civil Works Expenditure.*

112. There are as usual a large number of variations between the Budget and the Revised Estimates of Military Expenditure. The absence of troops in Somaliland and China again led to savings which are estimated at R20,80,000 and R8,52,000, besides R6,56,000 on account of stores. Besides this there were savings of R10,00,000 on account of food supplies, of R3,30,000 in the cost of remounts, of R4,25,000 on account of short strength of troops and establishments, and a variety of other reductions, the whole estimated at R75,98,000. Against this, however, there was heavy expenditure on account of the Tibet Mission and the military escorts with the Aden and Seistan Delimitation Commissions. The savings on account of the absence of troops across the sea were as usual appropriated for new non-recurring expenditure for the improvement of the army. The more important items leading up to the net excess of R30,10,000 were the following:— *1903-1904. Army Expenditure*

Increases.	R
Sikkim-Tibet Mission	45,00,000
Military Escort with the Aden Delimitation Commission	25,71,000
" " Seistan " "	2,26,000
Charges for Horse-breeding operations transferred from the Civil to the Military Department	2,84,000
Mounted Infantry ponies purchased in replacement of those sent to Somaliland	2,32,000
Reconstitution of certain Native Corps of the Madras Command	2,17,000
Special expenditure in India sanctioned against savings due to the absence of troops in Somaliland and China—	
Improvement in the pay, etc., of the officers of the Indian Medical Service in Military employ	2,00,000
Purchase of ·303" ammunition	1,72,000
Cost of warm coats sent to South Africa and rejected by Military Authorities there	3,05,000
Camps of exercise and Instruction	1,00,000
Reconstruction of Native Infantry lines at Secunderabad, Bellary and Bangalore	1,03,000
Other smaller items	4,49,000
Excess charges for conveyance of troops and stores	4,60,000
Other items	7,89,000
	1,06,08,000
Decreases	75,98,000
Net increase	30,10,000

1903-1904. Decreases in Expenditure in India

113. Under almost all the remaining heads of importance, the expenditure has fallen short of the provision in the Budget. The following are the more important savings —

	R
Land Revenue	19,57,000
Telegraph	5,30,000
Law and Justice—Courts of Law	8,92,000
" " Jails	12,79,000
Police	16,14,000
Education	21,51,000
Medical	14,70,000
Political	5,03,000
Scientific and other Minor Departments	6,17,000
Famine Relief	12,24,000
Construction of Protective Railways	7,26,000
Subsidised Companies Land, etc	6,59,000
Minor Works	12,44,000
Military Works	5,27,000
Special Defences	14,64,000

1903-1904. Land Revenue, Telegraph, and Civil Departments Expenditure.

114. The savings under Land Revenue, Courts of Law, Jails, Police, Education, Medical, and Scientific and other Minor Departments occur in almost all provinces and are due as usual to the tendency of Local Governments to make fuller provision in the Budget Estimates for payment of salaries and other charges than is actually required, and to make allotments for new schemes before they are sufficiently matured to receive sanction. The only noticeable increase in the charges under these heads is one of R1,00,000 in Bombay under Courts of Law due to insufficient allowance made in the Budget Estimate for the normal growth of the charges. A part of the decrease under Education is nominal, being counterbalanced by a corresponding increase under Civil Works, as a portion of the grants made to the several Local Governments for Education has been utilised for the construction of Educational buildings, and the expenditure has been shown under the appropriate head. Under Medical there have been large savings on the grants for plague expenditure in the Districts under the direct administration of the Government of India, Bengal, United Provinces, Punjab, and Bombay. The only notable increase in plague expenditure has occurred in Madras. The decrease under Telegraphs follows the reduction in receipts.

1903-1904. Political.

115 Under Political, there is a saving of R6,22,000 in the charges directly administered by the Government of India. The payments to His Highness the Amir have fallen short of the Budget Estimate by R15,50,000. On the other hand, there has been considerable extra expenditure on account of the Seistan Arbitration Commission and the Tibet Mission

1903-1904 Famine Relief.

116 Provision was made in the Budget Estimate for Famine Relief expenditure for R15,00,000 in the Central Provinces and for R30,000 in the Punjab. It is satisfactory to note that the necessity for incurring such expenditure has disappeared and that the actual expenditure in the Central Provinces has amounted to R3,05,000 only.

1903-1904. Construction of Protective Railways.

117. In the Budget Estimate a sum of R23,00,000 was allotted for expenditure on the following famine feeder railways, but the actual expenditure on them during the year is now expected to amount to R15,74,000, as shown below, excluding a sum of £22,200 provided in England for payment to the Madras Railway Company by which the construction of the lines is being carried out:—

	Budget.	Revised.
Bellary-Royadrug	15,00,000	8,74,000
Hospet-Kottur		3,08,000
Morappur-Dharmapuri	8,00,000	1,44,000
Tirupatur-Krishnagiri		2,48,000
	23,00,000	15,74,000

118. The saving in expenditure on land for Subsidised Railways is due partly to the progress of acquisition of land for the Bengal and North-Western Railway having been slower than was expected, and partly to the grants for land for the following projects not having been utilised:— *1903-1904. Subsidised Companies—Land, etc*

	R
Bara-Ajmer and Marwar Railway	50,000
Hooghly-Cutwa Railway	50,000
Jullunder-Kapurthala-Sultanpur Railway	15,000
Kurnool Branch Railway	30,000
Bezwada-Masulipatam Railway	30,000
Shahdara-Saharanpur Tramway	1,40,000

119. The Budget Estimate for Minor Works and Navigation included a special grant of R25,00,000, but it has not been possible to work up to it in full, especially in the Punjab and Madras. *1903-1904. Minor Works and Navigation Expenditure.*

120. A considerable portion of the grant for Special Defences also will not be utilised during the current year. *1903-1904. Special Defences.*

121. The Revenue in England is expected to exceed the Budget Estimate by £63,700. The Interest receipts are higher by £103,000 owing to larger temporary investment of the cash balances at higher rates of interest. The Army receipts, on the other hand, are lower by £41,800. There is a decrease in the receipts on account of the Indian Troop service owing to the transfer of £39,400 to 1904-1905. The receipts from contributions towards pensions of native troops lent for Imperial service are also lower as a sum of £34,300 was received on this account in the previous year. *1903-1904. Revenue in England.*

122. The Expenditure in England is expected to be £67,800 less than the Budget Estimate. It is the net result of a number of variations, the more important of which are as follows — *1903-1904 Expenditure in England*

	£
Decreases—	
Telegraph	33,900
Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	20,000
State Railways—Interest on Capital deposited by Companies	39,500
Guaranteed Companies—Interest	13,900
Civil Works	13,100
Army	36,200
Increases—	
Marine	13,300
Construction of Protective Railways	22,200
Military Works	36,500

123. The saving under Telegraph is chiefly in the payments in respect of the guarantee of Joint Purse Revenue on reduction of telegraph rates, and is also due to increased receipts from the Eastern Telegraph Company on Joint Purse account. A decrease in the number of officers on leave in England has reduced the payments on account of Absentee Allowances There are decreases under Interest on Capital deposited by Companies and Guaranteed Companies, —Interest, as the additional capital required by the railway companies during the year was not raised as early as was expected The saving under Civil Works is due to the omission of the proposed expenditure on extensions of the Royal Indian Engineering College Under Army, the payments to the War Office on account of British forces serving in India and the charges for stores, chiefly ordnance and clothing, are less than the Budget Estimates On the other hand, the furlough allowances of both British forces serving in India and officers of the Indian service, and the charges for the Indian Troop service are higher. The increase under the latter is due to arrears of previous years in respect of the cost of moving troops from South Africa to India, and to increase in freight of troops to India A further cause of the increase is that the charges for pensions of Berar officers which used to be recovered from Berar revenues are now borne by the general revenues of India. A sum of £6,000 for which no budget provision was made has been spent during the year on special defences. *1903-1904 Decrease in Expenditure in England*

1903-1904 Increase in Expenditure in England.

124. Under Marine, the increase is chiefly due to the expenditure on the Royal Indian Marine vessel *Dufferin* which is to replace the *Clive*. On the other hand, the provision of £14,000 in the Budget Estimate for subsidy to the Admiralty for manning and maintaining Indian Government Defence vessels has not been required as the expenses of the three torpedo boats, which alone are retained, have been defrayed in India. A sum of £22,200 is required in England by the Madras Railway Company for the four famine feeder lines under construction by it. The total grant for the Railways was provided in the Budget Estimate in India as the arrangements with the Company for the construction of the lines had not been effected at the time when the Budget Estimate was framed The increase under Military Works is chiefly in the charges for stores, the demands for which have been higher than was expected.

Section III.—The Budget Estimate of 1904-1905.

1904-1905. Statement of Gross Figures

125 The following is a general comparison of the Budget Estimate of 1904-1905 with that of 1903-1904 :—

	1903-1904.	1904-1905.	1904-1905, better.	1904-1905, worse.
REVENUE.	£	£	£	£
India	75,699,400	79,601,100	3,901,700	...
England	656,000	547,500	...	108,500
TOTAL .	76,355,400	80,148,600	3,793,200	...
EXPENDITURE.				
India—				
Imperial, Provincial and Local.	58,514,900	61,563,300	...	3,048,400
Adjustment of Provincial and Local Surplus and Deficit .	—1,383,500	—1,316,800	..	66,700
NET .	57,131,400	60,246,500	...	3,115,100
England	18,275,300	18,983,400	...	708,100
TOTAL .	75,406,700	79,229,900	...	3,823,200
SURPLUS .	948,700	918,700	...	30,000

1904-1905 General Remarks

126. As explained in paragraph 82, it has been decided to apply part of the surplus of 1903-1904 in providing new armaments and carrying out a scheme of special coast defences. The expenditure for which provision has thus been made amounts to £956,700, and although the funds have been obtained from the realized surplus of the previous year, the charge necessarily appears as a debit against the revenue of 1904-1905, in which year the money is expected actually to be spent But for this charge, the estimated surplus of the year would have been greater than it is by £956,700.

127. In India the net revenue is expected to be better than that taken in the Budget of 1903-1904 by £853,300, of which £786,600 is anticipated in the Imperial portion and £66,700 in the Provincial and Local portion. In England, both revenue and expenditure are expected to be worse, to the aggregate amount of £816,600.

128. The only heads of revenue in India in which an appreciable falling-off is expected are— *1904-1905. Falling-off in Revenue*

	R
Telegraph	6,80,000
Mint	25,60,000
Miscellaneous	4,41,000

129. The decrease in Telegraph receipts, including those of the Indo-European Telegraph Department, is due to the diversion of foreign traffic to direct cable routes *vid* South Africa and the Pacific, and to the increase in terminal message receipts on the Persian Section being thought unlikely to continue. The receipts under Mint represent chiefly the profits on coinage, which are transferred to the Gold Reserve Fund The estimate assumes that coinage will be on a lower scale than was anticipated in March 1903. It is however quite impossible to say whether coinage on a large scale will be required or not. Under Miscellaneous, the reduction is mainly due to a lower estimate being taken for Khedda receipts in Burma, and to there being no recoveries to be made in 1904-1905 on account of the Delhi Durbar.

130. An improvement is expected in the revenue in India under almost all the other heads, of which the following are the most considerable items:— *1904-1905. Increase in Revenue.*

	R	Increase R
Land Revenue, Ordinary	72,28,000	
" Due to Irrigation	6,41,000	
		78,69,000
Opium		85,99,000
Salt		27,00,000
Stamps		13,54,000
Excise		81,74,000
Customs		45,58,000
Assessed Taxes		11,56,000
Forests		16,41,000
Post Office		8,08,000
Marine		18,48,000
State Railways—Gross Receipts		1,81,39,000
Guaranteed Railway Companies (Net traffic receipts)		10,50,000
Irrigation—Major Works		19,68,000

131. The anticipated improvement in the Land Revenue extends to all parts of India, but is largest in the Central Provinces (R6,50,000), Burma (R10,16,000), the Punjab (R17,10,000), Madras (R21,18,000), and Bombay (R11,07,000). In each of these Provinces the main cause is the recovery of the country from the famine of 1899-1900, and the re-establishment of normal conditions. Special causes have operated in Burma, where extensions of cultivation, the introduction of higher rates on revision of settlement, and the assessment of all cultivated lands in Magwe and other districts of Upper Burma have raised the probable return; in Madras, where resettlements have taken place in Salem and some other districts; and in the Punjab, where there has been an extension of canal irrigation. *1904-1905. Land Revenue.*

132. Under Opium, the improvement is expected chiefly in Bengal (R72,29,000) and Bombay (R13,10,000). In the estimates framed last March, the average price of Bengal opium was taken at R1,100 a chest. The actual figures have far exceeded this, the average for the year being R1,462. As the demand is still strong, and recent sales show little sign of a falling off, the average for 1904-1905 has been taken at R1,250 The estimate is, however, one of much uncertainty. In Bombay, the demand for Malwa opium has been strong throughout the year, and shows no sign of weakening. The probable revenue has therefore been taken at 115 lakhs, which is higher by R13,10,000 than the Budget Estimate of 1903-1904, though well below the probable actuals of that year. *1904-1905. Opium Revenue.*

1904-1905, Salt Revenue.

133. The increase in Salt revenue is expected to be general throughout India except in Burma, where the receipts of 1903-1904 were overestimated, and in Bombay, where, however, an advance over the receipts of the current year is anticipated. The experience of the expiring year shows that in framing the estimate for 1903-1904, sufficient allowance was not made for the effect of the reduction of duty in stimulating consumption. Fuller allowance has been made for this factor in the present estimate · but a small reduction, as compared with the probable revenue of 1903-1904, has been made to allow for the effect of credit sales in Madras made at the old rate of duty which have swelled the receipts of the current year.

1904-1905 Stamp Revenue

134 An increase in Stamp revenue is expected in Bengal and Burma, and to a less extent in the United Provinces and the Punjab.

1904-1905 Excise Revenue

135. With returning prosperity, the Excise revenue has continued to improve. The Revised Estimates show that the expansion has been even greater than was anticipated last March In view of the favourable character of the recent harvests, it is estimated that this process will continue in the coming year, especially in Burma, the United Provinces, Madras, and Bombay.

1904-1905 Customs Revenue

136. The Budget Estimate of Customs revenue is R45,58,000 higher than that of the current year, but is R1,84,000 lower than the Revised Estimate In Burma, a decrease is expected in the export duty on rice, the high receipts from which cannot safely be expected to continue for a third year in succession. Elsewhere, a moderate improvement is estimated for.

137. The articles in which the chief increase or decrease is expected, as compared with the Revised Estimate, are the following :—

	R
Decreases—	
Silver	2,75,000
Rice, export duty	10,00,000
Petroleum	2,00,000
Increases—	
Spirits and Liqueurs	4,00,000
Manufactured articles	3,00,000
Metals and Manufacture of Metals (other than silver)	2,00,000
Cotton goods	3,10,000

1904-1905. Assessed Taxes

138. An increase is expected from Assessed Taxes, chiefly in Bombay, Burma and Madras The extension of the income-tax to Berar is expected to bring in R2,89,000

1904-1905 Forest Receipts

139 Forest receipts are expected to be better in every province except the Punjab, but chiefly in Burma where the improvement is estimated at 8 lakhs.

1904-1905 Post Office Receipts

140. A normal growth of revenue is expected from the Postal Department.

1904-1905 Marine Receipts.

141 The increase under Marine is largely though not entirely due to a change of classification, by which receipts on account of vessels and stores supplied to the Home Government are shown in gross instead of as a deduction from the expenditure

1904-1905 Railways—Net Earnings.

142 Under State and Guaranteed Railways the net earnings are of greater significance than gross receipts. The progress of these has been as follows :—

	Actuals, 1902-1903. R	Budget, 1903-1904. R	Revised, 1903-1904. R	Budget, 1904-1905. R
State Railways—				
Gross receipts	28,70,65,000	29,05,74,000	30,67,13,000	30,87,13,000
Working expenses	14,74,08,000	14,85,49,000	15,38,37,000	15,84,59,000
Net earnings	13,96,57,000	14,20,25,000	15,28,76,000	15,02,54,000
Guaranteed Companies—				
Net traffic receipts	1,41,93,000	1,37,75,000	1,42,07,000	1,48,25,000

1904-1905. State Railways—Gross Traffic Receipts.

143. As explained in paragraph 98, there has been a marked expansion of traffic and of net earnings during the current year, which has extended to all the larger Railway systems except the Rajputana-Malwa and the Bengal-Nagpur, on which the improvement expected last March has not been realized. For 1904-1905, a cautious estimate has been framed providing for an increase of net earnings on State Railways of R82,29,000 over the Budget of last year, but less

by R26,22,000 than the Revised Estimate. The more important differences, as compared with the Revised Estimate, are anticipated on the following lines —

	Increase +	Decrease —	
	Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net Earnings
Better than the Revised—	R	R	R
Rajputana Malwa Railway	+20,00,000	+4,00,000	+16,00,000
Bengal Nagpur Railway	+19,00,000	+5,00,000	+14,00,000
North-East Line, Madras Railway	+1,00,000	−2,85,000	+3,85,000
Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway	+5,00,000	+1,50,000	+3,50,000
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	+10,00,000	+8,00,000	+200,000
Worse than the Revised—			
East Indian Railway	+5,00,000	+9,00,000	—4,00,000
North Western Railway	—42,00,000	+4,00,000	—46,00,000
South Indian Railway	+1,00,000	+6,25,000	—5,25,000
Eastern Bengal Railway	—6,75,000	—2,75,000	—4,00,000

The large decrease estimated for on the North Western Railway is due to the fact that the high earnings of the current year were swollen by an exceptionally heavy wheat traffic, and it is not considered safe to reckon on a continuance of this next year.

144. The estimate of receipts from Major Irrigation Works is taken at R2,60,000 less than the Revised Estimate of the current year, which again was R22,28,000 better than the Budget framed in March 1903. It is expected that there will be an increase of R70,000 in Burma. and that in the Punjab (which supplies the bulk of the revenue under this head), decreases on the Western Jumna, Bari Doab, and Sirhind Canals will be nearly made good by expansion on the Chenab and Jhelum systems *1904-1905. Major Works—Direct Receipts.*

145. A material decrease of expenditure in India is expected under the following heads:— *1904-1905 Decrease of Expenditure in India*

	R
Interest on Debt	24,74,000
Mint	25,88,000
Miscellaneous	7,46,000
Famine Relief	15,30,000
Irrigation—Minor Works	17,59,000
Construction of Local Railways	4,56,000

146. There is an increase of R38,29,000 in the amount of interest transferred to the Railway and Irrigation accounts, representing the interest on new capital expenditure. This causes a decrease in the charges for interest on debt by an exactly equal amount. The annual payment of 12 lakhs towards the principal of the Gwalior loan also gives a saving of R48,000 On the other hand, the interest on the new loan of two crores raised in 1903 will increase the charges by 7 lakhs. A further charge of R50,000 is on account of interest on the temporary loan of 50 lakhs obtained from Gwalior in January 1904 The usual provision has also been made for the loan which it is proposed to raise during the current year *1904-1905. Interest on Debt.*

147. The decrease under Mint is due to the smaller coinage expected to be undertaken during the year, involving a smaller payment to the Gold Reserve Fund. It is not, however, possible to frame a reliable estimate of the amount of additional coinage required many months in advance, and the estimate of the current year has been completely falsified. *1904-1905. Mint Expenditure.*

148. The decrease under Miscellaneous occurs chiefly in the Punjab and to a less extent in Burma, the Central Provinces and the districts directly under the Government of India. In the Punjab the provision for writing-off irrecoverable loans, chiefly in the Rohtak district, is less by R6,68,000. In Burma the decrease is in Kheddah charges; and in the Central Provinces it is due to smaller provision for payment to the Chattisgarh zemindars on the resumption of their cattle pounds. *1904-1905. Miscellaneous Expenditure.*

149. In the estimate of the current year, a provision of 15 lakhs was made for Famine Relief in the Central Provinces and of R30,000 in the Punjab. For 1904-1905, no provision is considered necessary. As explained in paragraph 211 *1904-1905 Famine Relief.*

of the last Financial Statement, this reduction does not affect the surplus of the year

1904-1905. Minor Irrigation Works.

150 The smaller provision for Minor Irrigation Works is due to the fact that in 1903-1904 a special additional grant of 25 lakhs was sanctioned for expenditure under this head, and this has not been repeated in the estimate for next year. The reduction is chiefly in Bengal and the Punjab.

1904-1905 Construction of Railways charged to Provincial or Local Revenue

151. The Mayavaram-Mutupet and the Jorhat Railways are the only lines now charged to the head "Construction of Railways charged to Provincial or Local Revenues" The smaller provision is considered sufficient for requirements.

1904-1905 Increase in Expenditure in India

152. The following are the more important increases in expenditure in India in 1904-1905 over the estimates for 1903-1904 —

	R
Land Revenue	20,44,000
Opium	40,00,000
Post Office	6,60,000
Telegraphs	4,51,000
General Administration	4,61,000
Courts of Law	5,59,000
Police	2,65,000
Marine	28,20,000
Education	6,29,000
Medical	2,31,000
Political	37,77,000
Superannuations	4,20,000
Construction of Protective Irrigation Works	8,90,000
State Railways—Working Expenses	99,10,000
Interest on Railway Debt	30,79,000
Irrigation—Major Works—	
Working Expenses	9,49,000
Interest on Irrigation Debt	4,37,000
Civil Works	98,87,000
Army	1,37,69,000

1904-1905. Land Revenue, Opium, Post Office, Telegraph, Civil Departments and Superannuation charges

153. The increases under Land Revenue, General Administration, Courts of Law, Police, Education, and Medical are distributed throughout all the Provinces of India and represent the additional expenditure to be incurred in improving and developing the ordinary Civil Administration of the country. The increase of R4,20,000 under Superannuations represents the normal growth of the pension list. Under Opium, in view of the bumper crop of last season, and the probable extension of cultivation consequent thereupon, it has been thought right to budget for the charges of more than an average crop as is the usual custom The latest reports moreover indicate that the current season's crop will also be considerably above the average The increased charge under Post Office and Telegraphs represents expenditure necessitated by the progressive growth of these Departments. In the case of the latter, heavier expenditure is anticipated on repairs, and a provision of R2,52,000 has been made for additional stores to be kept in reserve for Military purposes On the other hand, there is a partial set-off of R1,88,000 on account of smaller provision being required for the Central Persian line.

1904-1905 Marine Expenditure.

154. The increase under Marine is partly nominal as explained in paragraph 141. It is also due in part to provision being made for hire of transport and other charges in connection with the return of troops from Somaliland and the escort of the Aden Boundary Commission. The budget includes R6,75,000 for a new steam pilot vessel for Bengal.

1904-1905. Political Expenditure

155. The increase of R37,77,000 under Political is due—

(1) to provision having been made for the payment of R21,50,000 on account of arrears of the Amir's subsidy, in addition to the usual annual provision of R18,50,000,

(2) to grants of R8,39,000 and R2,00,000 respectively for political expenditure in connection with the Seistan and Tibet Missions, and

(3) to the reorganization of the Waziristan Militia at a cost of R3,36,000.

1904-1905 Construction of Protective Irrigation Works

156. For Protective Irrigation Works, the grant has been raised from R25,00,000 to R35,00,000 to enable better progress to be made with these works, especially the Ken Canal in the United Provinces, the investigation of the Kistna Reservoir, and the Tangabhadra and Pennar projects in Madras.

1904-1905. State Railways and Irrigation—Working Expenses and Interest on Debt.

157 The increased charge for working expenses of State Railways is explained in paragraph 183. It follows the expected increase of earnings. The higher charge for interest on Railways and Canals is on account of the additional capital expenditure that has been, and will be, incurred thereon The increase under Working Expenses of Major Irrigation Works is mainly due to the transfer of the Indus Inundation Canals to this head. Larger grants have also been provided for almost every province in consequence of the extension of irrigation.

1904-1905. Civil Works Expenditure

158. Of the increase of R98,87,000 under Civil Works, R31,00,000 represent a portion of the initial grants sanctioned for the four Provinces whose settlements have just been revised; and R22,00,000 represents special grants to the eight large Provinces referred to in paragraph 223 It is explained in paragraph 190 below, that the entry of these amounts is made under this head for convenience sake, and that the Local Governments have power to transfer the grants to any other head at their discretion Of the remainder, R20,00,000 represents the provision made in the Punjab for the extension and improvement of Simla, in accordance with the recommendation of the Simla Extension Committee

1904-1905. Army Expenditure.

159 The Military charges as a whole are considered in paragraph 192 below. The following remarks refer only to that portion of the total which represents expenditure incurred in India, and brought to account under the head Army.

The Budget Estimate for 1904-1905 amounts to R20,28,15,000 against R18,90,46,000 in the current year being an increase of R1,37,69,000. The figures for the two years may be compared as follows:—

	1903-1904	1904-1905.
	R	R
(1) Ordinary Military Expenditure .	18,53,20,000	19,45,08,000
(2) New measures for increasing the efficiency of the Army . .	36,08,000	34,17,000
(3) Special Services . . .	1,18,000	48,90,000

The ordinary expenditure is expected to be greater than that of the current year's estimate by R91,88,000. Of this R74,08,000 represents the extra service pay of the British troops at *6d.* a day, which became payable under Lord Alverstone's decision, from April 1904. The Budget also includes R16,72,000 on account of recurring charges arising out of the special measures sanctioned for the current year for improving the efficiency of the Army. The remainder of the differences is the net result of a number of minor increases and savings under various heads.

The new measures sanctioned for adoption next year are enumerated in paragraph 193 below.

The special services estimated for in 1904-1905 include the following:—

	R
(1) Tibet Mission	36,00,000
(2) Military escort with the Aden Delimitation Commission	11,29,000
(3) Military escort with the Seistan Boundary Commission	1,61,000

1904-1905. Revenue in England.

160. The estimate of Revenue in England is less than that taken in the Budget of the current year by £108,500. Interest on investments of the cash balance is expected to be greater by £10,000, and £26,000 will be realised by the sale of four torpedo and two gun boats On the other hand, there is a decrease of £135,500 under Army. This is due (1) to a decrease in the value of articles in the possession of Regiments on their transfer from the Indian to the British establishment, and (2) to a reduction in the number of native troops lent for Imperial service, involving smaller contributions towards pensions.

1904-1905 Expenditure in England

161. The estimate of Expenditure in England exceeds that of the current year by £708,100. The greater part of this, £654,900, occurs under the two heads, Army and Special Defences. Under the former, there is a net increase of £64,100 in non-effective charges, due to the gradual growth of pensions. Under

effective charges there is a net increase of £440,800 representing the difference between a reduction of £219,000 due to decreased payments to the War Office on account of British Forces serving in India, and an increase of £659,800 The chief factor making up the latter is an item of £700,000, representing the cost of the new artillery and rifles with which the Indian Army is to be supplied during the year Under Special Defences there is a grant of £150,000 for *materiel* in connection with the scheme referred to in paragraph 82.

Apart from military expenditure, the estimates show a net increase of £53,200, which is the difference between the totals of numerous minor variations under many heads. The more important of these are (1) an increase of £56,000 under Post Office, on account of adjustments in respect of past payments to the British Post Office, (2) a decrease of £46,500 under Telegraphs, partly on account of stores, and partly on account of reduced payments to the Joint Purse in respect of the guarantee, (3) an increase of £40,400 on account of part payment for the new Royal Indian Marine Vessel *Dufferin* which is to replace the *Clive;* and (4) an increase of £23,500 in payments to the Madras Railway Company for the construction of Protective Railways.

Section IV.—Statements comparing the figures of the Estimates under the more important heads of Revenue and Expenditure with those of past years.

LAND REVENUE.

	Accounts, 1900-1901	Accounts, 1901-1902	Accounts, 1902-1903	1903-1904		1904-1905, Budget
				Budget	Revised	
REVENUE (including that due to Irrigation)—	R	R	R	R	R	R
India General .	12,84,784	14,05,222	12,37,032	14,96,000	14,62,000	14,56,000
Central Provinces	47,00,227	86,85,541	79,11,373	82,50,000	85,00,000	89,00,000
Burma .	3,19,95,535	3,31,48,222	3,33,74,368	3,54,14,000	3,50,00,000	3,64,30,000
Assam . .	62,14,697	61,67,279	64,58,053	63,10,000	60,00,000	65,06,000
Bengal	4,08,24,103	4,08,11,631	4,11,49,522	4,07,17,000	4,11,30,000	4,11,50,000
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	6,53,18,314	6,45,25,467	6,41,12,450	6,48,35,000	6,50,00,000	6,52,87,000
Punjab .	2,43,74,961	2,64,16,932	2,30,31,032	2,39,34,000	2,54,47,000	2,56,44,000
N.-W. Frontier Province . .		8,97,627	17,18,531	18,27,000	18,75,000	19,00,000
Madras . .	5,84,68,478	5,87,40,210	6,13,34,153	5,99,78,000	6,09,25,000	6,20,96,000
Bombay . .	4,08,00,606	4,57,23,091	4,14,33,606	4,83,96,000	4,88,05,000	4,95,03,000
Berar .		...	70,00,389	81,15,000	78,24,000	82,69,000
TOTAL .	27,37,81,705	28,65,21,228	28,87,68,569	29,92,72,000	30,19,68,000	30,71,41,000
Shown under XXIX —Irrigation . .	1,12,36,246	1,22,00,957	1,22,15,889	1,26,26,000	1,30,32,000	1,32,67,000
Shown under I.—Land Revenue .	26,25,45,459	27,43,20,271	27,65,52,680	28,66,46,000	28,89,36,000	29,38,74,000
EXPENDITURE—						
India—						
District Administration . .	1,97,31,766	1,98,39,403	2,02,44,519	2,13,23,000	2,06,63,000	2,16,04,000
Other Charges .	2,24,99,584	2,30,76,569	2,33,95,466	2,64,10,000	2,51,13,000	2,81,73,000
TOTAL .	4,22,31,350	4,29,15,972	4,36,39,985	4,77,33,000	4,57,76,000	4,97,77,000
England—	£	£	£	£	£	£
Other Charges	176	670	148	900	700	900

162. The figures have been explained in sufficient detail in paragraphs 86 and 131. Now that the effects of the famine of 1899-1900 have passed away, the revenue grows steadily, under the influence of extension of cultivation, the regular revision of settlements, and the development of canal irrigation.

OPIUM.

	Accounts, 1900-1901	Accounts, 1901-1902.	Accounts, 1902-1903	1903-1904. Budget	1903-1904. Revised	1904-1905, Budget
INDIA						
Revenue—	R	R	R	R	R	R
Bengal—Sale of Opium	6,16,38,731	6,22,54,350	5,49,39,005	5,28,00,000	7,01,75,000	6,00,00,000
Bombay—Pass Fees	1,25,26,750	81,40,250	99,15,500	1,01,50,000	1,31,00,000	1,14,60,000
Excise Opium and other Revenue	23,68,152	23,85,734	26,22,071	27,77,000	27,76,000	28,66,000
TOTAL	7,65,33,633	7,27,80,334	6,74,76,576	6,57,27,000	8,60,51,000	7,43,26,000
Expenditure—						
Payments to Cultivators, including purchase of Opium	2,42,81,523	2,16,45,838	2,22,84,345	2,35,00,000	3,07,02,000	2,74,12,000
Other Charges	24,80,036	24,55,486	23,76,208	25,38,000	24,36,000	26,26,000
TOTAL	2,67,61,559	2,41,01,324	2,46,60,553	2,60,38,000	3,31,38,000	3,00,38,000
ENGLAND.	£	£	£	£	£	£
Other Charges	1,771	1,935	4,416	2,900	3,700	1,400
Statistics—						
Bengal—						
Chests sold	45,300	48,000	48,000	48,000	48,000	48,000
Average Price	R1,361	R1,297	R1,144	R1,100	R1,462	R1,250
Chests produced	52,443	44,457	44,724	...	64,739	...
Chests in Balance, March 31	57,845	54,303	51,025	...	67,764	...
Reserve, December 31	17,406	21,846	18,300	15,023	15,025	31,764
Bombay—						
Chests passed for export	25,053½	16,280	19,831	20,300	26,200	22,920
Rate of duty	R500	R500	R500	R500	R500	R500

163. The quantity of Bengal opium to be sold is, as usual, taken at 48,000 chests. In view of the high average price obtained during the current year, especially at the sales of February and March, the average price for 1904-1905 has been taken at R1,250, but it is impossible to foresee what effect the war in the Far East may have on the trade. The Malwa trade has also been brisk, and a moderate increase is allowed for, though not to the full amount of the probable receipts during the current year.

164 Under 'Charges,' it is usual to budget for the payments required in respect of an average crop Last season's crop, however, was a bumper one, and the budget provision has been largely exceeded. The latest reports indicate that the crop of the present season will also be considerably above the average, and it has therefore been thought prudent to frame the estimate for 1904-1905 on a liberal scale.

SALT.

	Accounts, 1900-1901.	Accounts, 1901-1902.	Accounts, 1902-1903.	1903-1904 Budget	1903-1904 Revised	1904-1905, Budget
REVENUE.	R	R	R	R	R	R
Northern India (a)	2,07,14,238	1,90,47,984	1,97,31,548	1,60,00,000	1,66,50,000	1,69,00,000
Burma (b)	13,40,785	15,28,881	18,30,199	19,00,000	15,00,000	16,00,000
Bengal (b)	2,54,35,094	2,60,37,624	2,67,94,565	2,12,00,000	2,16,00,000	2,20,00,000
Madras (a)	1,86,26,189	1,91,53,622	2,03,16,107	1,63,00,000	1,95,00,000	1,80,00,000
Bombay (a)	2,33,89,210	2,33,21,533	2,40,93,650	1,89,00,000	1,81,50,000	1,85,00,000
TOTAL	8,95,05,516	8,90,89,644	9,27,66,069	7,43,00,000	7,74,00,000	7,70,00,000
CHARGES.	R	R	R	R	R	R
India	50,47,501	51,41,683	51,85,238	54,63,000	49,81,000	56,35,000
	£	£	£	£	£	£
England	433	851	142	100	2,000	900

(a) Chiefly excise on local manufacture. | (b) Chiefly duty on imported salt.

165 The effect of the reduction of duty in March 1903 has been partially obscured by the destruction of a large quantity of salt in Bombay by storm. The figures of consumption show a large increase in Madras and Northern India and a considerable falling off in Bombay and Burma In the last named province there was no reduction of duty Excluding Burma the returns for the first 10 months of the year show an increase of 670,000 maunds passed into consumption, compared with the same period of the previous year This represents an increase of 2 3 per cent The reduction in retail price has varied very considerably in different parts, but has commonly been from 1½ to 2 seers per rupee.

STAMPS

	Accounts, 1900-1901	Accounts, 1901-1902	Accounts, 1902-1903	1903-1904 Budget	1903-1904 Revised	1904-1905, Budget
REVENUE	R	R	R	R	R	R
Court Fees and Plain Paper	3,42,62,137	3,58,65,792	3,58,89,411	3,65,74,000	3,69,85,000	3,74,58,000
Commercial and other Stamps	1,49,69,527	1,49,00,263	1,51,99,912	1,56,85,000	1,58,16,000	1,61,38,000
Other Revenue	9,12,553	9,30,028	10,16,344	9,44,000	10,21,000	9,61,000
TOTAL	5,01,44,217	5,16,96,083	5,21,05,667	5,32,03,000	5,38,22,000	5,45,57,000
CHARGES						
India	11,12,809	11,43,750	11,61,149	12,10,000	11,93,000	12,12,000
	£	£	£	£	£	£
England (Stores)	28,752	29,567	31,898	44,800	44,000	37,500

166 The revenue continues to improve steadily except in the Central Provinces and Assam

EXCISE.

	Accounts, 1900-1901	Accounts, 1901-1902	Accounts, 1902-1903	1903-1904 Budget	1903-1904 Revised	1904-1905, Budget.
REVENUE	R	R	R	R	R	R
Burma	53,20,888	54,24,494	57,64,960	60,00,000	73,00,000	79,00,000
Bengal	1,46,48,357	1,50,25,698	1,57,87,914	1,61,00,000	1,61,00,000	1,65,00,000
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	69,00,211	74,10,028	83,23,741	87,00,000	94,00,000	98,00,000
Madras	1,35,87,398	1,43,08,674	1,56,16,618	1,55,50,000	1,75,50,000	1,76,50,000
Bombay	1,01,31,046	1,05,34,745	1,08,49,937	1,09,00,000	1,19,00,000	1,20,00,000
Berar	.		9,14,176	14,00,000	19,10,000	19,50,000
Other Provinces	84,61,132	84,46,575	91,42,283	89,26,000	97,23,000	99,50,000
TOTAL	5,90,58,032	6,11,50,214	6,63,99,629	6,75,76,000	7,38,83,000	7,57,50,000
CHARGES.						
India	24,16,769	24,91,879	28,37,618	36,29,000	32,14,000	37,57,000
	£	£	£	£	£	£
England	58	30	9		200	...

167 The figures have been explained in paragraphs 90 and 135.

The revenue was underestimated in Madras and Burma, but exceeded expectations everywhere, except in Bengal In Burma the new preventive arrangements have had a marked effect on the receipts.

PROVINCIAL RATES.

	Accounts, 1900-1901	Accounts, 1901-1902.	Accounts, 1902-1903	1903-1904 Budget.	1903-1904 Revised.	1904-1905, Budget.
REVENUE	R	R	R	R	R	R
District Local Funds	2,30,41,963	2,44,62,708	2,44,71,407	2,54,10,000	2,53,89,000	2,57,04,000
Provincial Cesses, including Famine Insurance	66,43,400	68,97,833	69,19,660	70,04,000	69,81,000	70,77,000
Village Service and Patwaris	72,97,805	81,79,374	81,47,838	77,23,000	79,78,000	80,97,000
Other Cesses	14,57,524	16,07,402	16,71,949	16,30,000	16,10,000	16,07,000
TOTAL	3,84,40,692	4,11,47,317	4,12,10,854	4,17,67,000	4,19,58,000	4,24,85,000
CHARGES	5[illegible],616	6,36,825	6,28,226	6,98,000	5,74,000	6,21,000

168. The receipts commonly follow the fluctuations in Land Revenue They improved most in the Punjab and Madras In the latter province the reduction in the rate of the village cess from 9 to 8 pies in the rupee tended to lower the revenue, but to a less extent than had been anticipated

CUSTOMS.

SEA CUSTOMS.	Accounts, 1900-1901	Accounts, 1901-1902	Accounts, 1902-1903.	1903-1904 Budget	1903-1904 Revised	1904-1905, Budget.
IMPORTS						
Special Import Duties.	R	R	R	R	R	R
Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores	2,82,800	3,58,820	3,57,148	4,00,000	3,45,000	3,60,000
Liquors—						
Ale, Beer, Porter, Cider and other fermented Liquors	2,01,330	2,29,381	2,39,294	2,35,000	2,50,000	2,60,000
Spirits and Liqueurs	64,05,640	64,96,868	69,63,189	60,00,000	74,00,000	78,00,000
Wines .	3,64,647	3,49,558	3,91,230	3,65,000	3,80,000	3,80,000
Opium	2,494	3,419	3,840		3,000	3,000
Petroleum . .	49,27,117	52,58,383	53,76,744	53,50,000	44,00,000	42,00,000
Sugar (countervailing duties, 1899)	22,70,651	40,48,294	17,04,465	6,00,000	2 12 000	50,000
Do. (do, 1902) .	...		3,32,703	1,00,000	17,000	
General Import Duties						
Articles of Food and Drink (excluding Sugar)	16,03,999	15,13,581	14,57,463	15,00,000	15,60,000	15,70,000
Sugar (ordinary duties)	29,86,290	31,93,443	25,12,599	28,00,000	29,50,000	29,50,000
Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics and Dyeing and Tanning Materials .	11,09,380	12,09,503	12,07,077	12,50,000	13 75,000	14,20,000
Cotton Manufactures .	93,45,121	1,03,75,556	96,15,217	98,00,000	96,40,000	99,50,000
Metals and Manufactures of —						
Silver, Bullion and Coin . .	13,34,953	30,63,948	39,40,632	28,50,000	42,00,000	39,25,000
Other Metals and Manufactures of Metals	22,19,038	23,40,000	30,62,040	28,00,000	33,00,000	35 00,000
Oils (excluding Petroleum)	1,56,605	2,32,662	1,41,712	1,68,000	95,000	90,000
Manufactured Articles .	58,76,562	61,17,900	61,37,203	61,06,000	70,00,000	73,00,000
Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles . . .	9,66,223	8,86,010	8,27,951	8,76,000	8,60,000	9,00,000
TOTAL IMPORTS .	4,00,52,850	4,56,77,326	4,42 70,813	4,21,00,000	4,39,87,000	4,46 58,000
EXCISE DUTY ON COTTON GOODS	12,11,917	17,67,498	18,66,213	18,00,000	20,20,000	21,50,000
EXPORT DUTIES—						
Rice	85,26,079	91,76,822	1,26,55,716	95,00,000	1,20,00,000	1,10,00,000
LAND CUSTOMS AND MISCELLANEOUS .	7,83,111	8,73,642	8,71,796	8,00,000	9,35,000	9,50,000
GRAND TOTAL	5,05,73,957	5,74,95,288	5,96,64,538	5,42,00,000	5,89,42,000	5,87,58,000
Charges . . .	24,27,076	24,19 723	24,17 843	26,53,000	25,09 000	26,96,000

169. The fluctuations in the estimates have been explained in paragraphs 91 and 136. The continued large imports of silver are a remarkable feature of the last three years, and afford an index of the increasing prosperity of the country. The growth of the receipts from the Excise duty on cotton goods, from R11,23,000 in 1896-97 to nearly double that figure in the present year, is striking evidence of the healthy vitality of this important industry. The reduced receipts from petroleum are due to the displacement of Russian and American oil by oil from Burma

The charges in Bengal were swelled by the refund of the share of overtime fees which had been credited to Government, and which it has been decided to return to the Preventive and Custom House staff.

ASSESSED TAXES.

	Accounts, 1900-1901	Accounts, 1901-1902.	Accounts, 1902-1903	1903-1904 Budget	1903-1904 Revised	1904-1905, Budget.
	R	R	R	R	R	R
Deduction by Government from Salaries, Pensions, and Interest payments . .	44,96,603	45,44,754	46,46,579	40,93,000	41,62,000	42,22,000
Other Collections . .	1,53,34,799	1,59,94,900	1,65,09,844	1,37,09,000	1,40,55,000	1,47,36,000
TOTAL .	1,98,31,402	2,05,39,654	2,11,56,423	1,78,02,000	1,82,17,000	1,89,58,000
Charges . . .	3,35,967	3,57,348	3,62,255	3,78,000	3,51,000	3,30,000

170. The exemption of all incomes below R1,000 was estimated to involve a loss of revenue of R36 lakhs, but the actual loss has been somewhat less. It is not yet known exactly what proportion of the whole number of assessees has obtained exemption. The tax will be extended to Berar next year and is expected to bring in R2,89,000.

FOREST.

	Accounts, 1900-1901.	Accounts, 1901-1902	Accounts, 1902-1903	1903-1904. Budget.	1903-1904. Revised.	1904-1905, Budget.
India—	R	R	R	R	R	R
Revenue	1,94,67,941	1,73,60,322	1,94,71,540	1,97,81,000	2,15,68,000	2,14,22,000
Expenditure	1,09,24,937	1,05,20,701	1,12,49,331	1,30,67,000	1,24,23,000	1,34,01,000
NET	85,43,004	68,39,621	82,22,209	67,14,000	91,45,000	80,21,000
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Equivalent in Sterling	569,534	455,975	548,148	447,500	609,700	534,700
Expenditure in England	1,835	4,201	1,828	1,800	2,600	1,300
NET REVENUE	567,699	451,774	546,320	445,700	607,100	533,400

171. Burma is responsible for almost the whole of the improvement, but there was some advance in the United Provinces, while in the Central Provinces the actual falling-off was less than had been anticipated.

INTEREST RECEIPTS.

	Accounts, 1900-1901.	Accounts, 1901-1902	Accounts, 1902-1903	1903-1904. Budget	1903-1904. Revised	1904-1905, Budget.
	R	R	R	R	R	R
India	89,26,309	1,06,27,928	1,06,55,278	1,05,09,000	1,02,63,000	1,09,35,000
	£	£	£	£	£	£
England	56,392	77,151	157,315	30,000	133,000	40,000

172 The increase in 1904-1905 arises chiefly from the large advances given to the Simla-Kalka Railway The large increase in receipts in England was due to larger sums having been available for investment, and to a better rate of interest having been obtained upon them The reduction in receipts in India in the current year is partly due to the remission of interest on loans granted to Native States for expenditure on famine relief, as announced by His Excellency the Viceroy on 1st January 1903. These remissions appear in the accounts in the form of a reduction in receipts under this head. In addition to remitting the interest on the loans directly granted by the Government of India, Government also undertook to pay the interest on loans of a similar character raised by the Native States in the open market on a Government guarantee. These payments appear in the accounts as charges under the head 32.—Miscellaneous. The total value of both concessions is nearly 27½ lakhs and is distributed over four years as follows :—

	1902-1903, Accounts	1903-1904, Revised.	1904-1905, Budget	1905-1906, Forecast	TOTAL.
	R	R	R	R	R
Remission of interest on Government loans	3,44,001	7,96,255	7,26,696	3,94 427	22,61,379
Payment of interest on guaranteed loans	56,565	70,187	3,19,417	41,131	4 87,300
TOTAL	4,00,566	8,66,442	10,46,113	4,35 558	27,48,679

INTEREST EXPENDITURE.

	Accounts, 1900-1901.	Accounts, 1901-1902	Accounts, 1902-1903	1903-1904. Budget	1903-1904. Revised	1904-1905, Budget.
Interest on Debt—	R	R	R	R	R	R
India .	4,05,50,556	4,03,88,541	4,09,18,933	4,15,70,000	4,18,00,000	4,29,25,000
Deduct charged to—						
Irrigation .	*1,38,19,929*	*1,41,61,844*	*1,43,16,567*	*1,49,15,000*	*1,48,95,000*	*1,53,52,000*
Railways	*4,65,59,768*	*4,78,23,864*	*4,99,00,997*	*5,21,33,000*	*5,25,22,000*	*5,55,45,000*
Balance charged to Interest	—1,98,29,141	—2,15,07,167	—2,35,18,631	—2,54,78,000	—2,56,17,000	—2,79,52,000
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Equivalent in sterling	—1,321,943	—1,439,811	—1,567,909	—1,698,500	—1,707,800	—1,863,500
England . . .	3,098,349	3,003,726	3,003,159	2,986,600	2,986,200	2,994,700
TOTAL .	1,776,406	1,563,915	1,435,250	1,288,100	1,278,400	1,131,200
Interest on other Obligations—						
On Savings Bank Balances converted at R15 = £1 .	232,036	245,797	200,001	284,700	281,300	303,000
Other items . .	130,504	134,026	137,434	133,800	139,100	142,100
TOTAL £	2,138,946	1,941,338	1,832,685	1,706,600	1,698,800	1,576,300
Debt outstanding, March 31—	£	£	£	£	£	£
Sterling . . .	133,435,379	134,307,090	133,796,261	133,838,290	133,196,261	134,094,161
Rupee Debt—	R	R	R	R	R	R
4 per cent .	4,83,61,850	4,71,61,750	4,59,01,550	4,47,61,750	4,47,61,550	4,35,61,550
3½ per cent . .	98,15,11,700	99,15,12,200	1,00,05,18,700	1,02,05,12,200	1,02,65,18,700	1,05 65,18,700
3 per cent . .	11,07,07,200	11,07,07,200	11,07,08,300	11,07,07,200	11,07,08,300	11,07,08,300
Other Debt .	1,27,38,308	1,25,32,683	1,23,52,110	1,21,82,683	1,22,52,110	1,21,53 110
Savings Bank Balances	11,68,25,091	12,30,16,334	13,27,61,050	13,98,96,334	14,31,58,060	15,25,08,060

173 An increase in the Savings Bank deposits of R50,20,000 is expected in the current year, apart from interest For 1904-1905, the net deposit is estimated at R40,00,000

POST OFFICE.

	Accounts, 1900-1901	Accounts, 1901-1902.	Accounts, 1902-1903	1903-1904 Budget	1903-1904 Revised	1904-1905, Budget.
India—	R	R	R	R	R	R
Revenue . .	2,03,57,340	2,07,55,636	2,14,49,028	2,16,21,000	2,22,12 000	2,24,29,000
Expenditure . .	1,68,73,414	1,77,83,206	1,87,02,940	2,00 38,000	1,96,53,000	2,06,98,000
NET REVENUE IN INDIA . . .	34,83,926	29,72,430	27,46,088	15,83,000	25 59,000	17,31,000
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Equivalent in sterling . .	232,262	198,162	183,072	105,500	170,600	115,400
Net Expenditure in England .	97,320	95,077	99,915	98,500	104,700	151,000
TOTAL NET REVENUE	134,942	103,085	83,157	7,000	65 900	- 35,600

174. The above statement shows the revenue and expenditure brought to account under the head Post Office in the Finance and Revenue Accounts To obtain a correct idea of the true profit and loss on the working of the Postal

Service, various adjustments are necessary. These are exhibited in the following statement —

	Accounts, 1900-1901.	Accounts, 1901-1902.	Accounts, 1902-1903	1903-1904.		1904-1905, Budget
				Budget.	Revised.	
	R	R	R	R	R	R
TOTAL NET REVENUE	20,24,130	15,46,275	12,47,355	1,05,000	9,89,000	—5,34,000
Add —						
Authorised Adjustments	2,40,000	2,10,000	2,76,000	5,76,000	5,76,000	5,76,000
Cost of Savings Bank out-of-pocket expenses . .	3,60,000	3,60,000	3,79,500	3,90,000	3,90,000	3,90,000
Allowance for undercharge in official rates of postage	45,00,000	45,00,000	46,20,000	47,25,000	47,25,000	47,70,000
TOTAL PROFIT OF THE POSTAL SERVICE . .	71,24,130	66,16,275	65,22,855	57,96,000	66,80,000	52,02,000

175. The adjustments include both credits and debits Among the former are the following, *viz* —

(1) Charges on account of District Post establishments, which are debited to the Post Office but are met from special cesses, and

(2) Share of Subsidies, which are debited to the Post Office, but which really appertain in whole or in part to other Departments, such as Military or Political.

Among debits there are the following —

(1) District Post collections

(2) Value of free services rendered by Railways.

(3) Rent of Government buildings

(4) Pensionary charges and gratuities.

TELEGRAPH.

	Accounts, 1900-1901.	Accounts, 1901-1902	Accounts, 1902-1903	1903-1904		1904-1905, Budget.
				Budget	Revised	
India—						
Revenue Accounts—	R	R	R	R	R	R
Revenue .	1,32,78,032	1,34,94,365	1,30,62,086	1,31,00,000	1,26,70,000	1,24,20,000
Expenditure .	77,55,447	82,59,928	86,33,598	91,77,000	87,83,000	94,92,000
NET .	55,22,585	52,34,437	44,28,488	39,23,000	38,87,000	29,28,000
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Equivalent in sterling .	368,172	348,962	295,233	261,500	259,100	195,200
Net Expenditure in England	51,825	68,864	65,817	99,100	65,400	70,400
	+316,347	+280,098	+229,416	+162,400	+193,700	+124,800
Capital Expenditure—						
India (converted at R15 = £1) .	39,028	57,994	71,212	108,200	99,100	117,300
England . .	164,190	218,182	190,967	184,100	185,500	171,000
	203,218	276,176	262,179	292,300	284,600	288,300
TOTAL NET REVENUE	113,129	3,922	—32,763	—129,900	—90,900	—163,500

176 The variations in revenue and expenditure have been explained in paragraphs 84, 114, 129 and 153 Of the decrease in the Revised Estimate of the current year, R1,00,000 is expected in Indian revenue, and R3,30,000 in the receipts from the Indo-European Telegraph Department. The reduction in expenditure in England on revenue account is mainly due to smaller payments on account of the guarantee (£16,500 instead of £38,000) in connection with the reduced rate for foreign telegrams When the tariff for foreign messages was reduced from 4*s*. to 2*s* 6*d* a word from 1st March 1902, the Government of India undertook to make good to the Joint Purse the loss of revenue involved,

up to a maximum of £45,000 a year. For the first year, allowing for some increase of traffic, it was estimated that the payment under this guarantee would amount to £38,000. In fact, however, the traffic has increased in a far higher degree, and the actual payment required has been only £16,500 During the current year the traffic has continued to grow, and it is now estimated that only £12,300 will be payable in 1904-1905 Allowance has been made in the estimate for next year for the recent reduction in the tariff for inland telegrams

The increase in Capital expenditure in India, in the ensuing year, is due to provision having been made for extra mobilisation stores. The increase in revenue expenditure is due to heavier repairs of lines being anticipated, and to increased maintenance charges of signalling offices

MINT.

	Accounts, 1900-1901	Accounts, 1901-1902.	Accounts, 1902-1903	1903-1904. Budget.	1903-1904. Revised	1904-1905, Budget.
	R	R	R	R	R	R
India—						
Revenue	4,75,92,732	83,29,925	61,68,083	55,01,000	4,06,83,000	29,41,000
Expenditure	4,70,95,788	73,71,901	62,34,258	59,75,000	3,91,[illegible]0,000	33,87,000
NET REVENUE	4,96,944	9,58,024	—66,175	—4,74,000	15,33,000	—4,46,000
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Equivalent in sterling	33,130	63,868	—4,411	—31,600	102,200	— 29,700
Net expenditure in England	13,014	12,528	8,365	5,900	7,100	6,300
TOTAL NET REVENUE	20,116	51,340	— 12,776	—37,500	95,100	—36,000

177 These figures have been explained in paragraphs 94, 105, 129 and 147 Just before the close of the previous year, £300,000 worth of silver was purchased, and this was coined into rupees during the current year In addition to this, the very large sum of 4½ millions sterling worth of silver has been purchased during the course of the year in England and in India, and the greater part of this will have been coined by the end of the present month The profit on this coinage is expected to amount to R3,69,86,000, which has been, or will on completion be, transferred to the Gold Reserve Fund and invested.

The withdrawal and recoinage of the 1835 and 1840 rupees were continued during the year, 401 lakhs of these having been called in and recoined, in addition to over 50 lakhs which are awaiting recoinage at the present time.

CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.

	Accounts, 1900-1901	Accounts, 1901-1902	Accounts, 1902-1903.	1903-1904. Budget.	1903-1904. Revised.	1904-1905, Budget.
INDIA.	R	R	R	R	R	R
General Administration	1,62,67,295	1,65,54,642	1,89,62,104	1,71,32,000	1,79,96,000	1,75,93,000
Law and Justice. Courts	3,18 60,797	3,23,58,574	3,32,26,413	3,49,05,000	3,40,13,000	3,54,61,000
Law and Justice. Jails	1,19,55,882	1,15,61,297	1,08,81,591	1,16,96,000	1,04,17,000	1,13,40,000
Police	4,37,51,116	4,43,41,080	4,52,71,032	4,74,57,000	4,58,43,000	4,77,22,000
Marine	35,68,472	42,58,472	40,20,772	43,94,000	63,63,000	72,14,000
Education	1,63,26,203	1,69,43,997	1,94,36,735	2,27,66,000	2,06,15,000	2,33,95,000
Ecclesiastical	17,33,963	16,84,155	16,55,652	17,86,000	16,84,000	18,46,000
Medical	1,40,38,220	1,28,87,984	1,42,81,869	1,54,43,000	1,39,73,000	1,56,74,000
Political	84,41,227	1,02,00,690	1,21,83,251	1,11,66,000	1,06,63,000	1,49,43,000
Scientific and Minor Departments	63,82,287	70,79,786	71,24,439	81,87,000	75,70,000	77,21,000
TOTAL INDIA	15,43,25,462	15,78,70,677	16,70,43,858	17,49,32,000	16,91,37,000	18,29,12,000
ENGLAND.	£	£	£	£	£	£
General Administration	255,196	259,112	251,474	281,400	279,000	268,200
Marine	352,023	314,351	247,914	254,300	267,600	280,200
Other heads	76,039	48,624	53,598	49,100	56,400	53,100
TOTAL ENGLAND	683,258	622,087	552,986	584,800	603,000	601,500

178 The only important variation not already explained is the decrease under Scientific and Minor Departments This is partly nominal and due to the transfer of horse-breeding operations to the Military Department In part also it is due to reduced expenditure on the Survey of India; to a grant for diamond drilling not having been utilized by the Geological Survey Department, and to the abolition of the Aluminium Department in Madras

MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL CHARGES.

	Accounts, 1900-1901	Accounts, 1901-1902	Accounts, 1902-1903	1903-1904.		1904-1905, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
INDIA	R	R	R	R	R	R
Territorial and Political Pensions	38,77,633	38,04,743	38,70,229	39,28,000	37,25,000	36,83,000
Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	23	11,492	5,480	12,000	11,000	8,000
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	1,14,05,469	1,16,83,183	1,21,31,479	1,25,92,000	1,26,29,000	1,30 12,000
Stationery and Printing	66,29,107	67,03,453	70,25,848	68,86,000	68,29,000	68,20,000
Exchange	4,77,736	..				.
Miscellaneous	26,9[illegible],294	45,39,511	85,09,175	42,66,000	58,97,000	35,20,000
TOTAL INDIA	2,50,8[illegible],262	2,67,42,382	3,15,42,211	2,76,84,000	2,9[illegible],91,000	2,70,43,000
ENGLAND	£	£	£	£	£	£
Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	250,804	251,807	244,026	257,500	237,500	257,500
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	1,950 936	1,976 705	2,006,754	2,029,500	2,020,500	2,026,500
Other Heads	113 352	128,045	14[illegible],396	107,800	111,800	92,600
TOTAL ENGLAND	2,315 152	2,356,557	2,391,176	2,394,800	2,[illegible]69,800	2,376,000

179. The figures have been explained in paragraphs 108 and 148 The following statement shows the amount of agricultural loans written off, and charged under the head Miscellaneous —

PROVINCE	Accounts, 1902 1903	1903-1904		1904 1905
		Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate	Budget Estimate
	R	R	R	R
Bombay	26,75,3[illegible]9	2,12,000	2,00,000	.
Central Provinces	39,769	1,00,000	12,00,000	1,00,000
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	1,50,041	5,000	10 000	5,000
Punjab	2,59,651	6,91,000	6,44 000	23 000

FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE.

	Accounts, 1900-1901	Accounts, 1901-1902	Accounts, 1902-1903	1903-1904		1904-1905, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised	
	R	R	R	R	R	R
Famine Relief	6,18,78,449	79,37,720	48,22,634	15,30,000	3,06,000	...
Construction of Protective Railways	..	..	24,375	23,00,000	19,07,000	22,06,000
Construction of Protective Irrigation Works	4,66,710	10,60,386	14,21,131	25,00,000	22,38,000	35,00,000
Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	.	42,69,574	84,70,500	86,70,000	87,96,000	81,91,000
TOTAL	6,23,45,159	1,32,67,680	1,47,38,640	1,50,00,000	1,32,47,000	1,38,97,000
Net charge on account of the Bengal-Nagpur and the Indian Midland Railways shown in the Railway Revenue Account	1,42,838	17,32,320	2,61,360	...	17,53,000	11,03,000
TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGEABLE TO THE FAMINE GRANT	6,24,87,997	1,50,00,000	1,50,00,000	1,50,00,000	1,50,00,000	1,50,00,000

180. The figures have been explained in paragraphs 116, 117, 149 and 156. The increase in the current year in the net charge on account of the Bengal-Nagpur and the Indian Midland Railways is chiefly due to the inclusion for the first time of interest charges amounting to R12,26,000 on the northern section of the East Coast Railway, which is worked by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Till 1902, it was commonly held that there was no scope for the further construction of purely protective railways, i e, of lines which are valuable for opening up areas liable to famine, but which are not likely to pay interest on the cost of construction. This view no longer prevails, and a series of small but useful lines have been undertaken in Madras, and are being financed from the Famine Grant.

181. The information given in paragraph 255 of the last Financial Statement is repeated and brought up to date below.

Statement showing the Disposal of the Provision made in 1877-78 for Famine Relief and Insurance.

[Rupee figures are converted into sterling at 15 to the £]

Years	Revenue provided by Measures of 1877 78	Disposal of the Revenue Provided: Expenditure on Famine Relief		Expenditure on Protective Works, including Net Charge for Indian Midland and Bengal-Nagpur Railways		Amount applied in Reduction of Debt		Total Expenditure	Balance of the year		Balance at credit from the commencement of the scheme to the end of the year
		In India at R15 = £1	In England £	In India at R15 = £1	In England £	In India at R15 = £1	In England £		Credit	Debit	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1878-79	1,000,000	208,549	597					209,146	790,854		790,854
1879-80	1,000,000	69,098	343					69,441	930,559		1,721,413
1880-81	1,000,000	21,759	1,831					23,590	976,410		2,697,823
1881-82	1,000,000	23,123	165	545,235		116,035		684,558	315,442		3,013,265
1882-83	1,000,000	14,735		86,876		385,094		486,705	513,295		3,526,560
1883-84	1,000,000	6,064	89	621,626	26	6,243	1,001,393†	1,635,441		635,441	2,891,119
1884-85	1,000,000	4,900		799,669		1,747		806,316	193,684		3,084,803
1885-86	1,000,000	27,130		517,405	22,263	100		566,898	433,302		3,518,105
1886-87	1,000,000	694		205,319	110,323			316,336	683,664		4,201,769
1887-88	1,000,000	268		60,671	200,815			261,754	738,246		4,940,015
1888-89	1,000,000	5,199	...	59,968	331,586			396,753	603,247		5,543,262
1889-90	1,000,000	45,525	..	—89,135*	408,745			415,135	584,865		6,128,127
1890-91	1,000,000	3,719	..	—45,643*	471,231			429,307	570,693		6,698,820
1891-92	1,000,000	15,615	.	51,284	500,245			567,144	432,856		7,131,676
1892-93	1,000,000	47,227		408,728	509,524		.	965,479	34,521		7,166,197
1893-94	1,000,000	331		425,677	515,531			941,539	58,461		7,224,658
1894-95	1,000,000	6,839		31,648	511,344			552,831	447,169		7,671,827
1895-96	1,000,000	12,201		60,051	506,670	..		578,922	421,078	.	8,092,605
1896-97	1,000,000	1,377,094	8,360	—245,381*	514,099			1,654,172		654,122	7,438,783
1897-98	1,000,000	3,548,592	1,740	—285,445*	523,717			3,788,604		2,788,604	4,650,179
1898-99	1,000,000	26,702	1	141,471	534,280			702,454	297,546		4,947,725
1899-1900	1,000,000	2,071,201	3,717	—195,213*	248,742		.	2,128,447		1,128,447	3,819,278
1900-1901	1,000,000	4,117,428	7,802	—277,907*	318,514			4,165,867		3,165,867	653,411
1901-1902	1,000,000	529,063	118	—147,132	333,313			715,362	284,638		938,049
1902-1903	1,000,000	321,509	.	—235,886	349,677			435,300	564,700		1,502,749
1903-1904	1,000,000	20,400		—243,300	636,500			413,600	586,400		2,089,149
1904-1905	1,000,000			—207,100	661,000			453,900	546,100		2,635,249
Total of 27 years	27,000,000	12,524,965	24,763	7,093,236	8,211,175	509,219	1,001,393	24,364,751	11,007,730	8,372,481	2,635,249

* In these years the net receipts on the Indian Midland and Bengal-Nagpur Railways exceeded the charges for other protective works in India.

† In 1882-83 a remittance of R1,22,77,330 was made to England, realising 1,001,393l., by means of which 909,584l. of sterling debt was discharged in 1883-84

RAILWAY REVENUE ACCOUNT.

	Accounts, 1900-1901	Accounts, 1901-1902	Accounts, 1902-1903.	1903-1904 Budget	1903-1904 Revised	1904-1905, Budget
STATE RAILWAYS—	R	R	R	R	R	R
Gross Receipts	25,43,06 949	28,91,58,390	28 70,64 842	29,05,74,000	30,67,13,000	30,87,13,000
Working Expenses	12,69,85,686	14,23,85,017	14,74,08 163	14,85,49,000	15 38,37,000	15,84,59,000
Net Receipts	12,73,21,263	14,67,73 373	13,96,56,679	14,20,25 000	15,28,76,000	15,02 54,000
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Net Revenue equivalent at R15 = £1	8,488,085	9,784,892	9,310,445	9,468,400	10,191,800	10,017,000
Interest and other Charges—						
India converted at R15 = £1	3,112,165	3,223,480	3,346,997	3,501,900	3,530,400	3,750 300
England	4,556,471	5,406,829	5,511,831	5,596,200	5,557,400	5 622,000
Net Result	819,449	1,154,583	451,617	370,[illegible]00	1,104,000	644,700
GUARANTEED RAILWAYS—						
Net Traffic Receipts converted at R15 = £1	1,316,899	914,989	946 182	918,400	947,100	988,300
Surplus Profits, Interest and other Charges—						
India converted at R15 = £1	179,209	154,673	90,884	105,200	116,500	134 300
England	1,589,417	1,009,544	1,026,892	1,046,700	1,032,800	1,056,100
Net Result	—451,727	—249,228	—171,594	—233,500	—20[illegible],200	—202,100
Other Receipts	22,933	33,753	50,062	43,300	44 700	46 600
Other Charges	65 531	92,492	101,136	139,200	91 900	135,000
STATISTICS—						
State Railways—						
Capital Expenditure to March 31—						
Expenditure by Government	111,384,707	114,330,114	117 729,962	121,111,344	122,551,162	127,379 662
Expenditure by Companies	34,817,796	36,590,076	38,699,861	39,975,076	40 395,56[illegible]	41,821,161
Outlay on the East Indian Railway from Debentures raised by the Company	4,323,18	4,328,351	5,630,190	6,880,451	5,630,490	6,830,190
Outlay on the South Indian Railway by the Company	250,000	1,001,250	1,001,250	1,501,250	1 001,250	1,451,250
Outlay on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway by the Company	.			450,000		...
TOTAL	150,775,685	156,249,821	163,061,563	169,921,121	16[illegible],578,403	177,482,563
Miles open on April 1	17,136	19,295	19,380	20,241	20,119	20,767
Guaranteed Railways—						
Miles open on April 1	2,612	1,305	1,334	1,366	1,349	1,409

182 The Revised Estimate of net receipts from State Railways in 1903-1904 is better than the Budget Estimate by R1,08,51,000 or £723,400, the gross receipts having exceeded expectation by R1,61,39,000 and working expenses by R52,88,000. Details of the more important variations are given in paragraph 98 above.

The great improvement on the North Western Railway system was due partly to increased open mileage, but chiefly to general development of traffic throughout

the system, and especially in connection with the Jhelum and Chenab Canal Colonies. The exceptionally heavy wheat traffic was the dominating feature of the year. The counrry served by the Rajputana-Malwa Railway seems not yet to have fully recovered from the scarcity of some years back The coal traffic on the Midnapore-Jherriah branch of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway has not come up to expectations

183. The estimate of net receipts from State Railways in 1904-1905 is placed at R26,22,000 or £174,800 below the Revised Estimate of 1903-1904. An increase of £133,300 has been taken in gross receipts and an increase of £308,100 in working expenses The former allows for normal expansion of traffic and for development of traffic on extensions recently opened, but assumes that the very high rate of increase recently obtained on the North Western Railway and some other lines will not be maintained Working expenses follow the receipts, but it has also been found necessary to provide for special renewals of permanent way and rolling-stock, and for repairs to flood damages in continuation of those undertaken in the current year The increase in Interest and other charges in India is due to the progress of capital outlay, and that in England chiefly to further receipts of capital from Railway Companies. As a result of these increases, the estimated net gain from the working of State Railways in 1904-1905 is less by £459,300 than in the Revised Estimate for 1903-1904

The principal modifications allowed for in the estimates of net receipts have been specified in paragraph 143

184 The Revised Estimate of net receipts from Guaranteed Railways shows an improvement of £28,700 compared with the original estimate, due chiefly to a large increase in goods traffic on both the Madras and Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railways, partly counteracted by an increase in working expenses In the Budget Estimate for 1904-1905 a further improvement in net receipts of £41,200 has been allowed for, the whole of this is on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, the country served by which has now recovered from the effects of famine The increase in the Revised Estimate of Surplus Profits, Interest and other charges in India compared with the original estimate is due mainly to the larger share of surplus profits payable to the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company consequent on improved earnings The decrease in the estimate of Interest paid in England is due to capital not having been raised as anticipated The increases allowed for in the Budget Estimate for 1904-1905 under these heads are due mainly to the larger share of surplus profits payable to the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company and to further receipts on account of capital

IRRIGATION.

Irrigation.	Accounts, 1900-1901.	Accounts, 1901-1902	Accounts, 1902-1903	1903-1904 Budget	1903-1904 Revised.	1904-1905, Budget.
Major Works.	R	R	R	R	R	R
Revenue — Direct Receipts	2,47,71,151	2,33,93,665	2,72,44,019	2,67,57,000	2,89,85,000	2,87,25,000
Revenue — Land Revenue	1,12,36,246	1,22,00,957	1,22,15,889	1,26,26,000	1,30,32,000	1,32,67,000
Expenditure — Working Expenses	1,03,36,344	1,05,28,805	1,13,19,158	1,13,69,000	1,20 51,000	1,23,18,000
Expenditure — Interest	1,38,19,929	1,41,61,844	1,45,36,507	1,49,15,000	1 48,95,000	1,53 52,000
Net	+1,18,51,124	+1,09,03,973	+1,36,04,183	+1,30,99,000	+1,50,68,000	+1,43,22,000
Minor Works						
Receipts—Direct	23,31,393	24,68,966	20,74,935	25,47,000	23,33,000	24,53,000
Expenditure	1,06,48,641	1,07,79,865	1,27,72,936	1,47,05,000	1,34,70,000	1,29,47,000
Statistics of Major Works.						
Capital Outlay to March 31	35,21,44,980	36,15,60,720	37,24,61,175	38,41,68,720	38,31,32,175	39,94,10,175

185 In the Revised Estimate, the direct receipts from Major Works show an increase over the Budget Estimate of R22,28,000. The Punjab contributes the main portion of this increase which is partly due to general all-round improvements and partly to the transfer of the Indus Inundation Canals to "Major Works"

186 The Revised Estimate of expenditure shows an increase of R6,85,000 over the Budget Estimate This is partly due to the execution of certain works of maintenance not foreseen when the budget was framed, and partly to the working expenses of the Indus Inundation Canals, and special repairs to damages caused by heavy floods in the river Kistna In the Budget for 1904-1905 provision has been made for the Indus Inundation Canals, and for larger grants required in almost every province owing to the expansion of irrigation

187 As regards 'Minor Works,' the reduction under receipts in the Revised Estimate is due mainly to the transfer, during the year, of the Indus Inundation Canals to the category of Major Works The increase in the Budget for 1904-1905 as compared with the Revised is due to the introduction of water rates on the Lower Sutlej Inundation Canals consequent on the abolition of the Chher system Under expenditure, the Budget Estimate for 1903-1904 included a special additional grant of R25 lakhs The Revised Estimate, however, shows a lapse, due to its not having been practicable to utilise this grant fully in 1903-1904 In the Budget for 1904-1905, a special contribution of 3 lakhs to the Central Provinces is included

OTHER PUBLIC WORKS.

	Accounts, 1900-1901	Accounts, 1901-1902.	Accounts, 1902-1903	1903-1904. Budget	1903-1904. Revised	1904-1905, Budget
EXPENDITURE	R	R	R	R	R	R
India –						
Military Works	1,11,28,272	1,19,52,561	1,55,10,922	1,54,27,000	1,49,00,000	1,55,84,000
Civil Works, Imperial	30,07,654	66,37,813	72,01,046	80,00,000	88,47,000	97,37,000
Civil Works, Provincial	2,76,97,674	3,01,94,023	3,52,06,548	3,64,21,000	3,91,37,000	4,41,26,000
Civil Works, Local	1,63,09,396	1,66,08,290	1,81,65,666	2,03,19,000	1,87,68,000	2,07,64,000
TOTAL INDIA	5,90,42,996	6,73,92,687	7,60,84,182	8,01,67,000	8,16,52,000	9,02,11,000
England—	£	£	£	£	£	£
Military Works	41,057	34,612	62,607	17,500	54,000	17,700
Civil Works	92,286	105,176	107,562	108,300	95,200	90,800
TOTAL ENGLAND	133,343	139,788	170,169	125,800	149,200	108,500
RECEIPTS.						
India R	64,76,334	67,63,743	68,73,931	67,39,000	78,41,000	68,04,000
England £	26,714	28,649	28,679	27,900	25,700	26,800

188. The Military Works expenditure of the year in India is expected to be less than the Budget Estimate by R5,27,000, due chiefly to the transfer of R5,47,000 to the grant for expenditure in England. Special expenditure amounting to R4,43,000 was sanctioned during the year out of savings in Army expenditure due to the continued absence of troops in Somaliland. But the excess due to this has been nearly counterbalanced by savings on other works. Under the new system of budgetting for Military Works expenditure there will be a fixed quinquennial grant for all expenditure except that on large works costing over R50,000 each, which will be separately budgetted for year by year according to requirements. Any part of the grant for the year not spent within the year will be regranted for expenditure in the following year, up to a maximum of 10 per cent on the whole grant The Budget for next year has been fixed on these lines at R1,58,50,000 for both India and England, and is made up as follows:—

		R
Fixed quinquennial grant		97,00,000
Large works costing over R50,000 each—	R	
(*a*) Schedule items	28,95,000	
(*b*) Other works	29,55,000	
		58,50,000
Regrant of expected lapses of 1903-1904		3,00,000
TOTAL		1,58,50,000

189. It is expected that the expenditure in India on Imperial Civil Works during 1903-1904 will be more than the Budget Estimate by R8,47,000, due to additional sums being required for works in several provinces.

The Budget grant for 1904-1905, inclusive of provision for special payments in England, has been fixed at R1,10,99,000.

190. The Revised Estimate of Provincial Civil Works shows an increase of R27,16,000, as compared with the Budget, and is due to more funds being available for expenditure. The Revised Estimate of Local Civil Works shows a decrease of R15,51,000 The Provincial Civil Works Budget for 1904-1905 includes the following grants which have been entered under this head merely for the sake of convenience, and are liable to be transferred at the discretion of the respective Local Governments for expenditure under other heads. They represent partly a portion of the initial lump grants made to four Provinces whose settlements have just come under revision, and partly special grants made from Imperial revenues during 1903-1904 for expenditure during 1904-1905 on particular works of public improvement:—

	R
Central Provinces	1,50,000
Burma	3,00,000
Assam	5,50,000
Bengal	20,00,000
United Provinces	12,00,000
Punjab	22,00,000
Madras	9,00,000
Bombay	9,00,000
TOTAL	82,00,000

H

ARMY SERVICES.

Expenditure.	Accounts, 1900-1901.	Accounts, 1901-1902.	Accounts, 1902-1903.	1903-1904.		1904-1905, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
India—	R	R	R	R	R	R
Effective Services—						
Regimental Pay and Allowances.	7,18,58,256	7,85,63,254	8,25,96,895	9,10,78,000	8,86,83,000	9,84,04,000
Supply and Transport . . .	3,90,48,972	4,09,64,916	4,19,46,895	4,26,82,000	4,18,51,000	4,24,34,000
Ordnance . .	71,02,726	96,46,625	1,12,99,554	1,17,77,000	1,10,37,000	1,25,73,000
Other Heads .	3,25,38,785	3,22,11,150	3,51,55,659	3,37,51,000	4,04,43,000	3,95,67,000
	15,05,48,739	16,13,85,945	17,09,99,003	17,92,88,000	18,20,14,000	19,29,78,000
Non-effective Services	91,03,829	93,27,144	98,37,015	97,58,000	1,00,42,000	98,37,000
Total India	15,96,52,568	17,07,13,089	18,08,36,018	18,90,46,000	19,20,56,000	20,28,15,000
England—	£	£	£	£	£	£
Effective Services—						
Payments to War Office in respect of British Forces serving in India.	700,000	64,010	851,993	775,000	717,300	556,000
Furlough Allowances and Pay during Voyage of British Forces serving in India	50,207	94,074	112,750	108,000	150,000	113,000
Furlough Allowances of Officers of the Indian Service	183 518	216,620	250,605	230,000	260,000	240,000
Indian Troop Service . .	86,286	196,521	345,499	330,100	371,300	333,800
Other Heads	45,592	32,590	75,062	46,100	53,000	53,000
Stores for India—						
Clothing .	229,747	191,178	183,149	228,800	211,000	233,600
Ordnance and Miscellaneous.	673,009	1,147,238	1,015,005	899,400	777,400	1,529,300
Other Heads .	86,017	90,029	92,795	101,400	129,000	100,900
	2,054,376	2,032,260	2,926,858	2,718,800	2,669,000	3,159,600
Non-effective Services—						
Payments to War Office for Retired Pay, etc., of British Forces for services in India	553,235	554,562	615,037	650,000	647,300	716,800
Pay and Pensions of Non-effective and Retired Officers of the Indian Service .	1,687,398	1,650,391	1,602,887	1,570,000	1,585,000	1,560,000
Other Heads .	144,285	145,846	145,875	150,000	151,300	157,300
	2,384,918	2,350,799	2,363,799	2,370,000	2,383,600	2,434,100
Total England .	4,439,294	4,383,059	5,290,657	5,088,800	5,052,600	5,593,700
Receipts—	R	R	R	R	R	R
India . . .	1,17,64,920	1,05,12,361	1,09,79,881	81,25,000	92,42,000	80,59,000
	£	£	£	£	£	£
England . .	32,945	276,765	392,998	497,900	456,100	362,400

191. As usual of late years, considerable savings have accrued on the military estimates in consequence of the absence of troops in China, and also in Somaliland. They were, however, on a considerably smaller scale than in 1902-1903. Inclusive of stores, they amounted to R35,88,000: and out of this, sums aggregating R27,10,000 have been applied to meeting the cost of various measures for improving the efficiency of the army and its various Departments. The largest items among these were the following:—

	R
Construction of the second section of the road to the hill cantonment, Lansdowne	2,00,000
Cost of warm coats sent to Africa, and condemned by the Military authorities in that country	3,05,000
Special purchase of 1,900,000 rounds of ·303 ammunition	1,72,000
Supply of 895 sets of mekometers	1,47,000
Reconstruction of N. I. lines at Secunderabad, Bangalore and Bellary	1,03,000
Additional grant for Camps of Exercise and Instruction	1,00,000
Staff College at Quetta (collection of materials for building)	1,00,000
Increase in pay of Indian Medical Service officers	2,00,000
Stables and quarters for horse-breeding operations	85,000
Re-armament of two 5·4 inch howitzer batteries (part)	84,000

192. It will be convenient to bring together the figures exhibiting the whole military expenditure of India both in this country and in England, and irrespective of the head of account under which it is charged.

The following shows these figures for the Budget Estimate of 1903-1904:—

	In India	In England.
	R	£
(1) Ordinary Military expenditure, including the Hyderabad Contingent	18,53,20,000	4,662,400
(2) Special measures for increasing the efficiency of the Army—		
(a) Under Army	36,08,000	426,400
(b) Under Military Works	40,60,000	...
(c) Under Marine	...	63,300
TOTAL	76,68,000	489,700
(3) Special Services	1,18,000	...
(4) Coast Defences	18,00,000	.
GRAND TOTAL	19,49,06,000	5,152,100

The corresponding figures for 1904-1905 are as follows:—

	In India.	In England.
	R	£
(1) Ordinary Military Expenditure including the Hyderabad Contingent	19,45,08,000	4,769,300
(2) Special measures for increasing the efficiency of the Army—		
(a) Under Army	34,17,000	824,400
(b) Under Military Works	30,55,000	...
(d) Under Marine		107,000
TOTAL	64,72,000	931,400
(3) Special Services	48,90,000	
(4) Coast Defences	16,00,000	150,000
GRAND TOTAL	20,74,70,000	5,850,700

193. The increase under "Ordinary Expenditure" has been explained in paragraph 159. The principal factors are (1) R74,08,000 on account of the extra service pay of British troops, and (2) £169,000 on account of ordnance stores for manufacture of ·303 ammunition. Of the increase in respect of the special measures for increasing the efficiency of the Army, £500,000 represents the cost of new artillery, and £200,000 of new rifles which (along with a part of the expenditure on coast defences) are to be provided from the surplus revenue of the current year as explained in paragraph 82.

Excluding these two items the cost of the special measures amounts to R64,72,000 in India and £231,400 (equivalent to R34,71,000) in England, or a total of R99,43,000 as compared with R1,50,14,000 in the current year The principal items making up this total are the following.—

	R
Rearmament of the Native Army	14,67,000
Buildings for Rifle Factory, Ishapore	4,00,000
Rolling Mills at Ishapore	9,52,000
Central Gun Carriage Factory, Jubbulpore	4,00,000
Construction of Royal Indian Marine Vessel *Dufferin*	16,05,000
Increase in strength of Native Army Reserves	3,00,000
Establishment of a Staff College in India	2,00,000
Railway Pioneer Battalion	2,29,000
Installation of Electric Lights and Fans in barracks	7,00,000
Increase to strength of Native Infantry Battalions in Madras and Bombay Commands	5,00,000
Mobilisation equipment for northern line of communications	5,03,000
Reorganization of Artillery	3,00,000
Addition of 36 horses to each British Cavalry Regiment	2,76,000
Accommodation for 3 Howitzer Batteries	2,50,000
Improvement of rifle ranges for the regulars	2,00,000
Re-introduction of signalling into all Batteries, of horse, field, heavy and mountain artillery	2,71,000

The items included under special services have been specified in paragraph 159

Section V.—Capital Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works not charged to Revenue.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

194. The expenditure on Railway Construction for which the Government of India undertakes any financial responsibility or gives any direct guarantee is estimated at R9,82,07,000 in the current year and at R12,00,00,000, (inclusive of R60,00,000 for the purchase of four branch Railways) in 1904-1905, the amounts having been R10,05,75,960 in 1902-1903 and R11,00,00,000 in the Budget Estimate of the current year The lapse of R1,17,93,000 in the current year is due to short outlay in England against some of the amounts placed at the disposal of the Secretary of State and some of the Companies' Boards for the purchase of rolling-stock and stores. This was largest in the case of the East Indian, Madras and South Indian Railways .It was partly compensated for by increased outlay in India and by commencement of construction work on the Ondal-Sainthia and Khurja-Hapur branches of the East Indian Railway. The distribution of the total expenditure on Railway Construction between

State and Companies' agency in each of the three years from 1902-1903 to 1904-1905 is as follows:—

	Accounts, 1902-1903.	Revised Estimate, 1903-1904	Budget Estimate, 1904-1905
Expenditure in England.	£	£	£
1 State Lines	1,529,344	1,287,800	1,709,000
2. Old Guaranteed Railways	462,521	484,900	416,400
3 Extensions of ditto	33	.	..
4. Other Guaranteed or Assisted Railways	893,333	852,700	845,900
TOTAL	2,885,231	2,625,400	2,971,300
Equivalent in rupees of Expenditure in England.	R	R	R
1. State Lines	2,29,40,155	1,93,17,000	2,56,35,000
2. Old Guaranteed Railways at contract rates	56,65,797	62,77,000	50,67,000
3. Extensions of ditto at prescribed rates	491	...	...
4 Other Guaranteed or Assisted Railways at contract rates	1,34,14,258	1,27,90,000	1,26,89,000
TOTAL	4,20,20,701	3,83,84,000	4,33,91,000
Expenditure in India.			
1 State Lines	4,55,19,860	5,06,94,000	6,90,20,000
2. Old Guaranteed Railways	—8,80,876	—38,00,000	—9,22,000
3. Extensions of ditto	12,34,837	2,00,000	30,000
4. Other Guaranteed or Assisted Railways	1,25,94,390	1,26,25,000	84,31,000
5. Branch Lines on firm guarantee	87,048	1,04,000	50,000
TOTAL INDIA	5,85,55,259	5,98,23,000	7,66,09,000
TOTAL OF PROGRAMME	10,05,75,960	9,82,07,000	12,00,00,000

195 The figures in the above table do not include the expenditure on Protective Railways met from the Famine Insurance grant, nor of Branch Line Companies not in receipt of a direct guarantee, nor that of other Companies whose transactions are outside the Government accounts. Including this expenditure and also the expenditure from Provincial and Local Revenues and from loans raised by Local Boards for local lines, the total expenditure on Railway Construction in the three years may be stated as follows:—

	Accounts, 1902-1903.	Revised Estimate, 1903-1904.	Budget Estimate, 1904-1905.
	R	R	R
Total as in table in paragraph	10,05,75,960	9,82,07,000	12,00,00,000
Famine Protective lines	24,375	19,07,000	22,06,000
Branch lines not on firm guarantee	7,95,054	2,58,000	1,63,000
Railways outside the Government account	1,00,20,900	93,58,000	88,96,000
Provincial and Local State lines	8,19,892	3,99,000	3,18,000
GRAND TOTAL	11,22,36,181	11,01,29,000	13,15,83,000

196. The following are the details of the expenditure on State lines:—

	Accounts, 1902 1903.	Revised, 1903-1904	Budget, 1904-1905.
Expenditure by State Agency—			
Open lines—	R	R	R
North-Western	66,03,425	27,40,000	76,55,000
Frontier Railway Reserve	43,548	10,000	...
Peshawar Railway do.	—7,242	...	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand	45,81,534	33,85,000	28,98,000
Eastern Bengal	53,67,848	49,15,000	52,74,000
Warora Colliery	—73,003	—46,000	—25,000
Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British section)	58,141	3,000	8,000
Stores Transactions and Reserve	—1,49,195	...	44,10,000
TOTAL	1,64,25,056	1,10,07,000	2,02,20,000
Lines under construction—			
Moorshedabad Branch, Eastern Bengal State Railway	6,28,435	40,00,000	37,51,000
Coonoor-Ootacamund	...	...	10,00,000
Kankoorgachi Chord, Eastern Bengal State Railway	2,87,670	5,25,000	4,10,000
Kaunia-Bonarpara Extension		8,50,000	10,00,000
Kaunia-Dhubri Extension	5,28,012	1,41,000	1,50,000
Dhubri-Gauhati	72,581	14,35,000	10,23,000
Lower Sind Extension	...	17,80,000	18,61,000
Nowshera-Dargai	3,35,400	1,16,000	.
Agra-Delhi Chord	17,90,416	45,19,000	39,60,000
Khushalgarh-Kohat-Thal	22,49,205	3,94,000	62,000
Extensions of Chitpore Terminus	7,07,594	4,43,000	3,00,000
Allahabad-Fyzabad	53,34,749	17,52,000	6,75,000
Do. Ganges Bridge	...	24,37,000	4,03,000
Jech-Doab (Northern section)	15,42,494	2,02,000	...
Quetta-Nushki	7,26,111	25,89,000	27,35,000
Doubling line between Canal Junction and Kankoorgachi	42,867	2,36,000	3,76,000
Jech-Doab (Southern section)	..	8,68,000	23,00,000
TOTAL	1,42,45,534	2,22,87,000	2,00,06,000
Lines to be purchased	..	...	60,00,000
Expenditure by Agency of Companies—			
Open lines—			
East Indian Railway (including extensions)	1,33,96,937	1,37,50,000	1,57,50,000
Rajputana-Malwa	24,51,766	16,70,000	18,00,000
Tirhoot	31,55,242	10,50,000	15,00,000
Bhopal	2,72,803	1,74,000	2,00,000
South Indian	1,88,948	5,00,000	12,00,000
Guntakal-Mysore Frontier	2,657	5,000	24,000
Madras Railway, North-East line	8,72,540	26,50,000	20,00,000
Palanpur-Deesa	3,863	...	...
Bezwada Extension	5,814	15,000	3,000
Great Indian Peninsula	16,97,267	32,66,000	1,00,00,000
Nilgiri	35,41,940	3,000	3,60,000
TOTAL	2,55,89,777	2,30,83,000	3,28,37,000
Lines under construction—			
Ahmedabad-Dholka	59,900	...	...
Assam-Bengal — Land	—176	12,000	6,000
Assam-Bengal — Construction	74,44,084	36,36,000	19,94,000
Assam-Bengal — Chittagong jetties	—6,62,562	...	...
Madura-Pamban	12,41,366	6,53,000	1,56,000
Tinnevelly-Quilon—British section	6,36,296	6,36,000	3,06,000
Ditto —Native State section	31,22,750	25,01,000	3,30,000
Azikhal-Mangalore	3,52,690	32,18,000	50,00,000
Marina Loop	5,300	—5,000	...
Tirhoot State Railway Extensions	...	18,18,000	50,00,000
Rewari Phulera	...	11,65,000	28,00,000
TOTAL	1,21,99,648	1,36,34,000	1,55,92,000
GRAND TOTAL	6,84,60,015	7,00,11,000	9,46,55,000

197. The following are the details of the expenditure on the old Guaranteed Companies' lines and their extensions :—

	Accounts, 1902-1903.	Revised, 1903-1904.	Budget, 1904-1905.
	R	R	R
Madras Railway . .	24,43,515	1,56,000	33,00,000
Madras Railway Extensions	12,35,328	2,00,000	30,000
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway .	23,41,406	23,21,000	8,45,000
TOTAL .	60,20,249	26,77,000	41,75,000

198 The details of the figures under other Guaranteed or Assisted Railways are as follows .—

	Accounts, 1902-1903.	Revised, 1903-1904	Budget, 1904-1905
	R	R	R
Assam-Bengal . .	—61,558	...	...
Bengal Central . .	1,93,616	50,000	66,000
Bengal-Nagpur . .	8,06,123	12,71,000	12,00,000
Bengal-Nagpur Extensions . . .	1,67,13,711	1,70,73,000	1,10,00,000
Burma Railways . .	58,11,768	29,53,000	32,52,000
Ditto Extensions .	...	...	15,00,000
Indian Midland (including Saugor-Katni) .	12,37,469	34,84,000	27,27,000
Lucknow-Bareilly .	9,34,853	3,84,000	54,000
Mysore . . .	86,587	1,20,000	1,21,000
Southern Mahratta .	2,86,079	80,000	12,00,000
TOTAL .	2,60,08,648	2,54,15,000	2,11,20,000

199. The details of the expenditure on Branch lines having a direct guarantee are :—

	Accounts, 1902-1903.	Revised, 1903-1904.	Budget, 1904-1905
	R	R	R
Brahmaputra-Sultanpur	78,342	50,000	
Hardwar-Dehra . .	8,706	54,000	50,000
TOTAL .	87,048	1,04,000	50,000

200. The details of the expenditure on Protective Railways met from the Famine Insurance grant are as follows .—

	Accounts, 1902-1903.	Revised, 1903-1904.	Budget, 1904-1905.
	R	R	R
Morappur-Dharmapuri .	3,177	2,90,000	3,96,000
Tiruputtur-Krishnagiri .	5,524	4,35,000	4,70,000
Hospet-Kottur . .	7,665	3,08,000	13,00,000
Bellary-Royadrug . .	8,009	8,74,000	40,000
TOTAL .	24,375	19,07,000	22,06,000

201. The following are the details of Branch lines without a guarantee:—

	Accounts, 1902-1903	Revised, 1903-1904.	Budget, 1904-1905.
	R	R	R
Ahmedabad-Parantij	23,624	6,000	11,000
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagganathganj	55,527	45,000	27,000
South Behar	—57,358	—1,000	—47,000
Ahmedabad-Dholka	7,53,499	1,08,000	65,000
Tapti Valley	19,762	1,00,000	1,07,000
TOTAL	7,95,054	2,58,000	1,63,000

202 The Railways outside the Government account shown above are the following —

	Accounts, 1902-1903	Revised, 1903-1904.	Budget, 1904-1905
	R	R	R
Bengal and North-Western Railway Extensions	22,58,600	19,08,000	4,89,000
Kalka-Simla	61,44,900	45,43,000	12,50,000
Bengal Dooars Extensions	16,17,400	7,10,000	3,57,000
Rohilkand-Kumaon Extensions	...	2,27,000	20,00,000
Southern Punjab Extensions	..	19,70,000	48,00,000
TOTAL	1,00,20,900	93,58,000	88,96,000

The expenditure on the Kalka-Simla Railway, both in the current year and also that estimated for in 1904-1905, is almost wholly met from advances by Government

203 The expenditure on the Provincial and Local State lines is distributed as follows —

	Accounts, 1902-1903.	Revised, 1903-1904.	Budget, 1904-1905.
	R	R	R
Jorhat	—834	—1,000	—1,000
Mayavaram-Mutupet	8,20,726	4,00,000	3,19,000
TOTAL	8,19,892	3,99,000	3,18,000

IRRIGATION CONSTRUCTION

204. The figures are:—

Accounts, 1902-1903	Budget, 1903-1904.	Revised, 1903-1904	Budget, 1904-1905
R	R	R	R
84,62,858	1,00,00,000	81,18,000	1,25,00,000

The Revised Estimate for 1903-1904 has been prepared for R18,82,000 less than the Budget Estimate, as, with the exception of the United Provinces, no province has found it possible to work up to the budget grants. The Budget grant for 1904-1905 has been fixed at R1,25,00,000, or R25,00,000 more than in the current year so as to provide for adequate progress on projects now in hand and for new schemes likely to be started.

205. The following table shows the projects included in the programme of each year, and the amounts to be spent on each :—

Name of Project.	Expenditure in	
	1903-1904.	1904-1905.
Canals in operation—	R	R
Mandalay canal	4,02 000	1,64,000
Ganges canal	9,82,000	8,36,000
Lower Ganges canal	2,00,000	4,27,000
Fatehpur Branch of the Lower Ganges canal	76,000	59,000
Eastern Jumna canal	3,01,000	3,03,000
Western Jumna canal	34,000	42,000
Bari Doab canal	1,53,000	2,30,000
Sirhind "	1,33,000	2,62,000
Chenab "	5,02,000	12,52,000
Jhelum "	17,90,000	26,97,000
Indus Inundation canals	1,19,000	7,68,000
Godavery Delta	1,54,000	2,35,000
Kistna Delta	3,43,000	3,53,000
Penner River canals	1,00,000	1,03,000
Cauvery Delta	1,83,000	2,34,000
Periyar Project	2,27,000	2,14,000
Desert canal	59,000	11,000
Eastern Nara Works	1,40,000	1,02,000
Jamrao canal	1,71,000	34,000
Canals under construction—		
Shwebo canal	10,42,000	8,86,000
Mon canals	65,000	5,00,000
Other projects.	9,42,000	7,38,000
Reserve		20,50,000
TOTAL	81,18,000	1,25,00,000

Section VI—Provincial Finance.

206. During the year an important step in advance was made in the development of Provincial finance. As it is possible that this new departure may have important and far reaching consequences, it is desirable to explain its nature in some detail.

207. When the system of provincialisation was first introduced in 1871 by the Government of Lord Mayo, the method adopted was briefly as follows :— Certain heads of expenditure, of which the more important were Police, Education, Jails, Medical Services (in part), Printing, Roads and Civil Buildings, were made over to the Local Governments To meet these charges, there were assigned to the latter the departmental receipts under the corresponding heads, and also a fixed lump grant from Imperial Revenues : the Local Governments being left to make up the deficiency, if any, by local taxation *Early history of Provincial finance*

208. This system remained in force without material change till 1877. In that year an important modification was introduced by the Government of Lord Lytton. In the first place, a considerable addition was made to the heads of expenditure transferred to Provincial management, the new heads (in most Provinces) including Land Revenue, General Administration, Law and Justice, and Miscellaneous. Secondly, certain principal heads of revenue, including Stamps and Excise, were provincialised, the growing receipts from these sources taking the place, *pro tanto*, of the former fixed lump grant. Since 1877, a number of changes of detail have been effected, mostly in the direction of adding to the heads (or shares of heads) of expenditure and revenue which are under Provincial control. But no alteration of principle has been introduced, and broadly* speaking it may be stated that the present position is as follows :—Each Local Government is responsible for the whole of the expenditure recorded under "Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments," "Miscellaneous Civil Charges," "Irrigation" (in part), and "Civil Public Works", as well as some charges under "Interest." It receives the whole of the corresponding departmental receipts, and a certain share (which is different in different Provinces, and under different heads) of each of the "Principal heads of Revenue" except Salt, Customs, Opium, *The present system*

* There are numerous exceptions of detail in relatively minor points, and variations between the different Provinces It is unnecessary to specify these at length in the present place.

and Tributes. In some Provinces, irrigation revenue is also Provincial in whole or in part. The excess of expenditure over revenue is made up by a fixed assignment from Imperial Revenues.

209. Under this system the Provincial shares of growing revenue have usually (though not uniformly) increased more rapidly than the sum which could properly be spared for expenditure under the Provincial heads, having regard to the general needs of Imperial finance. It was therefore necessary to revise the terms of the settlements from time to time, ordinarily at five-year intervals, with a view to adjust inequalities that had arisen, either between the Provinces themselves, or between the Provinces as a whole and the Imperial Government. These quinquennial revisions have usually, though not invariably, resulted in the resumption of a certain amount of revenue for Imperial purposes. When the settlement of 1877 was made, a total retrenchment of 40 lakhs was enforced, in 1882 the finances were in a prosperous condition and the Imperial Government surrendered an additional 26 lakhs net; in 1887 they resumed 64 lakhs; and in 1892, 46 lakhs The last revision, made in 1897, effected little change in the aggregate, increases to some Provinces being almost exactly counterbalanced by resumptions from others.

Its defects.

210. The system is marred by several grave defects:—

(1) The periodical revisions interfere with the continuity of Provincial finance, and each revision involves a protracted and sometimes controversial discussion with the Local Governments.

(2) A still more serious evil is that the system tends to encourage extravagance rather than economy. "It has been described as a system of five-year budgets and this definition indicates the root of the evil Each Local Government is supposed to be free to enjoy the fruits of its economy, or of the successful nursing of its revenues But in practice its term of enjoyment is limited to five years, or, more correctly, to the last two or three years of the term of settlement, for during the earlier years it has usually little margin to spend. It is therefore under constant temptation to spend its money, not on carefully matured schemes of well-thought-out improvement, but on such as can be carried through before the close of the settlement, in order to leave as small a balance as possible for resumption at the impending revision."

(3) The apportionment of revenue to the several Provinces has never been made on any definite or logical principle.

The new system

211 To remove these defects, and in particular to introduce an element of relative permanence into the settlements, the following arrangement has been made Firstly, it has been decided to give the Local Governments a permanent, instead of a merely temporary interest in the revenue and expenditure under their control. Secondly, the assignments to the Local Governments will include a slightly smaller share of growing revenues. Thirdly, this share has been calculated so that each Province separately, and all the Provinces taken together, shall be placed in possession of an amount of growing revenues which bears approximately the same proportion to the Provincial expenditure as the Imperial share of growing revenues bears to Imperial expenditure. With some small exceptions the actual heads of revenue which are either Imperial, Provincial, or divided, have been left unchanged, but the Provincial shares of the divided heads have been altered in accordance with the principle stated above When any head of revenue is divided between Imperial and Provincial, the corresponding head of expenditure has ordinarily been divided in the same proportion.

Modifications of detail.

212 In applying these principles to the actual figures, it was found that the aggregate Provincial expenditure represented rather less than one-fourth of the whole, while the Imperial expenditure, which includes the army and the home charges, was in excess of three-fourths. These proportions have accordingly been taken as the basis of the division of revenue between Imperial and Provincial, but numerous adjustments have been necessary—(1) to make allowance for the heads of revenue which are wholly Imperial or wholly Provincial as the case might be; (2) to allow for a larger assignment to the more backward Provinces than to those which are more advanced; and (3) to permit of provision being made for various administrative reforms and works of improvement which it is

desired to undertake. Subject to these adjustments, which are specified below, it has been decided that the divided heads of revenue, and of the corresponding heads of expenditure, shall be shared as follows:—

(1) In Bengal, United Provinces, Bombay, and Madras, three-fourths Imperial and one-fourth Provincial.

(2) In the Punjab and Burma, five-eighths Imperial and three-eighths Provincial: and

(3) In the Central Provinces and Assam, half Imperial and half Provincial.

213. It is intended that the settlements thus made shall be permanent, in the sense that they shall not be subject to revision at the end of fixed periods. The Government of India necessarily reserves to itself, as the final authority in India responsible for the finances and administration of the country, the power to revise the settlement of any or all Provinces at any time whenever necessity may demand it. It is however the intention of Government only to exercise this power when the variations from the initial relative standards of revenue and expenditure in any Province have, over a substantial term of years, been so great as to result in unfairness either to the Province itself, to other Provinces, or to the Government of India, or in the event of the Government of India being confronted with the alternatives of either imposing additional taxation or of seeking assistance from the Provinces.

214. For the present, the scheme has been applied to four Provinces, *viz.*, Bengal, Madras, Assam, and the United Provinces. In the ensuing year it is proposed to extend it to Bombay and the Punjab, and possibly also to the Central Provinces.

215. The modifications that have been made in applying the scheme to these four Provinces are as follows:—

Bengal.—The Provincial share of revenue and expenditure has been taken at one-half under Stamps, and at seven-sixteenths under Excise, while Registration receipts and charges have been made wholly Provincial; and the expenditure recorded under 3.—Land Revenue, which really represents the cost of the ordinary district administration, is also made wholly Provincial. An addition of 4 lakhs has been made to the fixed assignment to enable the Local Government to improve the pay of ministerial establishments, and a further addition, not exceeding 2½ lakhs, will be made when a scheme has been prepared and sanctioned for strengthening the staff of Deputy Collectors.

Madras.—The Provincial share of Stamp revenue and expenditure has been raised to one-half. The revenue and expenditure under Registration, and expenditure under 3.—Land Revenue have been made wholly Provincial. Special provision has been made in the form of a lump non-recurring grant of 20 lakhs for surveys and settlement. Grants of R75,000 and R50,000 a year have been made for the relief of certain local bodies, and for agricultural experiments, and the fixed assignment has been placed at a specially high figure. The Government of India have also undertaken to provide for the cost of reorganising the district administration.

United Provinces.—The Provincial share of Stamp revenue and expenditure, and of the expenditure under 3.—Land Revenue has been raised to one-half: Irrigation revenue has been made wholly Provincial, subject to a guarantee from the Government of India that the net receipts shall not fall below 40 lakhs a year; and special grants of 2½ lakhs and 1½ lakhs per annum respectively, have been made to enable the Local Government to relieve Municipalities from the charges for municipal police, and to reform the system of District Board finance.

216. The net result of the new settlements in these four Provinces is an increase of the Imperial contribution to Provincial of R23,89,000 per annum as follows:—

	R
Bengal Provincial assignment *less*	—5,00,000
Madras Provincial assignment *more*	+16,56,000
United Provinces Provincial assignment *more*	+8,25,000
Assam Provincial assignment *more*	+4,08,000
TOTAL	+23,89,000

General Result

217. The shares of growing revenue and the fixed assignments from Imperial to Provincial stand as follows:—

(Figures in thousands of Rupees.)

	Madras.	Bengal.	United Provinces.	Assam.
Growing Revenues . . .	2,90,82	4,49,84	3,62,64	60,07
Fixed Assignment . . .	59,66	49,03	4,00	12,00
TOTAL .	3,50,48	4,98,87	3,66,64	72,07

The provincialisation of the whole of the Irrigation Revenue in the United Provinces, and the assignment of half shares of the Principal Heads of Revenue in Assam, account for the large proportion which the growing revenues bear to the total in those Provinces.

Effect of the alteration in the shares.

218. The following table shows the share of the average annual increments of revenue (calculated on the basis of the figures for the years 1892-93 to 1902-03), which the Local Governments would have received if the terms of the old settlements had remained unchanged, with the share which they will receive under the new settlements —

(Figures in thousands of Rupees.)

	Under the old Settlements.	Under the new Settlements.
Madras	5,60	4,89
Bengal	9,00	7,33
United Provinces . . .	3,33	3,91
Assam	1,50	1,24

In other words, out of the annual increment of revenue of the four Provinces taken together, the Imperial Government will receive R2,06,000 more than it has hitherto done. On the other hand, owing to the division of expenditure under the heads corresponding to the Principal Heads of Revenue, the Government of India will bear R36,000 of the present Provincial increment of expenditure On the whole, therefore, the Imperial Government receives an additional net increment of revenue of only R1,70,000.

219 Finally, in order that the Local Governments may start the new settlement under favourable conditions, the Government of India have sanctioned the following initial grants, *viz.*:—

	Lakhs.
To Bengal	50
„ Madras	50
„ United Provinces	30
„ Assam	20

The grant to Bengal is exclusive of a grant of 50 lakhs which has been separately sanctioned for the Calcutta Improvement scheme, and which is conditional on an acceptable scheme being framed and sanctioned. The grant to Madras includes 20 lakhs on account of special survey and settlement expenditure which is likely to be spread over several years, but will not recur permanently. These grants have been made in the Revised Estimate of 1903-04, and will go to increase the Provincial opening balances of the ensuing year. It is not contemplated that the Local Governments will desire to spend more than a portion of these during 1904-05, and the following provision has accordingly been made by addition to the Provincial Budgets under 45.—Civil Works, *viz.*:—

	Lakhs.
Bengal	15
Madras	10*
United Provinces	6
Assam	4

* Including 4 lakhs under 3.—Land Revenue for special surveys

The Local Governments will be at liberty to transfer these grants for expenditure under any other heads at their discretion.

220. In addition to the above a grant of R1,25,000 has been made to the United Provinces to compensate the Province for expenditure on the purchase of encumbered estates in Bundelkhand under the Bundelkhand Encumbered Estates Act, 1903.

221. The following table gives the usual information regarding the Revenue, Expenditure and balances of each Province, compared with the standard of 1897 :—

	Estimate for the Settlement of 1897 98 to 1901 1902	Accounts.						Revised, 1903-1904	Budget, 1904 1905
		1897-98.	1898 99	1899-1900.	1900-1901	01-1902	1902-1903		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Central Provinces—									
Balance on April 1, 1897	..			..	..	.		.	.
Total Revenue, including adjustments	83,93,000	89,85,000	88,10,000	83,47,000	92,10,000	1,17,14,000	1,02,98,000	1,11,78,000	1,19,79,000
Total Expenditure	83,93,000	89,85,000	86,87,000	84,70,000	92,10,000	94,71,000	1,02,99,000	1,22,19,000	1,26,80,000
Closing Balance		...	1,23,000	.	.	22,43,000	22,42,000	15,01,000	8,00,000
Burma—									
Balance on April 1, 1897	..	31,22,000	...	.	...	...		.	.
Total Revenue, including adjustments	2,93,81,000	3,15,97,000	3,41,00,000	3,47,29,000	3,64,64,000	3,65,36,000	3,40,43,000	3,68,57,000	3,75,56,000
Total Expenditure	2,93,81,000	2,99,03,000	2,99,85,000	3,21,15,000	3,49,47,000	3,57,81,000	3,73,30,000	3,85,96,000	4,09,97,000
Closing Balance	...	48,16,000	89,31,000	1,15,45,000	1,30,62,000	1,38,17,000	1,05,30,000	87,91,000	53,50,000
Assam—									
Balance on April 1, 1897	...	9,44,000	...		...	.		...	.
Total Revenue, including adjustments	66,43,000	71,62,000	89,34,000	71,53,000	70,97,000	72,64,000	84,16,000	95 36,000	75,47,000
Total Expenditure	66,43,000	76,18,000	80,67,000	79,68,000	71,84,000	71,17,000	74,07,000	82,09,000	79 45,000
Closing Balance		4,88,000	13,55,000	5,40,000	4,53,000	6,00,000	16,09,000	29,36,000	25,38,000
Bengal—									
Balance on April 1, 1897		39,54,000	...	.			...	...	.
Total Revenue, including adjustments	4,43,49,000	4,65,69,000	4,74,76,000	4,73,90,000	4,80,97,000	4,93,24,000	5,23,92,000	6,26,90,000	5,03,80,000
Total Expenditure	4,43,49,000	4,96,01,000	4,52,81,000	4,66,89,000	4,76,53,000	4,86,80,000	5,17,69,000	5,44,20,000	5,36,34,000
Closing Balance	...	9,22,000	31,17,000	38,18,000	42,62,000	49,06,000	55,29,000	1,37,99,000	1,05,45,000
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh—									
Balance on April 1, 1897	.		...	...	...	..	.	..	
Total Revenue, including adjustments	3,42,62,000	3,52,97,000	3,77,81,000	3,64,77,000	3,69,76,000	3,62,46,000	3,89,87,000	4,20,97,000	3,69,55,000
Total Expenditure	3,42,62,000	3,52,97,000	3,44,95,000	3,57,23,000	3,61,72,000	3,72,10,000	3,90,51,000	3,90,03,000	3,94,15,000
Closing Balance	..	...	32,86,000	40,40,000	48,44,000	38,80,000	38,16,000	78,10,000	53,50,000
Punjab—									
Balance on April 1, 1897	..	5,23,000	...	...		..	.	..	
Total Revenue, including adjustments	1,90,28,000	1,95,58,000	2,07,00,000	1,87,24,000	2,04,57,000	2,22,16,000	2,24,54,000	2,26,30,000	2,20,69,000
Total Expenditure	1,90,28,000	1,95,81,000	1,95,46,000	2,03,78,000	2,04,57,000	2,07,20,000	2,14,25,000	2,19,55,000	2,42,69,000
Closing Balance	.	5,00,000	16,54,000	...		14,96,000	25,25,000	32,00,000	10,00,000
Madras—									
Balance on April 1, 1897	..	22,95,000	...	...	.		..	..	...
Total Revenue, including adjustments	3,10,65,000	3,16,20,000	3,36,38,000	3,14,94,000	3,25,76,000	3,75,85,000	3,64,05,000	4,21,46,000	3,60,60,000
Total Expenditure	3,10,65,000	3,31,97,000	3,20,31,000	3,32,52,000	3,28,97,000	3,35,44,000	3,64,21,000	3,67,30,000	3,77,12,000
Closing Balance	...	7,18,000	23,25,000	5,67,000	2,16,000	42,87,000	42,71,000	96,87,000	80,35,000
Bombay—									
Balance on April 1, 1897	...	17,96,000	..	..	.		.	..	.
Total Revenue, including adjustments	4,16,53,000	4,26,96,000	4,60,23,000	4,21,32,000	4,50,92,000	5,14,22,000	4,67,70,000	4,56,67,000	4,61,43,000
Total Expenditure	4,16,53,000	4,39,92,000	4,59,19,000	4,39,36,000	4,50,92,000	4,55,09,000	4,91,93,000	4,57,90,000	4,74,20,000
Closing Balance	...	5,00,000	15,04,000	..	..	58,23,000	34,00,000	32,77,000	20,00,000

222. In the four provinces whose settlements are under revision, the new standard of Revenue and Expenditure is as follows:—

	R
Assam	72,07,000
Bengal	4,98,87,000
United Provinces	3,66,64,000
Madras	3,50,48,000

223. The closing balances shown in the Revised Estimate include grants, aggregating R1,62,65,000, which have been given from Imperial revenues during the current year for expenditure on certain special purposes, in addition to the grant of R1,50,00,000 referred to in paragraph 219. In the case of Bombay, the Punjab, and the Central Provinces they also include R13,11,000, R7,86,000 and R15,28,000 respectively given to these Provinces to enable them to close with the prescribed minimum balance. The following table shows the distribution of the grants to various Provinces —

PROVINCES.	Grant of 40 lakhs for Education	Grant in 1903-1904 of recurring portion of grant of 18 lakhs for District and other Establishment	Grant in 1903-1904 for Expenditure in 1904-1905 on special purposes	Grant in 1903-1904 for Expenditure in 1904-1905 on special public objects
1	2	3	4	5
	R	R	R	R
Central Provinces .	2,00,000	1,90,000	3,00,000	1,50,000
Burma . .	4,00,000	...	...	3,00,000
Assam . .	1,00,000	1,11,000	...	1,50,000
Bengal . .	10,00,000	. .	50,00,000	5,00,000
United Provinces .	5,00,000	2,26,000	3,00,000	3,00,000
Punjab . .	4,00,000	1,36,000	20,50,000	2,00,000
Madras . .	8,00,000	3,50,000	.	3,00,000
Bombay . .	6,00,000	3,50,000	10,52,000	3,00,000
TOTAL .	40,00,000	13,63,000	87,02,000	22,00,000

224 As explained in paragraph 282 of the Financial Statement for 1903-1904 the grants shown in columns 2 and 3 of the foregoing table were made for permanent recurring expenditure on education, and the improvement of district administration. Those shown in column 4 have been sanctioned in the course of the current year. The grant of R3,00,000 to the Central Provinces is intended for expenditure on Irrigation Works. That of R50,00,000 to Bengal represents the Government contribution towards the scheme for the structural improvement of Calcutta, the money will be reserved exclusively for this purpose, and its appropriation is conditional on the scheme being approved by the Government of India. The grant of R3,00,000 to the United Provinces represents a grant to the Lucknow Municipality to enable it to undertake a drainage scheme. Of the allotment of R20,50,000 to the Punjab, R20,00,000 is for expenditure on extensions and improvements in Simla, and R50,000 is a grant to the Punjab University to enable it to construct a Senate Hall at Lahore. In Bombay, a grant of R6,00,000 has been made for the completion of St. George's Hospital, and the remaining R4,52,000 is intended to enable the Local Government to carry out improvements under a variety of heads.

225. The present financial position has also enabled the Government of India to make the special grants shown in column 5 for expenditure in 1904-1905 upon a variety of desirable objects of public utility, such as hospitals, museums, colleges, public libraries, hostels, public parks and gardens, and the like, which have hitherto had to yield precedence to works of more pressing urgency.

226. In the Budget Estimate for 1904-1905 the recurring grants for expenditure on education and the improvement of district administration are repeated except for Assam, Bengal, the United Provinces, and Madras; in these Provinces the grants have been taken into account in fixing the standard of expenditure and they now form part of the permanent assignments made to Provincial revenues in the new settlements. Grants of ten and five lakhs respectively have also been made to the Punjab and Bombay for expenditure on Civil Works. The grants to the Punjab, Bombay, and the Central Provinces, which are deficit provinces, to work up to the prescribed minimum closing balances at the end of 1904-1905 are R10,66,000, R24,51,000, and R29,26,000 respectively.

Section VII.—Ways and Means.

HOME TREASURY.

227. The following are the details of the transactions of the Home Treasury in the Budget and Revised Estimates of 1903-1904 and in the Budget Estimates of 1904-1905:—

	Budget, 1903-1904.	Revised, 1903-1904.	Budget, 1904-1905
	£	£	£
Opening balance	5,686,537	5,767,787	7,003,387
RECEIPTS.			
Capital raised and deposited by Railway Companies—			
For Capital outlay	1,052,600	7,300	1,252,600
* For discharge of Debentures	3,332,800	200,000	2,070,100
Deposits and Advances—			
* Gold Reserve Fund	102,700	2,566,200	166,800
Other items	26,000	40,900	7,500
Remittance Account between England and India—			
Railway transactions	2,053,000	16,600	2,453,000
* Remittance of Gold from India for purchase of silver	...	3,996,900	...
Other transactions	1,510,000	2,596,700	504,000
Total Receipts excluding Council Bills and Loans and opening balance	8,077,100	9,424,600	6,454,000
DISBURSEMENTS			
Excess of Expenditure over Revenue	17,619,300	17,487,800	18,435,900
Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue—			
Outlay on State Railways and Irrigation Works	1,813,400	1,293,300	1,715,800
Outlay of Railway Companies	1,396,800	1,344,900	1,264,900
* Payments to Railway Companies for discharge of debentures	3,332,800	247,000	2,070,100
Permanent Debt discharged	600,000	600,000	1,002,100
Temporary Debt discharged	3,500,000	3,500,000	2,000,000
Deposits and Advances—			
* Gold Reserve Fund	102,700	2,566,200	166,800
Other transactions	..	215,100	7,900
Remittance Account between England and India—			
Railway transactions	1,991,300	1,601,500	2,747,000
* Purchase of Silver	.	4,055,000	.
Other transactions	472,700	278,200	350,600
Total Disbursements	30,829,000	33,189,000	29,761,100
Net Disbursements excluding Council Bills and loans and opening balance	22,751,900	23,764,400	23,307,100
Financed as follows:			
Council Bills	17,000,000	21,500,000	16,500,000
Permanent Debt incurred	2,000,000	1,500,000	2,500,000
Temporary Debt incurred	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Reduction of + or addition to — Cash balance	+1,751,900	—1,235,600	+2,307,100
TOTAL	22,751,900	23,764,400	23,307,100
Closing balance	3,934,637	7,003,387	4,696,287

* The heads marked with an asterisk appear both on the Receipt and Payment sides. As the Receipts and Disbursements under each of them are practically equal, they do not affect the Ways and Means of the year to any material extent.

1903-1904. General Remarks.

228. In the Revised Estimate the net disbursements (apart from receipts from Council Bills and loans) are taken at £23,764,400 against £22,751,900 in the Budget Estimate. There is thus an increase in the net outgoings of £1,012,500. The conditions obtaining in the London money market during the current year have not been favourable for the raising of fresh capital by Railway Companies. Accordingly, the additional capital which it was originally proposed to raise through the agency of Companies, *viz.*, £1,050,000 for their own lines, and £2,050,000 for State lines worked by Companies, was in fact not raised at all; while only £200,000 was raised to discharge debentures, in place of £3,332,800 taken in the Budget. On the other hand, the net expenditure chargeable against revenue is less than the Budget Estimate by £131,500, the Capital outlay on State

Railways and Irrigation Works by £520,100 and the Advances to Railway Companies for Capital outlay on Purchased Railways worked by them by £389,800. The miscellaneous remittances from India, consisting mainly of recoveries from His Majesty's Imperial Government on account of expenditure incurred in India in connection with the forces in Somaliland, South Africa and China and for Emigration bills, Chelsea out-pensioners and supplies to His Majesty's Imperial Navy exceed the Budget Estimate by £1,086,700. The net result of these variations is an increase of net outgoings of £971,900. This with minor differences under other heads aggregating £40,600 make up the difference of £1,012,500 in the net disbursements mentioned above.

229 The increase in the net disbursements was met partly from an increase of £81,250 in the opening balance of the year, but mainly by an increase of £4,500,000 in Council Bills Of the latter, £500,000 was applied towards reduction of the sterling loan proposed in the Budget Estimate and the remainder will go to swell the closing balance of the year which is expected to stand at £7,003,387

1903 1904 Council Bills

230 In addition to the £21,500,000 shown in the table above, the Revised Estimate also provides for the sale of £2,200,000 additional Council Bills, for remittance to London of the balance of the Gold Reserve Fund held in India. It should be noted that the receipts by the Secretary of State on this account, as well as the remittance of gold made from India in July last on account of the Gold Reserve Fund, are for investment and do not therefore affect the balances of the Home Treasury otherwise than temporarily.

1903-1904 Loans

231 Great Indian Peninsula Railway debentures for £600,000 and India Bills for £3,500,000 fell due in 1903-1904. The Budget Estimate provided for the discharge of these by the issue of £2,000,000 India stock and £2,000,000 India Bills The Budget programme was carried out except that only £1,500,000 3 per cent India stock was issued Tenders were invited at a minimum rate of 97 per cent The applications received amounted to £5,971,500, the average rate of accepted tenders was £98-19-2 and the lowest accepted rate £98-18-6 per cent

232. The results of the issues of £2,000,000 India Sterling Bills was as follows —

Month of Issue		Amount tendered	Amount accepted		Average rate of interest per cent per annum.		
		£	£		£	s.	d.
May	1903	2,991,000	500,000 for twelve months		3	7	5
September	„	2 038,000	500,000	ditto	3	11	6
December	„	3,661,000	500,000	ditto	3	12	11
March	1904	2,439,000	500,000	ditto	3	5	2

1903-1904 Capital raised and deposited by Companies

233 The details of the transactions under capital raised and deposited by Railway Companies are as follows —

RECEIPTS	Budget	Revised.
Subscribed Capital.	£	£
To discharge debentures—		
Bengal Nagpur Railway	100,000	..
„ „ extensions	400,000	...
Indian Midland Railway	1,582,900	...
Southern Mahratta Railway	100,000	100,000
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway	949,900	100,000
Madras Railway	200,000	...
	3,332,800	200,000
To meet Capital outlay—		
Bengal Nagpur Railway	50,000	...
„ „ „ extensions	200,000	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway	500,000	...
Madras Railway	300,000	...
	1,050,000	..
Miscellaneous (Transfer fees, etc.)	2,600	7,300
TOTAL RECEIPTS	4 385,400	207 300
ISSUES.		
For Discharge of Debentures	3,332,800	247,000
For Capital outlay, i e, Stores, Establishment Charges, etc	1,396,800	1,344,900
TOTAL ISSUES	4,729,600	1,591,900

234. For the reason stated in paragraph 228, the Companies mostly found it preferable to renew their debentures, rather than discharge them at maturity. The only exceptions were the following, which were paid off during the year:—

	£
Southern Mahratta Railway	100,000
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway	145,000
Madras Railway	800
	245,800

The £247,000 shown in the preceding paragraph includes £1,200 which represents discount payable on the renewal of debentures.

1903 1904. Remittance Account between England and India—Railway transactions.

235. The issues for Capital outlay do not differ materially from the Budget Estimates, except that the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway is likely to require £113,000 more, and the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railways £130,900 and £47,600 less than the Budget Estimates

236. The Railway Companies whose transactions are dealt with above have separate capital deposit accounts in England, and funds raised and withdrawn by them in England are brought directly to account in the Home Treasury. Besides these there are also other Railway Companies which work railways that are the property of the State. These include the East Indian, the South Indian, the Great Indian Peninsula and the Rajputana-Malwa Railways. Advances are made to these Companies in England for the purchase of stores, and funds are sometimes raised by the Companies working the railways and deposited with the Secretary of State, but these deposits and advances instead of being brought directly to account in England under the appropriate heads, are treated as remittances from or to India and are brought to account in this country The details of these transactions during the current year are as follows:—

	Budget.	Revised
RECEIPTS.		
Debentures raised—	£	£
East Indian Railway	1,250,000	...
South Indian Railway	350,000	
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	450,000	..
	2,050,000	
Transfer fees, etc.	3,000	16,600
TOTAL RECEIPTS	2,053,000	16,600
ISSUES.		
Advances for Purchase of Stores—	£	£
East Indian Railway	900,000	594,000
Rajputana Malwa Railway	200,000	170,600
South Indian Railway	232,000	132,900
Bengal and North-Western Railway	30,000	141,300
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	629,300	562,700
TOTAL ISSUES	1,991,300	1,601,500

1903-1904. Purchase of Silver and Remittance of Gold from India.

237. The demand for rupee currency during the second half of the current year has necessitated large purchases of silver in England The total cost of the purchases is now estimated at £4,055,000; practically the whole of this amount has been remitted from India in gold, the sale-proceeds of which are taken at £3,996,900 in the Revised Estimate

1904-1905. Main features.

238. In the Budget Estimate of 1904-1905, the net disbursements are taken at £23,307,100 including £1,002,100 and £2,000,000 respectively for the discharge of Great Indian Peninsula Railway Debentures, and India Bills which expire next year.

239 This estimate of the net disbursements exceeds the Budget Estimate of the current year by £555,200. This represents the net result of a number of variations the most considerable of which are as follows:—

	£
Better.	
Capital raised by Railway Companies for Capital outlay, *more*	200,000
Capital outlay not charged to revenue, including outlay by Companies, *less*	229,500
Temporary Debt discharged (India Bills), *less*	1,500,000
Remittance Account between England and India—	
Payments in England on account of money orders and stores for Provincial Governments and Local Funds, etc., *less*	122,100
	2,051,600
Worse.	
Net Expenditure on Revenue Account (Increase due to cost of new armaments and stores for Coast Defences), *more*	816,600
Permanent Debt discharged (Great Indian Peninsula Debentures), *more*	402,100
Debenture Capital raised by Railway Companies working State Railways (Debentures raised *more* £400,000, Debentures discharged, *more* £800,000) net *worse*	400,000
Remittance Account between England and India—	
Recoveries from His Majesty's Government on account of payments in India for Somaliland force, etc., *less*	1,006,000
	2,624,700

240. It is proposed to meet the net disbursement of £23,307,100 by the sale of £16,500,000 Council Bills, and by the issue of £2,500,000 India Stock and £2,000,000 India Bills. The remainder, which amounts to £2,307,100, will be met by drawing upon the cash balance of the Home Treasury which is expected to stand at £7,003,387 on 31st March 1904. The estimated balance on the 31st March 1905 is therefore £4,696,287.

1904-1905 Loans

241. As mentioned above, India Sterling Bills for £2,000,000 fall due in 1904-1905, and it is proposed to replace these by the issue of new Bills of a corresponding amount. Of the £2,500,000 India Stock which it is at present intended to issue next year, £1,002,100 is for the discharge of Great Indian Peninsula Railway Debentures which fall due on the 30th June 1904, and the balance is for advances to Indian Railway Companies under Act 51 Vict., c. 5.

1904-1905. Capital of Railway Companies

242. The following are the details of the Estimates of Capital to be raised by Railway Companies —

	To replace Debentures.	Additional Capital.
Subscribed Capital of Railway Companies—	£	£
Bengal-Nagpur Railway	25,000	...
Ditto Extensions	375,000	...
Indian Midland Railway	1,000,000	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway	147,000	.
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway	120,000	500,000
Madras Railway	403,100	750,000
	2,070,100	1,250,000
Transfer fees and Miscellaneous refunds	...	2,600
	2,070,100	1,252,600
Debenture Capital of Companies working purchased Railways—		
East Indian Railway	800,000	1,200,000
South Indian Railway	...	450,000
	800,000	1,650,000
Transfer fees and Miscellaneous refunds	...	3,000
TOTAL	800,000	1,653,000

243. The following are the details of the transactions of the Gold Reserve Fund in England:—

1903-1904 and 1904-1905. Gold Reserve Fund.

	1903-1904, Budget.	1903-1904, Revised	1904-1905, Budget.
Receipts.			
(*a*) Profit on coinage, remitted to England from India—	£	£	£
By Council Bills . .	.	2,200,000	..
In gold (less charges of remittance £1,400) . .	...	259,600	...
(*b*) Dividends on investments .	102,700	106,600	166,800
TOTAL .	102,700	2,566,200	166,800
Payments.			
Investments made	102,700	2,566,200	166,800
Opening Balance—			
Invested	3,810,300	3,810,300	6,376,500
Uninvested	1,000	1,000	5,700
Closing Balance—			
Invested	3,913,000	6,376,500	6,543,300
Uninvested	289,000	5,700	129,000
Net Profits on new coinage in India	288,000	2,465,700	123,300

244. The following is a summary of the figures relating to Council Bills and the Sterling Debt of Government and of Railway Companies included in the Estimates for 1903-1904 and 1904-1905. The figures are —

1903-1904 and 1904-1905. Summary of Debt transactions and Capital Account of Railway Companies

	Budget, 1903-1904	Revised, 1903-1904	Budget, 1904-1905
RECEIPTS.	£	£	£
Council Bills (exclusive of Bills drawn in connection with the Gold Reserve Fund) .	17,000,000	21,500,000	16,500,000
Permanent Debt incurred (India Stock)	2,000,000	1,500,000	2,500,000
Temporary Debt incurred (India Sterling Bills)	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Receipts on account of the Subscribed Capital of Railway Companies . . .	4,382,800	200,000	3,320,100
Receipts on account of the Debenture Capital of other Railway Companies (the East Indian, South Indian and Great Indian Peninsula Railway Companies) . . .	2,050,000	*Nil*	2,450,000
OUTGOINGS.			
Permanent Debt discharged .	600,000	600,000	1,002,100
Temporary Debt discharged .	3,500,000	3,500,000	2,000,000
Discharge of Railway Companies' Debentures	3,332,800	247,000	2,070,100
Discharge of East Indian Railway Company's Debentures .	...	.	800,000

245 The programme herein announced of the probable drawings on India and of the transactions in connection with the Government Sterling Debt and the borrowings of Railway Companies represent the present intentions of the Secretary of State. But in view of the varying conditions of Indian finance and of the London money market, no assurance can possibly be given that the programme will be adhered to either in amount or form. The Secretary of State reserves to himself the right to vary the programme to any extent that may be considered necessary during the course of the year.

INDIA.

246. The following is a summary of the Estimates of Ways and Means in India during 1903-1904 and 1904-1905 —

	Budget Estimate, 1903-1904		Revised Estimate, 1903-1904		Budget Estimate, 1904-1905	
	Rupee figures	Equivalent in £ at R15= £1.	Rupee figures	Equivalent in £ at R15=£1.	Rupee figures.	Equivalent in £ at R15=£1.
Receipts						
	R	£	R	£	R	£
Excess of Revenue over Expenditure charged to Revenue	27,85,20,000	18,568,000	30,29,86,000	20,199,000	29,03,19,000	19,354,600
Capital raised through Companies for outlay on State Railways (net)	3,07,50,000	2,050,000	.	...	2,47,50,000	1,650,000
Capital raised and deposited by Railway Companies	4 96,000	33,000	2,73,000	18,200	2,59,000	17,200
Unfunded Debt incurred, mostly Savings Bank deposits (net)	89,31,000	595,400	1,09,65,000	731,000	1,03,22,000	688,100
Deposits and Advances —						
Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	86,70,000	578,000	87,96,000	586,400	81,91,000	546,100
Balances of Provincial allotments	—2,07,52,000	—1,383,500	1,80,18,000	1,201,200	—1,97,52,000	—1,316,800
Other Items (net)	49,84,000	332,300	40,10,000	267,300	5,93,000	39,500
Remittances—						
Inter-Departmental Remittances	.	..	59,53,000	396,900	.	..
Remittance account between England and India—						
Silver remitted from England	...	.	6,08,25,000	4,055,000	...	...
Transactions of Railway Companies	2,98,69,000	1,991,?00	2,40,22,000	1,601 500	4,12,05,000	2,747,000
Total Receipts excluding loans	34,14,68,000	22,764,500	43 58,48,000	29,056,500	35,58,87,000	23,725,700
Disbursements						
Capital Expenditure not charged to Revenue—						
State Railways and Irrigation Works	6,28,20,000	4,188,000	5,87,30,000	3,915,300	8,14,18,000	5,427,800
Outlay by Companies (net)	1,05,01,000	706,300	83,67,000	557,700	80,27,000	535,000
Permanent Debt discharged	13,50,000	90,000	13,00,000	86,700	13 00,000	86,700
Temporary Debt discharged	..	..	...	.	50,00,000	333,300
Loans granted and repaid (net)—						
Imperial	7,54,000	50,200	20,02,000	133,500	—7,63,000	—50,800
Provincial	—12,09,000	—80,600	—42,07,000	—280,500	5,65,000	37,700
Remittance account between England and India—						
Gold remitted to England for purchase of silver	...	...	5,99,54,000	3,996,900		...
Transactions of Railway Companies	3,07,05,000	2,053 000	2,49,000	16,600	3,67,95,000	2,453,000
Other transactions (net)	54,15,000	361,000	2,07,82,000	1,385,500	85,90,000	572,700
Council Bills	25,60,04,000	17,066,900	32,24,07,000	21,493,800	25,15,45,000	16,769,700
Total Disbursements	36,65,23 000	24,434,800	46,95,84,000	31,305,500	39,24,77,000	26,165,100
Net Disbursements	2,50,55 000	1,670,300	3,37,36,000	2,249,000	3 65,90,000	2,439,400
Financed as follows.						
Permanent Debt incurred	2,00,00,000	1,333,300	2,00,00,000	1,333,300	3,00,00,000	2,000,000
Temporary Debt incurred	.		50 00,000	333,300	...	.
From Treasury Balances	50,55,000	337,000	87,36,000	582,400	65,90,000	439,400
Total	2,50,55,000	1,670,300	3,37,36,000	2,249,000	3,65,90,000	2,439,400
Opening Balance	17,74,99,524	11,833,301	18,12,36,240	12,082,416	17,25,00,240	11,500,016
Closing Balance	17,24,44,524	11,496,301	17,25,00,240	11,500,016	16,59,10,240	11,060,616

247. When the Budget Estimate of the current year was framed in March last, the cash balance in the treasuries on 1st April 1903 was estimated at 17,75 lakhs. It was calculated that net revenue receipts would amount to 27,85 lakhs, and that remittance and other miscellaneous transactions would yield a net receipt of 2,71 lakhs. Council drawings were taken at 25,60 lakhs, Capital outlay on State Railways and canals at 6,28 lakhs, and net expenditure from the balances of Provincial Governments at 2,07 lakhs. The net disbursements were thus in round figures 3,39 lakhs. It was proposed to meet these (1) by a rupee loan of two crores, (2) by unfunded debt, mostly Savings Bank deposits, to the amount of 89 lakhs, and (3) by drawing on the cash balances to the extent of 50 lakhs *1903-1904 Main features of Budget Estimates.*

248 The results according to the Revised Estimate have differed considerably from this forecast. The actual cash balance on 1st April 1903 was 18,12 lakhs, or greater by 37 lakhs: the net revenue was better than the estimate by 2,45 lakhs. the Provincial balances, instead of being drawn upon, were increased by 1,80 lakhs, making a net improvement of 3,87 lakhs and capital expenditure on State Railways and Irrigation was less by 41 lakhs On the other hand, Council drawings reached the very large total of 32,24 lakhs or 6,64 lakhs more than estimated, and miscellaneous remittance and other transactions yielded a net credit of only 1,18 lakhs, being less than the forecast by 1,53 lakhs The net result was a worseness of 1,07 lakhs, which was met as follows, (1) from an increase in Savings Bank deposits which improved to the extent of 20 lakhs, (2) by a special temporary loan from Gwalior of 50 lakhs, and (3) by drawing further on the cash balance to the extent of 37 lakhs. The cash balance at the close of the year is now estimated at 17,25 lakhs. *1903-1904 Main features of Revised Estimates.*

249. The leading feature of the year was the strong demand for Councils. The demand was active throughout the summer and autumn, when it is as a rule comparatively weak, the sales never falling below 2 crores in any one month This did not prevent the demand becoming still keener in the cold weather, the sales in January reaching 5,02 lakhs, and those in February 5,01 lakhs. The total sales of the year are the highest on record

The figures shown in the table are exclusive of 3,30 lakhs paid on account of Council Bills drawn for the remittance of the profits on coinage, for investment on account of the Gold Reserve Fund

250. The improvement in the net revenue and expenditure has been explained in Section II of the Financial Statement. The improvement in the Provincial balances is partly due to increased receipts and short expenditure by the Local Governments, but also in great measure to the large grants aggregating 2,59 lakhs, which have been made to them from Imperial revenues towards the close of the year for various purposes The miscellaneous transactions include remittances on account of Railway Companies, and their capital receipts and expenditure, the Imperial and Provincial loan account, transactions in connection with the purchase of silver for coinage, and the portion of the Famine Insurance grant which is appropriated for the reduction or avoidance of debt They also include expenditure incurred in India on account of His Majesty's Government the amount of which is recovered from the latter through the London account. This consists chiefly of payments on account of troops in Somaliland and China, charges for stores issued, emigration bills, Chelsea out-pensioners, and Naval charges. They considerably exceeded the forecast of the year.

251. The nature of the Railway transactions has been explained in paragraph 236. In respect of the loan account, the receipts were larger than had been expected, in consequence of the improved condition of the country which enabled recoveries of takavi advances given during the late famine to be effected on a considerable scale, especially in the Central Provinces and the Punjab. On the other hand, the advances to the Simla-Kalka Railway amounted to 45 lakhs, against only 33 provided in the Budget.

252. The remittance of gold to England for the purchase of silver, and the transfer of the latter in India for coinage, involved very large transactions approximating 6 crores on either side. But the amounts are necessarily nearly equal and have little effect on the net result. The £300,000 worth of silver purchased in 1902-1903, to which reference was made in paragraph 308 of the last Financial Statement was not received till after the close of that year, and the transaction appears in the accounts of 1903-1904 under the head of Remittances. *1903-1904 Purchase of Silver.*

1903-1904 and 1904-1905. Unfunded Debt

253. The following table gives the details of the transactions of Savings Banks and Provident Funds during a series of years and the estimated transactions for 1903-1904 and 1904-1905 —

Year	Net additions to deposits, cash	Interest	Total addition.
	R	R	R
1892-93	54,89,000	33,94,000	88,83,000
1893-94	17,99,000	36,80,000	54,79,000
1894-95	—8,45,000	29,70,000	21,25,000
1895-96	24,77,000	33,85,000	58,62,000
1896-97	—58,11,000	34,66,000	—23,45,000
1897-98	—65,71,000	32,70,000	—33,01,000
1898-99	—8,84,000	32,29,000	23,45,000
1899-1900	1,40,000	33,48,000	34,88,000
1900-1901	19,44,000	34,80,000	54,24,000
1901-1902	31,04,000	36,87,000	67,91,000
1902-1903	52,40,000	39,00,000	91,40,000
1903-1904 (Budget)	40,73,000	41,65,000	82,38,000
1903-1904 (Revised)	61,77,000	42,20,000	1,03,97,000
1904-1905 (Budget)	51,05,000	45,45,000	96,50,000

254. A net deposit in the Post Office Savings Bank of 30 lakhs apart from interest was assumed in the Budget Estimate of the current year. The transactions of the first eight months of the year have resulted in a net increase in the deposits of more than 61 lakhs, and allowing for withdrawals usually made in the closing months of the year, it is now expected that apart from interest there will be a net increase in the deposits of R50,20,000 during the year.

255. In the Budget Estimate for 1904-1905 a net deposit in the Post Office Savings Banks of 40 lakhs apart from interest is anticipated.

1903-1904. Rupee Loan.

256. In accordance with the intention expressed in paragraph 310 of the last Financial Statement, a 3½ per cent loan of 2 crores was announced in July last. Tenders were opened on the 22nd idem and the result of the loan was as follows: —

Total amount tendered.	Amount accepted.	Average rate of accepted tenders.	Minimum rate accepted.
R	*R*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*
4,96,00,835	2,00,00,000	98 1 7·2	97 15 0

1903-1904. Temporary Debt incurred

257. As stated in paragraph 19, there was an extraordinary demand for rupee currency during the past winter, and in January last, as a measure of precaution, it was arranged to obtain a temporary loan of 50 lakhs of rupees from the Gwalior Durbar for three months. It will be repaid early next year.

258. In the Budget Estimate for next year, the net disbursements are taken at R28,54,000 more than in the Revised Estimate of the current year. The following variations have chiefly contributed to this excess:— *1904-1905. Main feature.*

Worse.	R
Excess of Revenue over Expenditure, *less*	1,26,67,000
Reduction of Provincial balances	3,77,70,000
Deposits and Advances—other items and Inter-Departmental Remittances (chiefly due to absence of special receipts from coinage of bullion in balance and withdrawn coin)	93,70,000
Expenditure not charged against Revenue, including Outlay by Companies, due to a larger programme of Capital Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works	2,23,48,000
Temporary Debt discharged (Gwalior loan)	50,00,000
Loans by Provincial Governments (smaller recoveries of agricultural advances and a more liberal provision for loans to Municipalities for water-works, drainage schemes, etc.) *net*	47,72,000
Remittance Account between England and India—Withdrawals by Railway Companies for stores, etc., in England	1,93,63,000
	11,12,90,000

Better.	
Capital raised through Companies for outlay on State Railways (Debentures raised)	2,47,50,000
Loans by Imperial Government (R12,05,000 provided on account of advances to the Simla-Kalka Railway against R45,00,000 in the Revised)	27,65,000
Remittance Account between England and India—Other transactions (chiefly due to smaller provision for payments on account of Somaliland force)	1,21,92,000
Council Bills	7,08,62,000
	11,05,69,000

259. It is proposed to meet the net disbursements of R3,65,90,000 in the Budget Estimate of next year by a new loan in India of three crores, and by drawing upon the cash balance to the extent of R65,90,000. The announcement now made regarding the rupee loan is in accordance with the present programme, but full liberty is reserved, as usual, to vary the programme now announced to any extent that may be considered desirable. *1904-1905. New Rupee Loan.*

Section VIII.—Summary.

260 The principal features in this statement are the following:—

I.—The accounts of 1902-1903 closed with a surplus of £3,069,549, being £331,049 higher than the surplus expected in the Revised Estimate of that year.

II—1903-1904—

(1) The Revised Estimates show a total revenue of £83,067,800, a total expenditure charged to Revenue of £80,356,600, and a surplus of £2,711,200 This surplus is higher than that estimated in March 1903 by £1,762,500.

(2) There has again been a large increase of revenue under almost every important head, especially from railway net earnings and opium

Land Revenue yielded an increase of £179,800, Excise of £420,400, Customs of £316,200, Forests of £119,200 and Irrigation Major Works of £148,600

The reduction in the Salt duty has stimulated consumption, and the revenue is expected to exceed the estimate by £206,700

The net earnings of State Railways exceeded the estimate by £723,400, and those of Guaranteed Railways by £28,700. The North Western Railway contributed most largely to the former.

The prices of Bengal opium ruled extraordinarily high, and the revenue exceeded the estimate by £1,354,900. On the other hand, the season's crop was a bumper, involving very large payments for the raw product. The charges exceeded the estimate by £474,100.

(3) Army expenditure is expected to exceed the estimate by £164,400. This is inclusive of £300,000 for the Tibet Mission, and £186,400 for the escorts with the Aden and Seistan Delimitation Commissions. There were savings of £239,200 on account of the absence of troops in China and Somaliland.

The expenditure on Civil Public Works increased by £121,100

Owing to the inability of the Local Governments to expend their full allotments, there were savings under most of the chief administrative heads, the more important being Land Revenue £130,700, Jails £84,600, Police £107,500, Education £141,400, Medical £97,100 and Minor Irrigation Works £82,300

Under Famine Relief total expenditure was only £20,400. The grant of £120,000 for special defences was only used to the extent of £28,400.

(4) Special grants, aggregating £1,726,700, have been made to Provincial Governments, of which £1,000,000 represents initial grants to the four Provinces,—Assam, Bengal, the United Provinces, and Madras,—whose settlements have been revised The remainder represents grants for various specific purposes, including £333,300 for the improvement of Calcutta.

(5) Mint receipts exceed the Budget Estimate by £2,345,500, and the expenditure has been higher by £2,212,900. These differences are mainly due to the profit of £2,465,700 on the coinage of £4,625,000 worth of silver, of which £300,000 worth was brought forward from 1902-1903, and the remainder was purchased, in India and England, during the year. The whole profits, with the exception of a sum of £5,700, will have been remitted to England for investment to the account of the Gold Reserve Fund, which now consists of Consols and National War and Local Loans stock. The amount at credit of the Fund is £6,382,200.

(6) It has been decided to appropriate £956,700 from the surplus of the year towards the provision of new artillery and rifles, and in pushing on the scheme of special coast defences.

(7) A loan of two crores was raised in India; and India 3 per cent stock to the amount of £1,500,000 was issued, of which £600,000 was applied to the discharge of Great Indian Peninsula Railway debentures. £3,500,000 of India Bills, temporary, fell due, of which £2,000,000 were replaced, and £1,500,000 were discharged.

(8) A temporary loan of £333,300 for three months was raised from the Gwalior Durbar in January 1904.

(9) The drawings of Councils in 1903-1904 are expected to amount to £23,700,000. Of this, £2,200,000 represents remittances on account of the Gold Reserve Fund, and £21,500,000 are remittances on ordinary account, as compared with £17,000,000 entered in the Budget

(10) In addition to Councils, a sum of £261,027 in gold was remitted to the Secretary of State in July last on account of the Gold Reserve Fund.

III.—1904-1905—

(1) The Budget Estimates of 1904-1905 show a total revenue of £80,148,600, a total expenditure charged to Revenue of £79,229,900, and a surplus of £918,700.

(2) Opium receipts are estimated at £781,600 less than the Revised Estimate of 1903-1904, but the other principal heads of Revenue are expected to yield an increase of £558,400, of which the principal factors are Land Revenue £329,200, and Excise £124,500. The net earnings of State Railways are taken at £174,800 less than the latest estimate of the current year.

Mint receipts are taken at £2,516,100 less, and the corresponding charges, including payments to the Gold Reserve Fund, at £2,385,000 less, than the Revised Estimates.

(3) It is not thought necessary to make any provision for direct famine relief, but the Famine Insurance grant of one million is maintained at the same figure as formerly.

(4) Army expenditure is expected to be greater than that of the Budget Estimate of 1903-1904 by £1,422,800. The provision of new artillery and rifles accounts for £700,000, the service pay of British troops, at 6*d.* a day, for £493,900, and expenditure on the Tibet, Aden, and Seistan Missions for £326,000. A sum of £256,700 is provided for prosecuting the scheme of special coast defences and sums aggregating £662,900 under various heads on account of projects for improving the efficiency of the army.

(5) Most of the other heads of expenditure show an increase.

(6) The Provincial Settlements of Assam, Bengal, the United Provinces and Madras have been revised and placed on a permanent basis. The revision involves the surrender to the Local Governments of Imperial Revenue amounting to £159,300 per annum.

(7) Subject to the usual reservations, loans of £2,500,000 in England and of three crores in India are announced as contemplated, and the drawings of Council Bills are entered at £16,500,000. The sterling loan is required partly to pay off Great Indian Peninsula Railway debentures to the amount of £1,002,100, and partly for advances to Railway Companies. The rupee loan is intended for expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works.

(8) Subject to the usual reservations, provision is also made for the raising of capital through Railway Companies as follows, *viz.* :—

(*a*) towards outlay on State Railways, £1,650,000;
(*b*) for expenditure on Companies' Railways, £1,250,000.

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(9) £2,000,000 of India Bills will fall due within the year, and it is intended to replace them by an issue of similar Bills of equal amount.

IV.—The following table shows the Capital expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works :—

	Accounts, 1902-1903	Revised Estimate, 1903-1904.	Budget Estimate, 1904-1905.
RAILWAYS.	R	R	R
Included in the Government programme	10,05,75,960	9,82,07,000	12,00,00,000
Famine Protective lines . .	24,375	19,07,000	22,06,000
Branch lines not on firm guarantee	7,95,054	2,58,000	1,63,000
Railways outside the Government account	1,00,20,900	93,58,000	88,96,000
Provincial and Local State lines .	8,19,892	3,99,000	3,18,000
TOTAL RAILWAYS .	11,22,36,181	11,01,29,000	13,15,83,000
Irrigation Works	84,62,858	81,18,000	1,25,00,000

E. N. BAKER.

March 23, 1904

APPENDIX I.

ACCOUNTS AND ESTIMATES.

Accounts 1902-1903
Revised Estimates . . . 1903-1904
Budget Estimates . . . 1904-1905

CONTENTS.

I.—General Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure charged to

	For details, *vide* Statement.	Accounts, 1902-1903.	Budget Estimate, 1903-1904.	Revised Estimate, 1903-1904.	Budget Estimate, 1904-1905.
Revenue—					
Principal Heads of Revenue—		£	£	£	£
Land Revenue	A	18,436,845	19,109,700	19,262,400	19,591,600
Opium	,,	4,498,438	4,381,800	5,736,700	4,955,100
Salt	,,	6,184,405	4,953,300	5,160,000	5,133,300
Stamps	,,	3,473,711	3,546,900	3,588,100	3,637,100
Excise	,,	4,426,642	4,505,100	4,925,500	5,050,000
Customs	,,	3,977,636	3,613,300	3,929,500	3,917,200
Other Heads	,,	6,383,223	6,212,800	6,389,700	6,484,400
TOTAL PRINCIPAL HEADS .	.	47,380,900	46,322,900	48,991,900	48,768,700
Interest	A	867,667	730,600	817,200	769,000
Post Office	,,	1,429,935	1,441,400	1,480,800	1,495,300
Telegraph	,,	876,979	884,400	854,200	834,400
Mint	,,	411,238	366,700	2,712,200	196,100
Receipts by Civil Departments	,,	1,322,388	1,323,500	1,514,200	1,470,100
Miscellaneous	,,	630,987	640,400	680,600	656,100
Railways	,,	20,133,900	20,333,300	21,439,400	21,615,800
Irrigation	,,	2,768,990	2,[illegible]95,300	2,956,700	2,963,000
Other Public Works	,,	486,941	477,300	548,400	480,400
Receipts by Military Department	,,	1,124,990	1,039,600	1,072,200	899,700
TOTAL REVENUE		77,434,915	76,355,400	83,067,800	80,148,600

G. D. PUDUMJEE,
Offg. Deputy Comptroller General.

FORT WILLIAM,
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT;
March 23, 1904.

Revenue of the Government of India, in India and in England.

	For details, *vide* Statement.	Accounts, 1902-1903.	Budget Estimate, 1903-1904.	Revised Estimate, 1903-1904.	Budget Estimate, 1904-1905.
Expenditure—		£	£	£	£
Direct Demands on the Revenues	B	7,635,069	8,384,600	8,624,900	8,823,300
Interest	"	1,832,685	1,706,600	1,698,800	1,576,300
Post Office	"	1,346,778	1,434,400	1,414,900	1,530,900
Telegraph	"	909,742	1,014,300	945,100	997,900
Mint	"	424,014	404,200	2,617,100	232,100
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	"	11,689,243	12,246,900	11,878,800	12,795,600
Miscellaneous Civil Charges	"	4,493,990	4,240,400	4,309,200	4,179,500
Famine Relief and Insurance	"	982,576	1,000,000	883,200	926,400
Railway Revenue Account	"	19,904,951	20,292,400	20,584,800	21,261,600
Irrigation	"	2,575,244	2,732,600	2,694,600	2,707,900
Other Public Works	"	5,297,107	5,521,900	5,619,300	6,143,800
Army Services	"	17,346,392	17,691,900	17,856,300	19,114,700
Special Defences (1902)	"	...	120,000	28,400	256,700
TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL	...	74,437,791	76,790,200	79,155,400	80,546,700
Add—Provincial Surpluses: that is, portion of Allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year.	End of B	285,460	...	1,381,100	...
Deduct—Provincial Deficits: that is, portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial Balances.	"	*357,885*	*1,383,500*	*179,900*	*1,316,800*
TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED TO REVENUE	...	74,365,366	75,406,700	80,356,600	79,229,900
SURPLUS	...	3,069,549	948,700	2,711,200	918,700
TOTAL	...	77,434,915	76,355,400	83,067,800	80,148,600

O. T. BARROW,
Offg: Comptroller General.

E. N. BAKER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

II.—General Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements of the

	For details, *vide* Statement.	Receipts.			
		Accounts, 1902-1903.	Budget Estimate, 1903-1904.	Revised Estimate, 1903-1904.	Budget Estimate, 1904-1905.
		£	£	£	£
Surplus	C	3,069,549	948,700	2,711,200	918,700
Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue—					
Capital raised through Companies towards Outlay on State Railways (Net)	C	1,303,361	2,050,000	...	1,650,000
Capital raised and deposited by Railway Companies (Net)	"	1,326,635	1,083,000	...	1,267,200
Debt, Deposits, and Advances—					
Permanent Debt (net Incurred)	C	1,039,655	2,643,300	2,146,600	3,411,200
Unfunded Debt (net Incurred)	"	649,383	595,400	731,000	688,100
Deposits and Advances (net)	"	1,117,156	...	1,880,700	...
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government (net Repayments)	"	17,610	..	...	50,800
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments (net Repayments)	"	87,587	80,600	280,500	...
Remittances (net)	"		676,300	1,329,900	..
Secretary of State's Bills drawn	"	18,236,947	17,000,000	21,500,000	16,500,000
Total Receipts	.	26,847,883	25,077,100	30,579,900	24,486,000
Opening Balance—India	...	11,880,301	11,833,301	12,082,416	11,500,016
England		6,693,137	5,686,537	5,767,787	7,003,387
TOTAL		45,421,321	42,597,138	48,430,103	42,989,403

G. D. PUDUMJEE,
Offg. Deputy Comptroller General.

FORT WILLIAM,
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT;
March 23, 1904.

Government of India, in India and in England.

	For details, *vide* Statement.	DISBURSEMENTS. Accounts, 1902-1903	Budget Estimate, 1903-1904.	Revised Estimate, 1903-1904.	Budget Estimate, 1904-1905.
		£	£	£	£
Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue—					
Outlay on Irrigation Works	C	564 191	660,700	541,200	833,300
Outlay on State Railways	"	4,564,001	5,334,700	4,667,400	6,310,300
Outlay of Railway Companies (net)	"	2,254,870	2,100,500	1,895,300	1,797,300
Capital raised and deposited by Railway Companies—(Net payments for discharge of debentures)	"	..	..	28,800	...
TOTAL CAPITAL ACCOUNT DISBURSEMENTS	..	7,383 052	8,101,900	7,132,700	8,940,900
Debt, Deposits, and Advances—					
Temporary Debt (net Discharged)	C	500,000	1,500,000	1,166,700	333,300
Deposits and Advances (net)	"	..	447,200		731,600
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government (net Advances)	"		50,200	133,500	...
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments (net Advances)	"	.			37,700
Remittances (net)	,	1,227,035		...	419,300
Secretary of State's Bills paid	"	18,461,021	17,066 900	21,493,800	16,769,700
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS		27,571,118	27,100,200	29,926,700	27,232,500
Closing Balance—India	...	12,082,416	11,496,301	11,500,016	11,660,616
England	...	5,767,787	3,934,637	7,003,387	4,696,287
TOTAL	...	45,421,321	42,597,133	48,430,103	42,989,403

O. T. BARROW,
Offg. Comptroller General.

E. N. BAKER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

A.—STATEMENT *of the* REVENUE *of*

HEADS OF REVENUE	ACCOUNTS, 1902-1903. India (Rupee Figures) Imperial	Provincial and Local	Total India (converted into £ at R15=£1)	England	TOTAL	REVISED India (Rupee Figures) Imperial	Provincial and Local
	R	R	£	£	£	R	R
Principal Heads of Revenue—							
I.—Land Revenue	14,31,38,195	13,34,14,485	18,436,845		18,436,845	13,46,92,000	15,42,44,000
II.—Opium	6,74 76,576		4,498,438	..	4,498,438	8,60,51,000	...
III.—Salt	9,16,62,332	11,03,737	6,184,405		6,184,405	7,64,73,000	9,27,000
IV.—Stamps	1,39,09,235	3,81,96,432	3,473,711		3,473,711	1,46,41,000	3,91,81,000
V.—Excise	4,59,16,173	2,04,83,456	4,426,642	..	4,426,642	5,16,03,000	2,22,80,000
VI.—Provincial Rates	68,795	4,11,42,059	2,747,390		2,747,390	76,000	4,18,82,000
VII.—Customs	5,91,52,468	5 12,070	3,977,636	.	3,977,636	5,84,14,000	5,28,000
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	1,17,69,003	93,87,420	1,410,428	.	1,410,428	1,01,64,000	80,53 000
IX.—Forest	1,01,47,834	93,23,706	1,298,103		1,298,103	1,14,54,000	1,01,14,000
X.—Registration	23,96,132	23,07,669	313,587		313,587	25,39,000	23,95,000
XI —Tributes from Native States	92,05,728		613,715		613,715	91,68,000	.
TOTAL	45,48,42,471	25,58,71,034	47,380,900		47,380,900	45,52,75,000	27,96,04,000
XII.—Interest	88,06,102	18,49,170	710,352	157,315	867,667	82,34,000	20,29,000
XIII.—Post Office	2,13,67,053	81,975	1,429,935		1,429,935	2,21,47,000	65,000
XIV.—Telegraph	1,30,62,086		870,806	6,173	876,979	1,26,70,000	..
XV.—Mint	61,68,083		411,206	32	411,238	4,06,83,000	..
Receipts by Civil Departments—							
XVI.—Law and Justice { Courts	2,24,449	34,26,080	243,369		243,369	2,99,000	34,70,000
XVI.—Law and Justice { Jails	3,38,120	32,06,413	236,302	..	236,302	3,67,000	29,76,000
XVII.—Police	2,01,975	44,10,743	307,514		307,514	2,31,000	45,45,000
XVIII.—Marine	7,93,420	18,03,948	173,158		173,158	34,50,000	18,32,000
XIX —Education	51,279	26,82,395	182,245		182,245	65 000	27,45,000
XX.—Medical	6,686	11,20,706	75 159	1,446	76,605	9,000	12,70,000
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	2,04,453	13,35,503	102,664	531	103,195	1,73,000	14,53,000
TOTAL	18,20,382	1,79,85,788	1,320,411	1,977	1,322,388	43,94,000	1,82,91,000
Miscellaneous—							
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, etc	12,71,882	5,09,009	118,726	82,577	201,303	14,91,000	5,27,000
XXIII —Stationery and Printing	3,03,875	5,91,503	59,692		59,692	4,08,000	6,11,000
XXIV.—Exchange	4,73,568		31,571	.	31,571	8,16,000	...
XXV.—Miscellaneous	11,64,192	38,07,812	331,467	6,954	338,421	9,90,000	40,74,000
TOTAL	32,13,517	49,08,324	541,456	89,531	630,987	37,05,000	52,12,000
Railways—							
XXVI.—State Railways (Gross Receipts)	28,66,41,050	4,20,342	19,137,426	230	19,137,656	30,62,12,000	4,98,000
XXVII.—Guaranteed Companies (Net Traffic Receipts)	1,41,92,735	.	946,182	..	946,182	1,42,07,000	...
XXVIII —Subsidised Companies (Repayment of Advances of Interest)	4,82,880		32,192	17,870	50,062	5,63,000	.
TOTAL	30,13,16,665	4,20,342	20,115,800	18,100	20,133,900	32,09,82,000	4,98,000
Irrigation—							
XXIX —Major Works: Direct Receipts	1,95,00,913	77,43,106	1,816,268	.	1,816,268	2,15,06,000	74,79,000
Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation	1,22,15,889		814,393	..	814,393	1,30,32,000	...
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation	7,42,539	13,32,396	138,329	...	138,329	10,05,000	13,28,000
TOTAL	3,24,59,341	90,75,502	2,768,990	...	2,768,990	3,55,43,000	88,07,000
Other Public Works—							
XXXI —Military Works	5,74,515	.	38,301	...	38,301	6,42,000	...
XXXII.—Civil Works	2,87,004	60,12,412	419,961	28,679	448,640	2,62,000	69,37,000
TOTAL	8,61,519	60,12,412	458,262	28,679	486,941	9,04,000	69,37,000
Receipts by Military Department—							
XXXIII.—Army: Effective	98,17,847		654,523	333,733	988,256	80,29,000	...
Non-Effective	11,62,034		77,469	59,265	136,734	12,13,000	...
TOTAL	1,09,79,881	.	731,992	392,998	1,124,990	92,42,000	...
TOTAL REVENUE	85,48,97,100	29,62,04,553	76,740,110	694,805	77,434,915	91,37,79,000	38,14,43,000

INDIA, in India and in England.

ESTIMATE, 1903-1904.				BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1904-1905.						
Total India (converted into £ at R15=£1).	England.	TOTAL.	Increase + Decrease— of Revised, as compared with Budget Estimate, 1903-1904.	INDIA (RUPEE FIGURES) Imperial.	INDIA (RUPEE FIGURES) Provincial and Local	Total India (converted into £ at R15=£1)	England.	TOTAL	Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1904-1905, as compared with Budget Estimate, 1903-1904	Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1904-1905, as compared with Revised Estimate, 1903-1904.
£	£	£	£	R	R	£	£	£	£	£
19,262,400	.	19,262,400	+ 152,700	15,55,94,000	13,82,80 000	19,591 600	...	19,591,600	+ 481 900	+ 329,200
5,736,700	.	5,736,700	+ 1,354,900	7 43,26,000	..	4 955,100		4,955,100	+ 573,300	—781,600
5,160,000		5,160,000	+ 206,700	7,61,10,000	8,90,000	5,133 300		5,133 300	+ 180,000	—26,700
3,588,100	.	3,588,100	+ 41,200	2,43 60,000	3,01,97,000	3,637,100		3 637,100	+ 90,200	+ 49,000
4,925,500	..	4,925,500	+ 420,400	5,31,47,000	2,26,03,000	5,050,000		5 050,000	+ 544,900	+ 124,500
2,797,200	.	2,797,200	+ 12,700	78,000	4,24,07,000	2 832 400		2 832,400	+ 47 900	+ 35,200
3,929,500	..	3,929,500	+ 316,200	5 85 61,000	1,97,000	3,917,200		3,917,200	+ 303,900	—12,300
1,214,500	..	1,214,500	+ 27,700	1,31,79,000	57,79,000	1,263,900		1,263 900	+ 77,100	+ 49,400
1,437,900		1,437,900	+ 119,200	1,29,26,000	84,96 000	1,428 100		1 428,100	+ 109,400	— 9,800
328,900	.	328,900	+ 7,200	10,64,000	39,46,000	334,000		334,000	+ 12,300	+ 5,100
611,200	...	611,200	+ 10,100	93,90,000		626,000		626,000	+ 24,900	+ 14,800
48,991,900	133,000	48,991,900	+ 2,669,000	47,87,35,000	25,27,95,000	48 768,700		48,768,700	+ 2,445,800	—223,200
684,200	133,000	817,200	+ 86,600	88,18,000	21,17,000	729,000	40,000	769,000	+ 38 400	— 48,200
1,480,800	...	1,480,800	+ 39,400	2,23,59,000	70,000	1,495 300	.	1,495,300	+ 53 900	+ 14,500
844,700	9,500	854,200	—30,200	1,24,20,000	.	828,000	6,400	834,400	— 50,000	—19 800
2,712,200	...	2,712,200	+ 2,345,500	29,41,000	...	196,100		196,100	—170,600	— 2,516,100
251,300	..	251,300	+ 5,000	2,93,000	35,19,000	254,100		254,100	+ 7,800	+ 2,800
222,800	...	222,800	—26,500	3,73,000	31,91,000	237 600		237,600	—11,700	+ 14,800
318,400	...	318,400	+ 10,500	2,21,000	45,17,000	315,900	...	315 900	+ 8,000	— 2,500
338,800	...	338,800	+ 191,300	22 39,000	18,22,000	270,700	26,000	296,700	+ 149,200	—42,100
187,300	...	187,300	—3,900	69,000	28,86,000	197,000	..	197,000	+ 5,800	+ 9,700
85,300	1,400	86,700	+ 11,000	9,000	11,36,000	76,300	1,400	77,700	+ 2,000	—9,000
108,400	500	108,900	+ 3,300	1 42,000	12,18,000	90 700	400	91,100	—14 500	— 17,800
1,512,300	1,900	1,514,200	+ 190,700	33,46,000	1,82,89,000	1,442,300	27,800	1,470,100	+ 146,60	—44,100
134,600	78,700	213,300	+ 5,700	13,03,000	5,12,000	121,000	75,700	196,700	— 10,900	—16,600
67,900	...	67,900	+ 5,100	1,72,000	5,99,000	64,700		64,700	+ 1,900	—3,200
54,400	...	54,400	+ 38,600	10,48,000	..	69,900	.	69,900	+ 54,100	+ 15,500
337,600	7,400	345,000	9,200	10,69,000	37,66,000	322,300	2,500	324,800	—29,400	—20,200
594,500	86,100	680,600	+ 40,200	37,92,000	48,77,000	577,900	78 200	656,100	+ 15,700	—24,500
20,447,400	200	20,447,600	+ 1,076,000	30,81,25 000	5,85,000	20 580,700	200	20,580,900	+ 1,209,300	+ 133,300
947,100	.	947,100	+ 28,700	1,48,25,000		988,300		988,300	+ 09,900	+ 41,200
37,500	7,200	44,700	+ 1,400	0,14,000		40 900	5,700	46,600	+ 3,300	+ 1,900
21,432,000	7,400	21,439 400	+ 1,106,100	32 35 64,000	5,85,000	21,609 900	5,900	21,615,800	+ 1,282,500	+ 176,400
1,932,400	...	1,932,400	+ 148,600	1,89 48,000	97,77,000	1 915 000	...	1,915,000	+ 131,200	—17,400
868,800	...	868,800	+ 27,100	1,32,67,000	..	884 500		884 500	+ 42,800	+ 15,700
155,500	...	155,500	—14,300	11 31,000	13,22,000	163 500		163 500	—6 300	+ 8,000
2,956,700	...	2,956,700	+ 161,400	3,33 46,000	1,10,99,000	2 963 000		2,963,000	+ 167,700	+ 6,300
42,800	.	42 800	+ 6,500	5 74,000	.	38,300		38,300	+ 2 000	—4,500
479 900	25,700	505,600	+ 64,600	2 47,000	59 83,000	415,300	26,800	442,100	+ 1,100	—63 500
522,700	25,700	548,400	+ 71,100	8 21,000	59,83 000	453,600	26,800	480,400	+ 3,100	—68,000
535 300	408,100	943,400	+ 34,700	68,45,000	..	456,400	334 400	790,800	— 117,900	— 152,600
80,800	48,000	128,800	— 2,100	12,14,000	.	80,900	28 000	108 900	— 22,000	—19,900
616,100	456,100	1,072,200	+ 32,600	80,59,000	...	537 300	362 400	899,700	— 139 900	—172,500
82,348,100	719,700	83,067,800	+ 6,712,400	89,82,01,000	29 58,15,000	79,601,100	547,500	80,148,600	+ 3,793 200	— 2,919,200



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1904

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 21st March 1904.

From the 9th April next till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla After the 2nd April all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901 :—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's Gazette, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's Gazette The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next Gazette."

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

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Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

W. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Dated Calcutta, the 24th March 1904.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1169 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 19th March 1904 —

No 118 of 1904.—James Hereford McDermott, Permanent Way Inspector, Jhelum, Punjab *An improved galvanised dog spike*

No. 119 of 1904.—William Lord, gas engineer, of 17, Hythe road, Thornton, Heath, Croydon, county of Surrey, England, temporarily residing at the London Hotel, Port Melbourne, in the state of Victoria, Commonwealth of Australia *Improved apparatus for generating gas for* [illegible]

No [illegible] [illegible] Baddow, [illegible] the county of Essex, England. *Improvements in continuous tea panning and rolling machines.*

[illegible] of 1904.—Societe des Appareils de Controle et de Comptabilite Automatique, Jules Frydmane and Louis Chambon, manufacturers, of 76, Rue de Reaumur, Paris, in the Republic of France. *Improvements relating to cash registering appliances.*

No. 122 of 1904.—Societe des Appareils de Controle et de Comptabilite Automatique, and Jules Frydmane and Louis Chambon, manufacturers, of 76, Rue de Reaumur, Paris, in the Republic of France. *Composing disc for cash registering apparatus, calculating machines* [illegible]

[illegible] Reaumur, Paris, in the Republic of France. [illegible] rers, of 76, [illegible] *ing to calculating apparatus*

No 124 of 1904.—Richard St George St George-Moore, civil engineer, of 17, Victoria street, in the city of Westminster, London, England. *Improvements in and relating to points and switches and the like*

No 125 of 1904.—Sven Carlson, Doctor of Philosophy, of Valhallavagen 93, Stockholm, in the Kingdom of Sweden *An improved pressure reducing valve.*

No. 126 of 1904.—Jens Gabriel Fredrik Lund, engineer, of Björn Farmands Gade 2, Christiania, in the Kingdom of Norway. *Improvements in walls.*

No 127 of 1904.—Jens Gabriel Fredrik Lund, engineer, of Björn Farmands Gade 2, Christiania, in the Kingdom of Norway. *Improvements in flooring and the like formed of interlocking blocks.*

No 128 of 1904.—J J Bell and Company, tent and durrie manufacturers, of Cawnpore in British India. *Improvements in putties and the like.*

No 129 of 1904.—Walter Parry, M I C E, municipal engineer, and James McCallum Wright, I C S., collector, both of Cawnpore, in British India. *Improvements in scavenging systems and the like.*

No 130 of 1904.—George Mitchell, consulting engineer, of 39, Victoria street, Westminster, in the county of London, England. *Improved manufacture of manure.*

No. 131 of 1904.—Cesare Albertini, merchant and proprietor of the mercantile firm of Messieurs F Acerboni and Company, of No. 14, Grant's Lane, Calcutta, India. *Improvements in the manufacture of artificial or imitation stone.*

No 132 of 1904.—Nawab Hozoor Meerza, gentleman, of The Palace, Murshidabad, Bengal. *An assisted packsaddle.*

No. 1170 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secre-

tary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A M to 3 P M. at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, west, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying —

No. 285 of 1903.—A. C. Wernigg, engineer, Pahartali, near Chittagong, Bengal *A liquid fuel apparatus for heating wheel tyres.* (Specification filed 12 March 1904.)

No. 336 of 1903.—William Gow, tea broker, of Rood lane, London, E.C, England. *Apparatus for the process of panning or roasting tea leaf and for drying other substances* (Specification filed 14 March 1904)

No 439 of 1903.—Alfred Mousell Sprainger Watts, music teacher, of Palmerston North, in the colony of New Zealand *Improved means for attaching draw off taps to drums and the like.* (Specification filed 15 March 1904)

No. 486 of 1903 - Frank Hinman Pierpont, engineer, of Horley, in the county of Surrey, England *Improvements in and relating to machines for the manufacture of glass bottles and other vessels.* (Specification filed 17 March 1904.)

No 47 of 1904.—Thomas Pickles, manufacturer, of Cairo Mills, Burnley, Lancashire, England, and Benjamin Blakey, winding master of 12, Cairo street, Burnley, Lancashire *Improvements relating to the w ft stop mechanism of looms for weaving* (Specification file[illegible] March 1904)

No. 48 of 1904.—Joseph Ritscher, engineer, of No 319, Swanston street, Melbourne, in the state of Victoria, Commonwealth of Australia. *An adjustable throw crank for cycles and other machines.* (Specification filed 15 March 1904)

No. 49 of 1904.—The Hygienic Soap Granulator Company, Limited, a Company registered under the Company Acts, 1862 to 1900, of 171, Queen Victoria street, London, E C *An improved cake of soap and apparatus for moulding it and like plastic materials.* (Specification filed 15 March 1904.)

No 52 of 1904.—Adolf Gutensohn, manufacturing chemist, of Southend, in the county of Essex *A new or improved compound for treating seawater to prevent incrustation and corrosion in vessels in which it is evaporated.* (Specification filed 12 March 1904.)

No. 1171 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the under-mentioned inventions for the periods shown against each —

No. 143 of 1890—Carl Linde. *Improvements in refrigerating machinery.* (From 2 April 1904 to 2 April 1905.)

No 319 of 1894—James Gresham and Harry Edward Gresham. *Improvements in injectors and connected apparatus for feeding steam boilers with water.* (From 25 March 1904 to 25 March 1905)

No. 4 of 1895 Ebenzer Benton Beecher and Jacob Pulver Wright *Improvements in and relating to machines for making matches.* (From 23 March 1904 to 23 March 1905)

No. 87 of 1895.—James Leyster Courtice and John Wood. *Improvements in pianofortes.* (From 2 April 1904 to 2 April 1905.)

No. 232 of 1895.—Robert Rickie. *Improvements in sugar-cane crushing mills.* (From 25 March 1904 to 25 March 1905.)

No. 295 of 1896.—Charles Edward Middleton, Francis Philip Middleton, and Arthur Thomas Middleton. *Improvements in dyeing apparatus.* (From 17 March 1904 to 17 March 1905.)

No. 140 of 1898.—John Clarke. *Improvements in warp-drawing machines.* (From 22 March 1904 to 22 March 1905.)

No. 473 of 1898.—Allibhoy Valliji and Sons. *Improved tin ice box.* (From 14 April 1904 to 14 April 1905.)

No. 34 of 1899.—Allibhoy Vallıji and Sons. *An improved ladies' air-tight tin hat box.* (From 25 March 1904 to 25 March 1905.)

No. 39 of 1899.—The Right Honourable Douglas Mackinnon Baillie Hamilton Cochrane, Earl of Dundonald. *Improvements in the coupling and traction of bicycles.* (From 20 April 1904 to 20 April 1905.)

No. 284 of 1899.—The Oxyliquit Gesellschaft mit Beschrankter Haftung. *A new explosive compound.* (From 17 March 1904 to 17 March 1905.)

No 359 of 1899 —The General Electrolytic Patent Company, Limited. *Improvements in or connected with electrical conductors and anodes for electrolytic and similar purposes.* (From 17 March 1904 to 17 March 1905.)

No. 404 of 1899.—Harry Edward Gresham. *Improvements in or applicable to mechanism for actuating brakes for railway wagons or vehicles.* (From 20 April 1904 to 20 April 1905.)

No 432 of 1899.—James Ernest Hickmott. *An improved method of constructing the pans of lime and soorkey mills* (From 22 December 1904 to 22 December 1905)

No 1172 P —WHEREAS the inventors of the under-mentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2) of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased:—

No. 113 of 1899.—James Bett. *A new and improved method for drying tea and other products.* (Specification filed 12 December 1899)

No. 159 of 1899 — Birney Clark Batcheller. *Improvement in pneumatic transmission system* (Specification filed 14 December 1899.)

No 160 of 1899 —Birney Clark Batcheller *An improved pneumatic transmission system.* (Specification filed 14 December 1899.)

No. 161 of 1899 —Birney Clark Batcheller *Improvements in pneumatic despatch apparatus* (Specification filed 14 December 1899)

No 162 of 1899.—Birney Clark Batcheller. *Improvements in carriers for pneumatic despatch tubes.* (Specification filed 14 December 1899.)

No. 163 of 1899.—Birney Clark Batcheller. *An improvement in carrier receiving mechanism for pneumatic transit tubes* (Specification filed 14 December 1899)

No. 164 of 1899.—Birney Clark Batcheller *An improvement in carriers for pneumatic tubes.* (Specification filed 14 December 1899)

No. 173 of 1899.—Ludwig Weber. *Improvements in roofing tiles.* (Specification filed 15 December 1899)

No. 313 of 1899.—Ludwig Weber. *Improvements in ceilings.* (Specification filed 15 December 1899)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof.

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

No. 157 of 1898.—Birney Clark Batcheller. *A method and mechanism for locating obstructions in pneumatic or other systems* (Specifications filed 12 December 1898.)

No. 167 of 1898.—James Farley. *Improvements in or connected with the joints of earthenware or other pipes.* (Specification filed 12 December 1898)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege —

4 (*b*) After the expiration of the fourth year and before the expiration of the fifth year from the date of filing of the specification.

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, will be open for the transaction of business from 11 A M. to 3 P.M. on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

• The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Cheques and money orders will only be accepted if made payable *at Calcutta* to the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifi cations filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eigh annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October 1895 in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications, and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitor's room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified. or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

C. R. WILSON,
Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 24th March 1904.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 22nd March 1904.

	Total Amount of Notes in Circulation.			Reserve.				
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	Total.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Gold held in England under Act VIII of 1900.	Silver held as security for notes under Act VIII of 19[illegible]	[illegible]
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Calcutta	1,98,35,000	13,47,98,095	15,46,33,095	3,28,41,276	8,74,70,405	..	..	12,03,11,681
Allahabad	..	2,24,57,470	2,24,57,470	1,32,40 951	10,02,300	..	...	1,42,43 251
Lahore	.	2,50,31,335	2,50,31,335	67,93,688	19,65,435	.	...	87,59,123
Bombay	34,29,005	10,47,54,895	10,81,83,900	2,94,27,956	5,22,67,500	..	63,77,588	8,80,73,044
Karachi	...	94,81,970	94,81,970	43,68,990	10,85,415	...	...	54,54,405
Madras	24,97,650	3,81,48,915	4,06,46,565	1,33,25,150	1,36,80,315	..	...	2,70 05,405
Calicut	...	14,91,680	14,91,680	6,87,220	4,34,745	...	..	11,21,965
Rangoon	...	1,70,48,805	1,70,48,805	1,20,91,560	13,46,655	..		1,34,38,215
	2,57,61,655	35,32,13,165	37,89,74,820					
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of issue			11,67,725					
TOTAL R			37,78 07,095	11,27,76,791	15,92,52,770	.	63,77,588	27,84 07,149
Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one circle on another								6,00,000
NET TOTAL R								27,78,07,149
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of R10,20,81,500 held under Section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act XX of 1882								9,99,99,946
GRAND TOTAL R								37,78,07,095

O. T. BARROW,
Offg. Head Commissioner of Paper Currency

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 22nd March 1904.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				1,24,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	61,32,186	9	10	1,35,92,157	10	3
Public Deposits at Branches	74,59,971	0	5			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				9,16,55,643	13	2
Bank Post Bills, etc				15,48,598	7	10
Sundries				20,82,781	5	9
RUPEES				14,13,29,181	5	0

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities				1,01,56,888	7	6
Other authorised Investments				76,01,000	12	8
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities				3,69,10,235	11	10
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities				1,84,05,506	1	10
Bills discounted and purchased				2,58,11,358	2	3
Balances with other Banks				9,14,217	6	8
Bullion						
Dead Stock				18,02,427	10	11
Stamps				13,875	5	9
Sundries				9,56,451	5	8
				10,25,71,961	1	1
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office*	1,85,36,639	8	3	3,87,57,220	3	11
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	†2,02,20,580	11	8			
RUPEES				14,13,29,181	5	0

* Includes Sovs. and ½ Sovs, value R 9,85,320 0 0
† Do do do " 1,40,257 8 0
R 11,25,577 8 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 24th March 1904.

H F TRESHWATER,
Chief Accountant.

W. D CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 6 per cent.
Percentage 35 59.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

Specimens of Persian Manuscripts for the use of candidates for the degree of Honour and High Proficiency examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, under the authority of the Government of India, Price R6 Forwarded V.P.P., on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 26, Mangoe Lane.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in oriental languages, the Board of Examiners will in future publish periodically a collection of specimen papers set for the examinations held by them. A collection of papers recently set is now ready for sale—price Rs. 3 per copy—and may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 26, Mangoe Lane.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 23rd March 1904.

No. 4—Mr. F. E. Bingham, Assistant Examiner of Accounts, is transferred from the office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Madras, to that of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, United Provinces.

R. N. BURN,
Accountant General.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 21st March 1904.

No. 48.—Offices reported opened and closed during the week ending 19th March 1904.

Name of office	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
	Government Telegraph Offices.		
Fraserpet	Madras	8th March	Opened
Karponang (Sikkim)	Sikkim	16th „	Ditto

Note.—The following changes in the names of Government Telegraph Offices are notified:—
"Firozabad" instead of "Firozabad City."
"Farrukhabad" instead of "Furruckabad City."

Name of office	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
	Railway and Canal Telegraph Offices		
Haflong	Assam-Bengal Railway	16th February	Opened.
Harangajao	Ditto	16th „	Ditto.
Hatikhali	Ditto	16th „	Ditto
Jatinga	Ditto	16th „	Ditto
Langting	Ditto	16th „	Ditto
Mando Diaro	North-Western Railway	9th March	Ditto
Mohur	Assam-Bengal Railway	16th February	Ditto.
Moibong	Ditto	16th „	Ditto
Sumera	Ganges Canal	28th January	Ditto.

T. D. BERRINGTON,
Director, Traffic Branch.

The 23rd March 1904.

No. 49.—Mr. G. A. Hopkins, Assistant Superintendent, 4th grade, is granted privilege leave for two months and fifteen days, under Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, in combination with special leave on urgent private affairs for three months and sixteen days, under Articles 233 and 316 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 17th March 1904.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Director General of Telegraphs.

CEMETERY NOTICE.

I hereby give notice that the monuments erected to the following in the cemetery attached to St. Mary's Church, Masulipatam, are in a ruinous condition, and if no person will undertake to restore them, they will be made level with ground.—(*Vide* G. O. No. 29, 23rd February 1898, Rule XX):—

John Duncan,
Son of Captain J. Ogilvie,
17th Regiment, Native Infantry.
Died 20th August 1893.

Louisa,
2nd Daughter of the late Captain
John Edgar and Ann France.
19th August 1834.

Captain John Edgar
2nd December 1832.
Erected by his brother officers
of 50th Regiment.

Henry J. W. Newman.
19th August 1819.

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain
Charles Morgan Elliot, F R.S.,
Madras Engineers.
4th August 1852.

Kate,
Daughter of Assistant Surgeon
J. Mathison,
8th May 1847.

Edward Sharky.
11th June 1853.

Georgettee Maria,
The beloved wife of
Mr. Edward Sharky.
31st January 1835

Carolinelillyas,
Daughter of Mr. Samuel Jamieson.
Superintendent of Government Sea-Customs.
25th June 1835.

Conductor J. Williamson,
22nd April 1855.

Mrs. Ann Jones,
wife of first dressor J. Jones,
38th Regiment, Native Infantry.
July, 1825.

WILLIAM C. PENN,
Offg. Chaplain.

MASULIPATAM;
March 10th, 1904.

THE HONOURABLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 12th March 1904.

No. 789 C.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 5 and 13 of the Opium Act, 1878 (I of 1878), and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara is pleased to make the following rules in supersession of those published with his Notification No 296-193, dated the 7th March, 1901, as amended by his Notification No 946-589-VI, dated the 7th August, 1903, and to direct that they shall have effect from the 1st April, 1904 —

CHAPTER I

DEFINITIONS

Definitions.

1 In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(1) "Ajmer-Merwara" means the territories for the time being under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara·

(2) "Chief Commissioner" means the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara:

(3) "Commissioner" means the Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara

(4) "Collector" means the Assistant Commissioner of Ajmer, or any other person specially authorized by the Chief Commissioner, by name or in virtue of his office, to discharge all or any of the functions of a Collector under these rules:

(5) "opium" means the inspissated juice of the poppy, and includes madak and chandu and all preparations or admixtures of opium and intoxicating drugs prepared from the poppy, but it does not include poppy-heads·

(6) the expression "poppy-heads" means the dry capsules of the poppy plant:

(7) "tola" means a weight of one hundred and eighty grains Troy·

(8) "seer" means a weight of eighty tolas, and "maund" means a weight of forty seers

(9) opium, other than preparations or admixtures of opium used for smoking, when sold in any quantity not exceeding five tolas in weight, and poppy-heads when sold in any quantity not exceeding eight seers in weight, shall be deemed to be sold by "retail," and when sold in any larger quantity shall be deemed to be sold "wholesale"

(10) "farmer," used with reference to opium or poppy-heads, or both, means a person to whom the exclusive right of retail sale of opium, other than preparations or admixtures of opium used for smoking, or of poppy-heads, or of both, as the case may be, in any local area has been let in farm under these rules

(11) "licensed vendor," used with reference to opium or poppy-heads, or both, means a person to whom a license for the retail sale of opium, other than preparations or admixtures of opium used for smoking, or of poppy-heads, or of both, as the case may be, has been granted under these rules by the Collector or by a farmer having authority to grant the same and

(12) "licensed druggist" means a person to whom the Collector has granted, free of charge, a license for the retail sale of opium, other than preparations or admixtures of opium used for smoking, and of poppy-heads for medicinal purposes only.

CHAPTER II.

CULTIVATION, MANUFACTURE, POSSESSION AND SALE.

Cultivation, manufacture, possession and sale.

2. In Ajmer-Merwara (*a*) the cultivation of the poppy, (*b*) the manufacture of opium, (*c*) the possession of opium or poppy-heads, and (*d*) the sale of opium, other than preparations or admixtures of opium used for smoking, or poppy-heads are permitted subject to the conditions and to the extent prescribed in this chapter.

Permission to cultivate.

3. (1) Any person to whom the Collector, with the general or special sanction of the Commissioner, has granted a license to cultivate the poppy may cultivate it subject to the conditions of his license, and subject to the payment of excise duty on opium produced or

manufactured by him under sub-rule (3) of rule 4 hereinafter following, at such rates as the Chief Commissioner, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may notify in that behalf.

(2) All opium produced or manufactured under sub-rule (1) shall, before the 31st December following, be conveyed to such place or places as may from time to time be fixed by the Collector in that behalf for the reception of the same, and shall not be removed therefrom until the excise duty has been paid and a treasury receipt for the same produced.

(3) The whole or any part of the produce of his cultivation which remains undisposed of by the licensee during the term of his license shall be disposed of by him in such manner as the Collector may direct.

Permission to manufacture.

4. (1) Any person to whom the Collector, with the general or special sanction of the Commissioner, has granted a license to manufacture opium, other than preparations or admixtures of opium used for smoking, may manufacture it subject to the conditions of his license.

(2) Any person may manufacture for his own domestic use opium possessed by him under sub-rule (1) or sub-rule (2) of rule 5.

(3) A person having a license under rule 3 may manufacture opium, other than preparations or admixtures of opium used for smoking, being the produce of land cultivated with the poppy in accordance with, and during the period of, his license

(4) A licensed druggist may, subject to the conditions of his license, manufacture opium, other than preparations or admixtures of opium used for smoking, in quantities not exceeding those specified in rule 5, sub-rule (3), for medicinal purposes.

Permission to possess.

5 (1) Any person may possess—

(*a*) opium, other than a preparation or admixture of opium used for smoking, to an amount not exceeding five tolas in weight;

(*b*) poppy-heads to an amount not exceeding eight seers in weight:

Provided that such opium or poppy-heads has or have been bought from a farmer or licensed vendor of opium or poppy-heads or from a licensed druggist, or, in the case of preparations or admixtures of opium or intoxicating drugs prepared from the poppy, have been manufactured from opium bought from a farmer or licensed vendor of opium or poppy-heads or from a licensed druggist;

(*c*) any preparation or admixture of opium used for smoking to an amount not exceeding one tola in weight, provided that the preparation or admixture has been manufactured from opium purchased from a farmer or a licensed vendor by the possessor for private consumption and not for sale.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-rule (1), the Collector may, by general or special order in writing, authorize any person to possess opium or poppy-heads in quantities not exceeding such weight as may be specified in the order.

(3) A licensed druggist may, subject to the conditions of his license, possess opium other than preparations or admixtures of opium used for smoking, not exceeding one seer in weight, and poppy-heads not exceeding ten seers in weight

(4) A person having a license under rule 3 may possess opium, other than preparations or admixtures of opium used for smoking, and poppy-heads, being the produce of land cultivated with the poppy in accordance with, and during the period of, his license

(5) A farmer or licensed vendor of opium or poppy-heads may, subject to the conditions of his farm or license, possess opium, other than preparations or admixtures of opium used for smoking, or poppy-heads, as the case may be, in any quantity.

Permission to sell wholesale

6. (1) A person having a license under rule 3 may sell wholesale to a farmer or a licensed vendor, or to a person authorized in this behalf by the general or special order in writing of the Collector, opium, other than preparations or admixtures of opium used for smoking, or poppy-heads, being the produce of land cultivated with the poppy in accordance with, and during the period of, his license.

(2) A person having a license under rule 4, sub-rule (1), may sell wholesale to a farmer or licensed vendor, or to a person authorized in this behalf by the general or special order in writing of the Collector, opium, other than a preparation or admixture of opium used for smoking, manufactured in accordance with, and during the period of, his license.

(3) A person authorized in this behalf by the general or special order in writing of the Collector may sell opium, other than preparations or admixtures of opium used for smoking, or poppy-heads, wholesale, to a farmer or licensed vendor or to a person authorized by the general or special order in writing of the Collector to be the buyer thereof.

(4) A farmer of opium or poppy-heads may, subject to the conditions of his farm, sell opium, other than preparations or admixtures of opium used for smoking, or poppy-heads, as the case may be, wholesale, to a licensed vendor thereof.

(5) A farmer or licensed vendor of opium or poppy-heads may, subject to the conditions of his farm or license, sell to a licensed druggist opium, other than preparations or

admixtures of opium used for smoking, not exceeding one seer in weight, or poppy-heads not exceeding ten seers in weight, as the case may be.

(6) A farmer or licensed vendor of opium or poppy-heads may, subject to the conditions of his farm or license, sell to a person specially authorized in that behalf by the general or special order in writing of the Collector, opium, other than preparations or admixtures of opium used for smoking, or poppy-heads, as the case may be, to the extent covered by the order.

Permission to sell by retail

7. (1) A farmer or licensed vendor of opium or poppy-heads may, subject to the conditions of his farm or license, sell opium, other than preparations or admixtures of opium used for smoking, or poppy-heads, as the case may be, by retail to any person.

(2) A licensed druggist may, subject to the conditions of his license, sell opium, other than preparations or admixtures of opium used for smoking, or poppy-heads, by retail for medicinal purposes only

Grant of licenses for retail sale

8. (1) Unless the Collector farms the right of retail sale under rule 12, licenses for the retail sale of opium, other than preparations or admixtures of opium used for smoking, or of poppy-heads, or of both, may be granted by the Collector, for one year only, unless the Chief Commissioner otherwise specially directs.

(2) The Commissioner may from time to time fix the number of shops for which licenses may be granted under sub-rule (1), and the exclusive right to sell opium, other than preparations or admixtures of opium used for smoking, or poppy-heads, or both, by retail at these shops may be put up to auction by the Collector at or before the commencement of each official year, either for each shop singly or for groups of shops, as the Collector, subject to the control of the Commissioner, sees fit.

(3) The conditions of the auction mentioned in sub-rule (2) may be such that the sum payable in respect of the shop or shops, as the case may be, by the person declared to be the purchaser at the auction shall be paid by that person in such instalments and at such times, and that such security may be required from him for the payment thereof, as, subject to any instructions that may be issued by the Chief Commissioner in this behalf, the Collector in each case directs:

Provided that in the rural area, that is to say, the area other than that included in the Ajmer, Beawar, Nasirabad and Kekri areas, the right to sell opium, other than preparations or admixtures of opium used for smoking, or poppy heads, or both, by retail, may be granted in given areas to approved persons on the payment of such annual fee per shop as the Commissioner may from time to time determine

(4) The fee referred to in the proviso to sub-rule (3) shall be paid in a lump sum in advance, and the grant of licenses thereunder shall be made by the Collector with the approval of the Commissioner. The areas and shops in which grants may be made shall be fixed by the Collector, three months before the commencement of each year, with the like approval.

Cancellation of license for retail sale

9 (1) A license granted under the last foregoing rule may be cancelled without compensation by the Collector for breach of any of the conditions thereof.

(2) Where the Collector considers that any such license should be cancelled for any cause other than a breach of its conditions, he shall remit a sum equal to the average amount payable for fifteen days of the period for which the license was granted, and shall either give fifteen days' previous notice of his intention to cancel the license, or, in addition to remitting the sum aforesaid, make such compensation for default of notice as the Commissioner directs. On the expiration of the notice, or on the payment of the additional compensation, the Collector may cancel the license.

Surrender of licenses for retail sale.

10. (1) A licensed vendor may surrender his license on the expiration of one month's previous notice given by him in writing to the Collector, or, in the case of a license granted by a farmer, to the farmer, with the approval of the Collector, of his intention to surrender the same, and on payment of such sum as the Collector may fix in this behalf, not exceeding the average amount payable for six months of the period for which the license was granted, or, where the license is granted for a shorter period than one year, then for half that period.

(2) If the Collector is satisfied that there is sufficient reason for surrendering a license, he may, with the sanction of the Commissioner, remit the sum so fixed.

Withdrawal of licenses.

11. The Collector may at any time, with or without cause assigned, and without payment of compensation, withdraw a license from a licensed druggist.

Farm of right of retail sale.

12. (1) The Collector may let in farm the exclusive right of retail sale of opium, other than preparations or admixtures of opium used for smoking, or poppy-heads, or both, within any local area fixed by the Commissioner,—

(*a*) for a term not exceeding two years with the sanction of the Commissioner, and

(*b*) for a term not exceeding five years with the sanction of the Chief Commissioner.

(2) When the exclusive right of retail sale is let in farm, the farmer may, subject to the conditions of his farm, himself sell by retail or issue licenses under the countersignature of the Collector for the retail sale of opium, other than preparations or admixtures of opium used for smoking, or poppy-heads, or both, as the case may be, within the local area to which the farm extends

(3) Every farmer shall file in the office of the Collector a list of all licenses granted by him in such form, and on such day or days in each year, as the Commissioner may from time to time prescribe.

Issue of instructions with respect to farm.

13 The Chief Commissioner may issue instructions with respect to—

(*a*) the invitation and acceptance of tenders for farms under rule 12; and

(*b*) the requisition of security for the due fulfilment of the conditions of a farm.

lference with farms.

14. (1) The Collector may, with the leave of the authority by which a farm under rule 12 was sanctioned, cancel the farm, or, within the term of the farm, make or impose such reservations or restrictions with respect to the grant of licenses as to him may seem fit

(2) If the farm is cancelled for any breach of its conditions, the farmer shall not be entitled to compensation for any loss he may sustain thereby

(3) If the farm is cancelled for any cause other than a breach of its conditions, or if any reservation or restriction with respect to the grant of licenses is made or imposed within the term of the farm, the farmer shall be entitled to receive for any loss which he sustains thereby such compensation as the Chief Commissioner may determine.

Power to prescribe forms

15 The Chief Commissioner may prescribe—

(*a*) the forms and conditions in and on which licenses and farms shall be granted by the Collector, and licenses by farmers, and

(*b*) forms for any other proceedings under these rules for which he considers that forms should be provided

Disposal of articles remaining with a farmer or licensed vendor after expiration of his farm or license

16. If a person who has been a farmer or a licensed vendor has in his possession, after the expiration of his farm or license, any opium, other than preparations or admixtures of opium used for smoking, or poppy-heads, which he is unable to dispose of under rule 6 or rule 7, he shall, on the requisition of the Collector, surrender the same to such officer as the Collector may appoint in this behalf, and the person to whom a new farm or license has been granted in the stead of the said farmer or licensed vendor, or if no such new farm or license has been granted, then any farmer or licensed vendor of the article within the district, shall, on the requisition of the Collector, be bound, under penalty, if the Collector sees fit, of forfeiting his farm or license, to buy the opium or poppy-heads, as the case may be, at such price as the Collector may adjudge, and in any quantity not exceeding that which the Collector may determine to be ordinarily saleable by him in two months

Provided that, if such opium or poppy-heads, or any part thereof, is or are declared by the Civil Surgeon or other officer authorized in that behalf by the Chief Commissioner to be unfit for use, the Collector shall cause the same to be destroyed, and no compensation in respect of such destruction shall be claimable by the former farmer or licensed vendor.

CHAPTER III

IMPORT, EXPORT AND TRANSPORT.

17. The Government may import, export or transport opium and poppy-heads on its own account

18. (1) Any person may personally import, export or transport, without a pass or the payment of any duty, opium and poppy-heads in quantities which he is entitled to possess.

(2) Subject to the limits of possession laid down in rule 5, sub-rule (3), a licensed druggist may, with the special permission of the Collector, import for medicinal purposes opium, other than preparations or admixtures of opium used for smoking, or poppy-heads, from such places and in such manner and in such quantity as may be prescribed in a permit granted to him for this purpose.

19. (1) A person authorized by a general or special order in writing of the Collector to possess opium or poppy heads in quantities exceeding those specified in rule 5, sub-rule (1), may import opium or poppy-heads to the extent to which he is authorized to possess the same, subject to such conditions and by such routes as the Collector may, by general or special order, from time to time prescribe.

(2) Opium, other than preparations or admixtures of opium used for smoking, or poppy-heads, in quantities exceeding those specified in rule 5, sub-rule (1), produced in Malwa may be imported by rail or by road by any person holding a license to sell opium wholesale or by retail:

Provided that such opium shall be imported,—

(*a*) except in the case provided for by rule 18, sub-rule (2), in quantities of not less than 36 seers at a time,

(*b*) under cover of an import pass obtained in the manner provided by sub-rule (3) of this rule, and

(*c*) subject to the payment of such import duty as may be leviable for the time being,

(*d*) (when by rail) to the railway stations of Ajmer and Beawar and such other stations as may from time to time be prescribed by the Chief Commissioner in that behalf.

(3) Any person licensed to sell opium, who requires a pass for the import of Malwa opium or poppy-heads, may apply for such pass to the Collector. The application shall be in writing and shall contain the following particulars, namely —

(*a*) the name and description of the applicant,

(*b*) the nature of his license, and

(*c*) the quantity of Malwa opium or poppy-heads which he wishes to import.

(4) Every import pass granted under these rules shall be in such form and shall contain such conditions, in addition to those hereinafter following, as the Chief Commissioner may prescribe.

Provided as follows:—

(*a*) All Malwa opium and poppy-heads imported under an import pass shall, on being brought into Ajmer-Merwara, be taken, with bulk unbroken, by the person in charge thereof direct to such office as is specified in the pass

(*b*) On arrival at such office the opium or poppy-heads, together with the import pass, shall be delivered to the officer named in that behalf in such import pass, and shall not be returned to the importer until the duty leviable thereon has been paid into the treasury and a treasury receipt for the same produced.

20 The export of opium, other than preparations or admixtures of opium used for smoking, and poppy-heads, in quantities exceeding those specified in rule 5, sub-rule (1), may be permitted (under a pass granted by the Collector on the production of a written permission granted by the Political Agent of a Native State, or an official of such State duly authorized in that behalf, or a District Officer of British India) by such routes and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed in the pass

Provided as follows —

(1) Export by rail may be permitted only from the Ajmer railway station.

(2) Opium, other than preparations or admixtures of opium used for smoking, may be exported to or through British India only when covered by a pass signed by the Opium Agent of Indore, or by the Opium Agent of Ajmer, or by an officer authorized by one of these Agents to sign the pass, and under the conditions and restrictions prescribed in the schedule to these rules.

(3) No opium shall be exported to the Punjab or the North-West Frontier Province, except under a pass granted by the Opium Agent of Ajmer, or by an officer authorized by him in that behalf.

Transport

21. The transport of opium, other than preparations or admixtures of opium used for smoking, and poppy-heads, in quantities exceeding those specified in rule 5, sub-rule (1), may be permitted under a pass granted by the Collector and subject to the conditions contained therein.

Transit

22. (1) When accompanied by a properly authenticated pass issued by the Opium Agent of Indore or his authorized Assistant, or by the Opium Agent at Ajmer or other officer authorized to grant passes at the Ajmer scales, certifying prepayment of the duty leviable at the scales (or by any Political Officer or Native State official duly authorized in this behalf), opium or poppy-heads in transit through Ajmer-Merwara may be transported by such routes and under such conditions as may be prescribed in the pass:

Provided that transit through Ajmer-Merwara of opium consigned to the Punjab or the North West Frontier Province shall not be permitted unless the opium has been booked by rail from Ajmer, and under pass, as required in the third proviso to rule 20.

(2) The bulk of a consignment shall not be broken in transit.

(3) The destination of a consignment shall not be altered from that which has been specified in the pass.

(4) Delivery of opium or poppy-heads in transit by rail shall not be taken from the railway authorities by the owner, or consignor, or consignee, or by any other person, without the written authority of the Collector.

(5) Opium or poppy-heads in transit may be detained and examined as to all particulars specified in the pass, or as to the prepayment of duty, or as to tampering in transit or change of destination of the consignment, or as to the due observance of these rules, at any station or place at which the Collector may direct such detention or examination either generally or specially. The railway officials shall afford at all times all reasonable facilities to the Government official or officials authorized in writing by the Collector to make such general or special examinations, and on the requisition of such Government official or officials shall detain any consignment pending the orders of the Collector, and shall be indemnified for acting on such requisition.

CHAPTER IV.

DISPOSAL OF THINGS CONFISCATED.

Disposal of confiscated things

23. (1) All things confiscated under the Opium Act, 1878, except poppy, poppy-heads and opium, shall be disposed of by the Collector by public auction

(2) Poppy and poppy-heads so confiscated shall be disposed of as the Collector may direct.

(3) Opium so confiscated shall be sent for examination to the Civil Surgeon, or other officer authorized in that behalf by the Chief Commissioner, and, if declared by him to be fit for use, shall be disposed of in such manner as the Collector may direct If the opium is declared by the officer aforesaid to be unfit for use, it shall immediately be destroyed

CHAPTER V.

REWARDS

Reward in case of fine.

24. (1) A Magistrate convicting an offender under section 9 of the Opium Act, 1878, may award to any person who has contributed in any way to the conviction, the whole or any portion of any fine imposed upon the offender and paid by him or realized from his property.

(2) If the fine is not realized, or only realized in part, the Magistrate may, within a limit of one hundred rupees, order payment of its full amount or of the unrealized balance, as the case may be, out of the treasury.

(3) If the Magistrate is of opinion that a larger reward than he can give under this rule to a person who has contributed to the conviction ought to be given to that person, he may move the Chief Commissioner through the Collector to grant a larger reward.

Rewards in case of confiscation.

25. A Magistrate or other officer ordering the confiscation of anything under section 12, of the Opium Act, 1878, may grant to any person who has contributed in any way to the seizure of the thing the whole or any portion of the value thereof.

Rewards in other cases.

26. (1) In any case in which in the opinion of the Chief Commissioner a person has performed service of special merit in respect of the prevention or detection of an offence against the Opium Act, 1878, the Chief Commissioner may grant him a reward not exceeding five hundred rupees in amount.

(2) The Chief Commissioner, or with his sanction, the Commissioner, may incur expenditure not exceeding five hundred rupees in each case for the employment of informers or for any other purpose connected with the prevention or detection of offences against the Opium Act, 1878.

CHAPTER VI.

APPEAL AND REVISION.

Appeal

27 An appeal shall lie to the Commissioner from every order of the Collector under these rules, if presented to the Commissioner, or to the Collector for transmission to the Commissioner, within thirty days from the date of the order.

Revision

28. The Chief Commissioner may revise every order passed by the Collector or the Commissioner under these rules.

Form of petition

29. A petition of appeal from, or for revision of, an order shall be accompanied by the order in original or by an authenticated copy thereof, or the omission to produce the original or copy shall be explained.

SCHEDULE.

(Rule 20.)

1. The Rajputana-Malwa Railway Administration shall not receive opium for export except under a pass and in whole or half chests

2. The amount of duty payable on export will be paid into the treasury either in cash or by hundi, and the Treasury Officer will give the person tendering payment a receipt for the amount so paid. On production of the receipt the number of chests for which duty has been paid will be admitted into the godown.

3 Hundis will, on being approved of by the Treasury Officer, be registered and numbered, and be endorsed on the reverse side with the name of the person on whom they are drawn, they will be forwarded by the Treasury Officer under sealed and registered cover, if the opium is for export by sea, direct to the Accountant General, Bombay, and, if it is not for export by sea, to the officer mentioned in the pass to whom the Treasury Officer may be directed to forward it. The register will be in the following form:—

(1) Number of pass
(2) Date of pass.
(3) Number of chests covered by the pass.
(4) Consecutive number of hundi.
(5) Date of hundi.
(6) By whom drawn.
(7) On whom drawn.
(8) At how many days' sight.
(9) When due
(10) Amount of hundi.
(11) Total amount of duty.
(12) Remarks.

4. To facilitate check, passes will bear the same number as the hundis, and these numbers will be entered in column (1)—"Number of pass." The total in column "Total amount of duty" will be the total for each continuation register, and will be carried forward into the next, and number of passes so entered in the first column will be distinctly specified in the advice sent to the Accountant General.

5 A duplicate of this register, if the export is to be by sea, will be sent to the Collector of Customs and Opium, Bombay, or if the export is by land, to the officer to whom the hundi has been sent under paragraph 3 of this schedule.

6. Opium intended for export by sea or for home consumption in India shall be brought to the Government godown, ready packed in chests or half-chests (as may be most convenient), by the merchants or brokers who will produce the Treasury Officer's certificate under his signature for cash or his receipt for hundis on stamped paper payable at sight to the Bombay General Treasury and Bank of Bombay

The Deputy or Assistant Opium Agent will carefully inspect the Treasury Officer's signature to the certificate, and note the serial number of the receipt to satisfy himself that the receipts are genuine.

The duty on opium intended for consumption in India must be paid in cash or by approved hundis into some treasury in British India, and the receipt of the Treasury Officer must be produced

7 The chests or half-chests of each party will be placed in the opium godown and will have their covers printed and stamped, and each chest or half-chest will then be numbered consecutively in English.

8. Merchants will themselves provide and pay for porters, carpenters and men for marking the chests and serving up the covers of such chests as have been opened for weighment; they will also pay all expenses of conveying their chests to the railway station and of transit thence to their destination.

9. The Collector shall annually, before the weighment of the opium of the season is begun, examine the weights and scales and report the result of the examination to the Commissioner. No weights or scales shall be used which on any such examination have not been found to be strictly accurate.

10. It will be the duty of the officer in charge of the scales to see that the opium is weighed fairly with an even beam. The practice of taking excess weight for the purpose of trimming the scales, or as an allowance for dryage and wastage, is strictly prohibited

11. The Deputy or Assistant Opium Agent will select at hazard any chest he pleases (never less than two chests or half-chests out of every 10) and as many more as he thinks fit; each selected chest will then be separately opened, its contents (opium balls called bathis or golis) brought to the scales, and the exact weight recorded; and from these weighments the average of the whole lot may be struck If the weight is in excess of the 140½ lbs. allowed

by the Government in each whole chest, the surplus may be withdrawn, the object being to prevent a larger quantity than the amount allowed in a chest being exported under the pass. The officer who supervises weighment is to see that the surplus quantity of the whole of any batch is taken out of the opened chests and put aside somewhere near him under his eyes until the chests are repacked and nailed down. If the weight is under 140½ lbs., and the owner has spare opium to make up the deficit, he may be allowed to supply it to make up the full weight, and the chests will then be nailed down in the presence of the officer in charge of the scales If the owner is not able to make up the deficiency, the amount deficient will be noted in the pass.

12. During the process of weighing the chaprasis of the opium establishment shall vigilantly watch the merchants and their servants

13 This operation is called the "net weighment of the opium", and when completed, the boxes shall be repacked and nailed down; then the gross weighment of each chest or half-chest shall be ascertained and recorded, and the gross weight marked on the covers in English, with the serial number of the chest and such other particulars as may be necessary, for the identification of the consignment

14. The chests exported during one season, which begins on the 1st August, shall bear a continuous serial number.

15. Full particulars shall be entered in the pass for each consignment showing :—

On the first side of pass:
- (1) Number of pass.
- (2) Name of owner of the chest.
- (3) Number of chests.
- (4) Amount of duty.
- (5) Amount of duty paid in cash at Ajmer
- (6) Amount of duty to be realized on hundi.
- (7) Rate of duty
- (8) Date of Government orders.
- (9) Date of pass
- (10) Signature of the officer by whom the pass was granted and who made the weighment

On the second side:
- Net weighment of opium of certain chests selected from the whole consignment
- Gross weighment of every chest, its contents and destination.

16 A duplicate of each pass granted shall be sent to the officer who issued the permit authorizing the export of the opium mentioned in the pass.

17. This pass shall remain in force only, in the case of export by sea, till the arrival of the consignment in Bombay, and in the case of export by land, for three months from the date of the issue thereof

The 13th March 1904.

No. 790 C.—In exercise of the power conferred by rule 3, sub-rule (1), of the rules made under sections 5 and 13 of the Opium Act, 1878 (I of 1878), and published under his Notification No. 789-C, dated the 12th March, 1904, the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, is pleased to direct that a duty of Rs 4 per seer shall be levied, with effect from the 1st April, 1905, on opium (not being poppy-heads) produced or manufactured in Ajmer-Merwara.

By order,

C. C. WATSON,

First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, in Rajputana and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 22nd March 1904.

No. 727-*Ap*.—Lala Zalim Singh, postmaster, Lucknow, is granted privilege leave for 15 days, with effect from the 2nd March 1904.

Mr. F. J. Laughlin is appointed to act as postmaster, Lucknow, during the absence on privilege leave of Lala Zalim Singh, or until further orders

A. U. FANSHAWE,

Director General of the Post Office of India.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated Lahore, the 19th March 1904.

No. 8.—Mr E A C. Lister, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, is granted, under Articles 233, 246 260 and 308, Civil Service Regulations, combined leave for 1 year 7 months and 21 days, *viz.*, privilege leave for 1 month and 21 days and furlough for the remaining period, with effect from the 10th April 1904, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

S. FINNEY,

Manager, North Western Railway.

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

POWERS.

Peshawar, the 9th March 1904.

No. 34-*B*.—Under the provisions of section 58 (1) of the North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation, No VII of 1901, Captain E. H S James, I A., Assistant Commissioner, is invested with the powers of a Munsif of the 1st class, with respect to cases generally, within the limits of the Civil District of Peshawar.

2. The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that Captain James shall be deemed, for the purposes of the said Regulation, to be a Munsif

The 11th March 1904.

No. 39-*A*.—Under the powers conferred by section 13 (1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, Captain E. H. S. James, I A, Assistant Commissioner and a Magistrate of the 1st class, is placed in charge of the Nowshera Sub Division of the Peshawar District

No. 39-*B*.—In exercise of the powers vested in him under section 40 of Act II of 1880, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner is pleased to invest Captain E. H. S. James, I.A., in charge of the Nowshera Sub-Division of the Peshawar District, with all the powers of a Collector under the said Act, except those specified in sections 9 (2), 12, 18 (1) (*b*), 31 and 36.

This notification supersedes all previous notifications concerning the powers of the above-named officer under the Income Tax Act, and it will remain in force until he ceases to be a 1st class Magistrate, or to hold charge of the Sub-Division, or until it is expressly cancelled.

The 13th March 1904.

No. 41-*A*.—Under the provisions of section 59 of the North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation, No VII of 1901, Captain F. G A. Wimberley, I.A, Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, is appointed to be Judge of the Court of Small Causes established in the Military Cantonment of Nowshera to try suits not exceeding 500 rupees in value.

LEAVE.

The 17th March 1904.

No. 43.—Captain H. C. Beadon, Assistant Settlement Officer, Hazara, has obtained privilege leave for one month, under Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, from the forenoon of the 15th February 1904.

No. 44.—Mr. M. G. Wall, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, is granted 1 month and 22 days' privilege leave combined with 4 months and 8 days' special leave on urgent private affairs, under Articles 260, 316, and 233 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from 20th March 1904, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

The 18th March 1904.

No. 45.—Captain E H. S. James, I.A., Assistant Commissioner, is transferred from the Dera Ismail Khan to the Peshawar District which he joined on the forenoon of the 9th March 1904, and is placed in charge of the Nowshera Sub-Division of that district, with effect from the forenoon of the 11th March 1904.

By order,

A. H. GRANT,
Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General and
Chief Commissioner, N.-W. F. Province.

REVENUE AND FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Peshawar, the 15th March 1904.

No. 335-*A*.—In accordance with the provisions of section 11 of Act XX of 1883 (the Punjab District Boards Act), the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, is pleased to notify that the following persons are members of the District Board of the Dera Ismail Khan District —

Dera Ismail Khan Tahsil.

1. Nawab Abdulla Khan.
2. Khan Bahadur Haq Nawaz Khan, C.I.E.
3. Ghulam Qadir Khan
4. Sobha Ram Zaildar.
5. Misar Parma Nand
6. Malik Makhna Zaildar.
7. Gul Muhammad Khan of Rodikhel
8. Feroz Khan Lambardar, Panıala.
9. Malik Bakhsh Zaildar.
10. Mansur Khan Zaildar.
11. Allahdad Khan Alizai.
12. Makhdum Abdus Star Shah.

Kulachi Tahsil.

13. Resaldar-Major Gul Khan.
14. Mansam Khan, Gandapur.
15. Khan Bahadur Haji Kalandar Khan.
16. Khan Bahadur Rabnawaz Khan, Musazai.
17. Hayat Ullah Khan, Ustrana.
18. Sikandar Khan of Gandi Umar Khan.
19. Aman Ullah Khan, Babar.

Tank Tahsil.

20. Khan Bahadur Azim Khan, Kundi.
21. Ghulam Mahammad Khan of Fatteh Chadhar.
22. Malik Hakim Molana.
23. Talib Din Khan, Marwat.
24. Shah Alam Khan of Drakki.

The 18th March 1904.

No. 538 *G*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 (*a*) of the Teri Dues Regulation (Regulation IV of 1902), the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province is hereby pleased to fix for all the estates in the Teri Tahsil of the Kohat District, with the exception of those specified in clause 2 of this Notification, the following rates, as the rates at which the dues known as '*tirni*' and '*bua*' are leviable by the Khan of Teri, with effect from the Kharif harvest of 1903.

RATES OF TIRNI.

Sheep and goats other than lambs and kids under six months of age. R10 per 100 head or R2 per 20 head per annum.

Camels over two years of age. R1-8 per head per annum.

Camels under two years but over one year of age. Annas 12 per annum.

RATES of BUA.

Rupees 2 per house per harvest from all non-agriculturists excepting (*a*) Mullahs and Brahmans who perform religious duties in mosques and temples, and (*b*) ordinary labourers who carry on no regular trade or business and depend on daily labour for their living.

2. As in the estates of Tolanj, Parshai, Kanda, Tilkan, and Nakband, the dues called *tirni* and *bua* have been included in the fixed land revenue, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that *tirni* and *bua* shall not be separately levied on or realised from the inhabitants of these five estates.

No. 539-G.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 (*b*) of the Teri Dues Regulation (Regulation IV of 1902), the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province, is hereby pleased to direct that the levy of the dues known as *tirni* and *bua* in the estates of the Teri Tahsil of the Kohat District under Notification No. 538-G., dated 18th March 1904, shall be subject to the following exceptions —

(1) The grant by the Khan of Teri of the land revenue of a holding or holdings in muafi to the owner of the land in respect of which such land revenue is due, shall be held to carry with it the exemption of that owner from the payment of *tirni* in respect of any camels, sheep or goats owned by him.

(2) The grant by the Khan of Teri of an assignment of the land revenue of an estate or part of an estate in Jagir shall be held to carry with it the grant to the Jagirdar of personal exemption from payment of *tirni* and *bua*, and also the grant of the right to collect for his own enjoyment the *tirni* and *bua*, which, but for the assignment of the Jagir, would be due to the Khan of Teri himself from the land owners and inhabitants of the estate or part of estate assigned.

(3) The exemption of Muafidars and Jagirdars from the payment of *tirni* and *bua*, and the right of Jagirdars to collect *tirni* and *bua*, shall cease with the lapse or resumption of their Muafis or Jagirs

(4) Nothing in the foregoing rules shall prevent the Khan of Teri from making or resuming exemptions and assignments of *tirni* and *bua* apart from exemptions, assignments and resumptions of land revenue, but in such cases the provisions of section 7 of the Regulation must be complied with

(5) In this Notification the words owner and Jagirdar shall be held respectively to include all owners of a joint holding, and all share-holders in a joint jagir

No. 540-G.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 8 of the Teri Dues Regulation (Regulation IV of 1902) the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province is pleased to make the following rules to carry out the purposes and objects of the said Regulation. These rules shall have effect from the Kharif harvest of 1903

PART I.

1. In the assessment of *tirni* of sheep and goats, fractions of an anna shall not be recognised. The authorised rate is R10 per hundred animals per annum which is equivalent to 8 annas per 5 head of sheep and goats per annum. For numbers between multiples of five, 2 annas per annum shall be assessed on an excess of one or two animals, 4 annas on three animals, and 6 annas on four animals.

2. *Bua* is leviable, subject to the exceptions detailed in Notifications Nos 538-G., dated 18th March 1904, in respect of the houses of all non agriculturists resident in the Teri Tahsil.

The term non-agriculturist does not include *bona fide* members of recognised agricultural tribes who own or cultivate land in Teri, or such of them as work as labourers in excavating salt or trade in salt to supplement their income; but the term does include all members of the trading and menial classes who have not abandoned their primary occupation for agriculture.

3. Persons liable to pay *bua* are not exempt from the payment of *tirni* if they keep animals taxable with *tirni* and *vice versâ* the payment of *tirni* does not exempt persons otherwise liable from liability to pay *bua*.

4 Where one enclosure is occupied by more families than one carrying on business separately or cooking their food separately *bua* is due from each family. An owner of several shops, whether the income and expenditure from them be treated separately or not, is liable to pay *bua* for each shop.

5. Outsiders residing within the limits of the Teri Tahsil for less than two months in any agricultural year shall not be assessed to *bua*. Continuous residence for not less than

two and not more than eight months, shall render an outsider of any class assessable under the regulation liable to the tax for one harvest. Continuous residence for more than eight months in any year renders the assessee liable to the full tax for the year.

PART II.

6 Registers of the *tirni* and *bua* demand in the forms prescribed from time to time shall be prepared by the Patwaris at the time of the *Kharif Girdawari*. These registers shall always be open to inspection by the Field Kanungos, and all revenue officers. It shall be the duty of the Field Kanungos and all revenue officers to carefully check, verify and correct the demand registers prepared by the patwaris, and the assessments shall not be given effect to till the registers have been signed by a revenue officer and the demand sanctioned by the Tahsildar

7. Lambardars are bound to give Patwaris any necessary information and assistance in the enumeration of animals for *tirni* and of houses and enclosures for *bua*. On the completion of the registers the lambardars concerned shall testify to their correctness by affixing their signatures or seals The refusal of a lambardar to attest a list shall be referred to a Revenue Officer for orders

8 On the completion of the *tirni* and *bua* registers of each village the Patwari shall total the list by lambardars and send a copy of the list to the Tahsil along with the Kharif Jinswar When the assessment has been sanctioned by the Tahsildar he shall make any corrections necessary in his register and furnish a correct copy to the lambardars concerned along with the *fard bach* showing the amounts of the dues, the persons by whom they are payable, and the amount to be collected by each lambardar.

9 The lambardars shall make collections of *tirni* and *bua* according to the lists supplied to them by the patwari, and shall pay the amounts collected into the Tahsil treasury along with the land-revenue demand in equal instalments one-half with the *kharif* demand and one-half with the rabi demand. For this service the lambardars will receive *pachotra* at the usual rate of five per cent on the collections

10 Patwaris shall receive no extra remuneration for the performance of the duties prescribed by these rules They shall not themselves receive payments or take any part in the collection of the dues, beyond furnishing any information or explanation of the accounts that may be required to facilitate the collections Patwaris are forbidden to take any fees whatsoever in connection with the assessment or collection of these dues

11 The *tirni* and *bua* demand lists shall be checked and verified by the Tahsildar in the Tahsil and also when on tour. The collections of *tirni* and *bua* shall be controlled in the manner laid down in Revenue Circular No 35 for the collection of ordinary land revenue These dues shall be entered in the *khataunis* and *tauzis* which are submitted to the Collector for sanction or orders

12 Statements in the form prescribed in paragraph 35 of Revenue Circular No. 35 showing the demand, collections and balances of *tirni* and *bua* shall be maintained and submitted to the Collector as therein directed.

13 The Collector of the Kohat District shall exercise control over the assessment and collection of *tirni* and *bua* as in the case of ordinary land revenue in the Teri Tahsil, and in the exercise of such control may, as appears suitable, apply any or all of the Rules under the Land Revenue Act relating to Patwaris, Kanungos and Lambardars.

M. F. O'DWYER,
Revenue and Financial Secretary to Chief Commissioner,
N.-W. Frontier Province

REVENUE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE

NOTIFICATIONS.

Peshawar, the 15th March 1904.

No. 510-G.—M. Ahmad Din, Political Tahsildar, Tochi, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 1st March 1904, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 511-G.—Mohammed Ajab Khan, Political Naib Tahsildar, Tochi, is appointed to officiate as Political Tahsildar, Tochi, *vice* M Ahmad Din or until further orders.

EXAMINATION.

The 18th March 1904.

No. 542-G.—The following persons are hereby declared to have passed the Naib Tahsildars' examination held at Lahore on the 11th and 12th January 1904 :—

No.	District.	Name.	Father's Name	Designation	REMARKS
1	Kohat	Mohammed Ali Khan.	Saidal Khan	Naib Tahsildar's Candidate	Completed examination
2	Bannu	Ghulam Mohammed	Faqir Abdulla	Civil Nazir	Passed subject to re-examination in papers 2, 3 and 5
3	Dera Ismail Khan	Girdharilal	Mani Ram	Sardar Kanungo	Passed subject to re-examination in papers 2 and 3

M F O'DWYER,
Revenue Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Peshawar, the 10th March 1904

No. 75.—Whereas it appears to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, drainage arrangement at Takhti Bhai Railway station on Nowshera-Dargai Railway.

It is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose —

Specification of Land

District	Parganah	Mauzah.	Area in acres	Direction	Boundaries	Place where the plans may be inspected
Peshawar	Mardan	Kot-Jhangara	1 796	West	North—Kot-Jhangara. South—Canal. East—Railway station. West—Canal.	In the Office of Engineer-in-Chief, North-Western Railway, Lahore.

This declaration is made under the provision of section 6, Act I of 1894, and under section 7 of the said Act; the Deputy Commissioner of Peshawar is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the land specified above.

The 20th March 1904.

No. 77.—Whereas it appears to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, Attock Defence Works

It is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose.—

Specification of Land.

District	Parganah.	Mauzah	Area in acres	Direction	Boundaries	Place where the plans may be inspected.
Peshawar	Nowshera	Darwazai Charpani	27 63	From Attock Bridge on the Kohat road in a south-westerly direction	North—Attock Bridge South—No 16 B P M. W. S East—Indus River. West—Attock defences	Commanding Royal Engineer's Office, Rawalpindi
"	"	Khairabad	6 63			

This declaration is made under the provision of section 6, Act I of 1894, and under section 7 of the said Act, the Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar, is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the land specified above.

The 21st March 1904

No 78.—Whereas it appears to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, Army Remount Department at Mirpur

It is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose:—

Specification of Land

District	Parganah,	Mauzah	Area in acres	Direction	Boundaries	Place where the plans may be inspected
Hazara	Abbottabad	Mirpur	7 35	North and west side of Mirpur stable west of H I road, south of Overseer's quarter	Mirpur Village	Garrison Engineer's office, Abbottabad.

This declaration is made under the provision of section 6, Act I of 1894, and under section 7 of the said Act, the Deputy Commissioner, Hazara District, is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the land specified above

G. K. SCOTT-MONCRIEFF, Lt-Col, R E.,
Secy to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner,
N.-W Frontier Province, P. W Department.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Return of Births and Deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday, the 27th February 1904.

Number.	Districts	Municipal Towns	Population according to the Census of 1901.	Births: Males	Births: Females	Births: Total	Deaths: Total	Deaths: Males.	Deaths: Females.	Cause of death: Cholera	Cause of death: Small-pox.	Cause of death: Plague.	Cause of death: Fever	Cause of death: Dysentery and Diarrhœa	Cause of death: Respiratory disease.	Cause of death: Injuries	Cause of death: All other causes.	Infants under one year of age: Males	Infants under one year of age: Females	Infants under one year of age: Total	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	Number.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	Hazára	Abbottábad	3,395	...	..				.	.	...	.	.			..	..		..	...		..	1
2	Hazára	Nawashahr	4,114	2	1	3	2	.	2		..	.	2	..	...	...		...		...	38	25	2
3	Hazára	Buffa	7,029	2	...	2	2	..	2	...	1	..	1	.	..	...	.	...	1	1	15	15	3
4	Hazára	Haripur	5,578	4	2	6	2	1	1	...	...	..	1	.	...	.	1	..	1	1	56	19	4
5	Peshāwar	Peshāwar	73,343	9	16	25	27	20	7	...	2	..	12	1	2	...	10	5	1	6	18	19	5
6	Kohat	Kohat	18,092	7	1	8	7	4	3		.	.	4	..	1	...	2	..		..	23	20	6
7	Bannu	Bannu	10,070	6	1	7	2	1	1	...	...	...	1			...	1	1		1	30	10	7
8	Bannu	Lakki	5,218	2	3	5	3	1	2	...	..		3		..	.			..	...	50	30	8
9	Dera Ismail Khan	Dera Ismail Khan	23,287	14	8	22	19	9	10	..	1		11	1	2	..	4	3	4	7	41	35	9
10	Dera Ismail Khan	Kulachi	9,125	2	2	4	2	2			...	..	2			..		1	...	1	23	11	10
		TOTAL	164,251	48	34	82	66	38	28	...	4		37	2	5	...	18	10	7	17	26	21	

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province, on the general health of the Municipal Towns during the week ending Saturday, the 27th February 1904

Births and deaths in Municipal Towns.—In the 10 Municipal Towns, 82 births were registered (48 males and 34 females), giving a birth-rate of 26 per mille of population, 66 deaths were registered (33 males and 28 females), giving a death-rate of 21 per mille of population.

PAT. A. WEIR, LT.-COL., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

Peshāwar, the 14th March 1904.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Weekly Return of Births and Deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday the 5th March 1904

Number	Districts	Municipal Towns	Population according to the Census of 1901	Births: Males	Births: Females	Births: Total	Deaths: Total	Deaths: Males	Deaths: Females	Cause of death: Cholera	Small-pox	Plague	Fever	Dysentery and Diarrhœa	Respiratory disease	Injuries	All other causes	Infants under one year of age: Males	Females	Total	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population	Number
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	Hazára	Abbottabad	3,395				...					...											1
2		Nawashahr	4,114	1	2	3	2	1	1						1		1				38	25	2
3		Buffa	7,029	3	1	4	4	2	2				3				1		1	1	30	30	3
4		Haripur	5,578	2	..	2	4	2	2						1		3	1	1	2	19	37	4
5	Peshâwar	Peshâwar	73,343	20	17	37	30	16	14		2		17	2	2		7	2	3	5	27	21	5
6	Kohat	Kohat	18,092	3	2	5	7	4	3	...			6		1			1	1	2	14	20	6
7	Bannu	Bannu	10,070	3	4	7	3	3						1	1	..	1	1		1	36	15	7
8		Lakki	5,218	3	3	6	7	5	2	...			5	1			1	1	1	2	60	70	8
9	Dera Ismail Khan	Dera Ismail Khan	28,287	5	8	13	16	10	6	..	..		7		3		6	4	2	6	24	29	9
10		Kulachi	9,125	2	1	3	6	4	2	..		..	5		...		...		..		17	34	10
		TOTAL	164,251	42	38	80	79	47	32		2	...	43	5	9	..	20	10	9	19	25	25	

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province, on the general health of the Municipal Towns during the week ending Saturday, the 5th March 1904

Births and Deaths in Municipal Towns.—In the 10 Municipal Towns, 80 births were registered (42 males and 38 females), giving a birth-rate of 25 per mille of population, 79 deaths were registered (47 males and 32 females) giving a death-rate of 25 per mille of population.

Peshawar, the 16th March 1904

PAT. A. WEIR, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—IRRIGATION BRANCH.

Irrigation Operations of Fasl Rabi of 1903-04 up to 29th February 1904.

Canals.	Water distributed during February 1904. Depth in Canal at Regulating gauge.		Gross consumption, cubic feet per second.		Land irrigated (approximate)		Rainfall			Chief Crops (approximate)				Remarks.
	Authorized maximum gauge.	Actual throughout.	Authorized full supply	Actual average throughout.	Zilla.	Acres.	Number of years on which average is struck	Average.	During month.	Name.	Area irrigated during February 1904.	Area irrigated to end of February 1904.	Area irrigated to end of February 1903	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
MAJOR IRRIGATION WORK.														
Swat River Canal .	6·10	3 70	865	389	Peshawar	112,628	17	1 51	...	Wheat .	1,165	76,067	75,059	Canal ran for 27 days during the month.
										Barley . .	152	12,077	11,118	
										Rape . .	12	2,045	3,524	
Escapage . .	...	.		4						Miscellaneous	275	17,197	15,832	
										Sugarcane		5,242*	4 405	
TOTAL	...		865	393		112,628		..	.		1,604	112,628	109,938	
MINOR IRRIGATION WORK.														
Kabul River Canal .	4·50	2 60	330	125	Peshawar .	16,113	..			Wheat . .	.	8 982		Canal ran for 14 days during he month
										Barley .	.	1,901		
										Rape .	.	36		
Escapage . .	.	...	...	24						Miscellaneous .	.	2 788	...	
										Sugarcane .	..	2,405*		
TOTAL .	..		330	149		16,113	..	.			...	16,113		
GRAND TOTAL	...	.	.			128,741		.			1,604	128 741	109 938	

* Sugarcane being irrigated in both seasons, the area sown and irrigated in the previous Kharif is now included in the Rabi statement.

J. BENTON,
Secretary for Irrigation, N.-W. Frontier Province.

Lahore, the 21st March 1904.

THE HONOURABLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

APPOINTMENTS.

KOLAR GOLD FIELDS RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

Bangalore, the 22nd March 1904.

No. 1463.—George Bickley, gentleman, to be Quarter Master with honorary rank of Lieutenant, with effect from 2nd November 1903

By order,

R. M. KING,
First Assistant Resident.

DIRECTOR OF RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 22nd March 1904.

No 5.—Mr. J. W. Shore, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, is transferred from the Nagda-Muttra Survey to the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

E. I SHADBOLT,
Offg Director of Railway Construction

SURVEY OF INDIA

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 24th March 1904.

No. 6—Lieutenant C M. Browne, D.S.O, R E., Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, was granted privilege leave from 2nd January to 6th February 1904, both dates inclusive, under Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations

F. B. LONGE, Lt-Col., R.E.,
Surveyor General of India.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 4th December 1901.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal:—

1. Engineers
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen.
5. Press workers.
6. Photo-Mechanical workers.
7. Mechanical apprentices.
8. Metal and wood carvers.

E. ATKINSON, Major, R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College

BANK OF BENGAL

NOTICE.

Calcutta, the 24th March 1904.

The Directors have made the following changes in the Bank's European Staff —

Mr. W B. Smith, on return from leave, to officiate as Superintendent, Public Debt Office, *vice* Mr. Hildreth placed on special duty in the Public Debt Office.

By order of the Directors,

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* and upwards at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, for *cash only* at the following rates, *viz* ·—

	Government officers.	General public	Postage extra
	R	R	Annas.
1-pound tin	10	12	8
½ "	5	6	6
¼ "	2-8	3	4

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April 1903, the price of this Quinine will be as follows ·—

1-pound tin,	R16,	or post-free,	R16-8
½ "	R8,	"	R8-6
¼ "	R4,	"	R4-6

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture, and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

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8, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

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Roorkee Manual of Hydraulics. Price per copy R1-4. (No. XIX Elementary Treatise.) By E. F. Tipple, Esq., B.A.

Designs for Wooden Bridges, together with rules for calculating the area of waterway, etc., and Plates. By late Rai Bahadur Kunhya Lall. Price per set R4-2.

Pamphlet on Examination for Acid Radicals: Tables giving Analysis of Acids. Price per copy 8a.

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A LIST OF NEW BOOKS AND PERIODICALS FOR SALE AT THE LIBRARY OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL, 57, PARK STREET, CALCUTTA.

ASIATIC SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS.

Journal, Part I, Extra No. 2 of 1902, and No. 1 of 1903 @ R2
" Part II, Nos 1 to 3 of 1903 @ R2.
Proceedings, Nos 1 to 5 of 1903 @ 8a

BIBLIOTHECA INDICA

Dana Kriya Kaumudi. Fasc. 2 @ 6a.
Catasahasrika-prajnaparamita. Vol. I, Fasc. 5 @ 6a
Sraddha Kriya Kaumudi. Fasc 1 to 3 @ 6a.
Catadusani. Fasc. 1 @ 6a.
Bhatta Dipika. Fasc. 4 @ 6a.
Tattvarthadhigama Sutram. Fasc 1 @ 6a.
Vidhana Parijata. Fasc 2 @ 6a.
Nityacaraprodiph. Fasc 1 @ 6a
Mahabhashyaprodipodyata Vol II, Fasc. 8 @ 6a.
Gadadhara Paddhati Kalasara. Vol. I, Fasc. 6 @ 6a.

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

Monthly Weather Review, August 1903. By W. L. Dallas (illustrated by 6 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1.
Monthly Weather Review, September 1903. By W. L. Dallas (illustrated by 6 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1.

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM 1st JULY TO 31st DECEMBER 1903.

Monthly Weather Review of India for the months of March to May 1903. By W. L. Dallas (illustrated by 5 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1 per month.
Monthly Weather Review, June and July 1903. By W. L. Dallas (illustrated by 6 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1.
Annual Summary of the Monthly Weather Review, 1902. By Sir John Eliot (illustrated by 6 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R3.
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. XV, Part I. By Sir John Eliot (illustrated by 12 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1.
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. XV, Part II. By W. L. Dallas Price R1.
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. XVI, Part I. By Sir John Eliot. Quarto. Paper cover. R3.

LIST OF NEW BOOK PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 9th JANUARY AND 27th FEBRUARY 1904.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Palæontologia Indica, Series XV, Volume I, Part V. By Carl Diener, Ph.D. R2-8.
Records of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XXXI, Part I. By Director, Geological Survey of India, R1 per Part, or R2 per Volume of 4 Parts.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1904.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Stolen.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos 061703 and 041366 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1854-55 aggregating R600 and No 043982 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1865 for R500, originally standing in the names of Sarat Chunder Mitter, Benoy Kristo Hazra and Ram Kristo Mukerjee, respectively, and by them last endorsed to Moty Lall Mitter, the proprietor, by whom none of the three Notes were ever endorsed to any other person, having been stolen, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Notes and the interests thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above mentioned securities

Name of the Advertiser—Moty Lall Mitter.

Residence—66, Shickdar Baghan Street

Destroyed.

The Government Promissory Note No. 041856 of the 4 per cent. Loan of 1854-55 for R500, originally standing in the name of Kaikhoshro K. Punthakey, and last endorsed to Framjee Nusserwanjee Bottlewalla, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been destroyed, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note, and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above mentioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE BOTTLEWALLA.

Residence—Dr. Darabseth's House, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay,

The 13th February 1904.

Stolen

The Government Promissory Note No. 030582 of the 3 per cent. loan of 1896-97 for R500, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal and last endorsed to Labba Mull, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been stolen, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above mentioned security.

Name of the Proprietor—A R Ditmas, Major,

Residence—Chief Supply and Transport Officer, Lahore District.

Estate Major A. V. Dumbleton, deceased.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 42, ACT 28 OF 1866.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late Arthur Vincent Dumbleton, a retired Major in His Majesty's Army, who died at Devonport, Tasmania, on 27th July 1903, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to Mr J. C. R. Johnston, of the firm of Messrs Grindlay & Co, Calcutta, are required to send in the same on or before 20th April next to the said Messrs Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

J. C. R. Johnston,

Administrator to Estate Major A V. Dumbleton, deceased.



The Gazette of India.

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PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 24th March, 1904, and is hereby promulgated for general information —

ACT NO. VIII OF 1904.

THE INDIAN UNIVERSITIES ACT, 1904.

CONTENTS.

The Indian Universities Act, 1904.

(The University.—Sections 3-4. Fellows.—Section 5.)

An Act to amend the law relating to the Universities of British India.

WHEREAS by Acts II, XXII and XXVII of 1857, Act XIX of 1882 and Act XVIII of 1887 Universities were established and incorporated at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore and Allahabad;

And whereas by Act XLVII of 1860 the Universities of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay were empowered to confer such degrees as should be appointed in the manner provided by the Act,

And whereas by Act I of 1884 the Universities of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay were further empowered to confer the honorary degree of Doctor in the Faculty of Law,

And whereas it is expedient to amend the law relating to the Universities of British India,

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Universities Act, 1904, and

(*2*) It shall come into force on such date as the Government may fix in this behalf by notification in the Gazette of India or the local official Gazette, as the case may be.

Interpretation.

2 (*1*) This Act shall be deemed to be part of each of the Acts by which the said five Universities were respectively established and incorporated.

(*2*) In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) the term "College" or "affiliated College" includes any collegiate institution affiliated to or maintained by the University:

(*b*) the expression "the Government" means in relation to the University of Calcutta the Governor General in Council, and in relation to the other Universities the Local Government. and

(*c*) the expressions "the University" and "the Act of Incorporation" and any expression denoting any University, authority or officer or any statute regulation, rule or by-law of the University shall be construed with reference to each of the said Universities respectively.

The University.

Incorporation and powers of the University.

3. The University shall be and shall be deemed to have been incorporated for the purpose (among others) of making provision for the instruction of students, with power to appoint University Professors and Lecturers, to hold and manage educational endowments, to erect, equip and maintain University libraries, laboratories and museums, to make regulations, relating to the residence and conduct of students, and to do all acts, consistent with the Act of Incorporation and this Act, which tend to the promotion of study and research.

Constitution and powers of the Senate.

4. (*1*) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Act of Incorporation, the Body Corporate of the University shall consist of—

(*a*) the Chancellor;

(*b*) in the case of the University of Calcutta, the Rector;

(*c*) the Vice-Chancellor,

(*d*) the *ex officio* Fellows; and

(*e*) the Ordinary Fellows—

(i) elected by registered Graduates or by the Senate,

(ii) elected by the Faculties, and

(iii) nominated by the Chancellor.

(*2*) The Ordinary Fellows shall, save as herein otherwise provided, hold office for five years

Provided that an Ordinary Fellow who has vacated his office may, subject to the provisions of this Act, be elected or nominated to be an Ordinary Fellow.

(*3*) The Body Corporate shall be the Senate of the University, and all powers which are by the Act of Incorporation or by this Act conferred upon the Senate, or upon the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows in their corporate capacity, or, in the case of the University of Calcutta, upon the Chancellor, Rector, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows in their corporate capacity, shall be vested in, and exercised by, the Senate constituted under this Act, and all duties and liabilities imposed upon the University by the Act of Incorporation shall be deemed to be imposed upon the Body Corporate as constituted under this Act

(*4*) No act done by the University shall be deemed to be invalid merely by reason of any vacancy among either class of elected Ordinary Fellows, or by reason of the total number of Ordinary Fellows or of members of the profession of education to be included among Ordinary Fellows, being less than the minimum prescribed by this Act.

Fellows.

Ex officio Fellows.

5. (*1*) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Act of Incorporation, the persons for the time being performing the duties of the offices mentioned in the list contained in the first schedule to this Act or added to the said list under sub-section (*2*) shall be the *ex officio* Fellows of the University.

The Indian Universities Act, 1904.

(Fellows.—Sections 6-11.)

(2) The Government may, by notification published in the Gazette of India or in the local official Gazette, as the case may be, make additions to, or alterations in, the list of offices contained in the said schedule:

Provided that the number of *ex officio* Fellows shall not exceed ten.

Ordinary Fellows

6. (1) In the case of the Universities of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, the number of Ordinary Fellows shall not be less than fifty nor exceed one hundred, and of such number—

(a) ten shall be elected by registered Graduates;

(b) ten shall be elected by the Faculties, and

(c) the remainder shall be nominated by the Chancellor

(2) In the case of the Universities of the Punjab and Allahabad, the number of Ordinary Fellows shall not be less than forty nor exceed seventy-five, and of such number—

(a) ten shall be elected by the Senate or by registered Graduates;

(b) five shall be elected by the Faculties; and

(c) the remainder shall be nominated by the Chancellor.

(3) The election of any Ordinary Fellow shall be subject to the approval of the Chancellor

(4) Elections of Ordinary Fellows by the Faculties and nominations of such Fellows by the Chancellor under this section shall be made in such manner as to secure that not less than two-fifths of the Fellows so elected and so nominated respectively shall be persons following the profession of education.

Ordinary Fellows elected by registered Graduates

7. (1) Once in every year, on such date as the Chancellor may appoint in this behalf, there shall, if necessary, be an election to fill any vacancy among the Ordinary Fellows elected by registered Graduates

(2) The Syndicate shall maintain a register on which any Graduate who—

(a) has taken the degree of Doctor or Master in any Faculty, or

(b) has graduated in any Faculty not less than ten years before registration,

shall, subject to the payment of an initial fee of such amount as may be prescribed by the regulations, be entitled to have his name entered upon application made within the period of three years from the commencement of this Act or of one year from the date on which he becomes so entitled:

Provided that, if such application is made after the expiry of either of the said periods, the applicant shall be entitled to have his name entered on payment of the said initial fee, and of such further sum as may be prescribed by the regulations.

(3) The name of any Graduate entered on the register shall, subject to the payment of an annual fee of such amount as may be prescribed by the regulations, be retained thereon, and, in case of default, shall be removed therefrom, but shall, at any time, be re-entered upon payment of all arrears.

Provided that a Graduate whose name has been already entered on the register may at any time compound for all subsequent payments of the annual fee by paying the sum prescribed in this behalf by the regulations.

(4) No person other than a Graduate whose name is entered on the said register shall be qualified to vote or to be elected at an election held under sub-section (1).

(5) A graduate registered under this section shall be entitled to such further privileges as may be determined by the regulations.

Ordinary Fellows elected by Senates

8. (1) The provisions of section 7 shall not apply to the University of the Punjab or to the University of Allahabad until the Chancellor, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council and by notification in the local official Gazette, so directs; and until such time the Ordinary Fellows of the said Universities, who would be elected by registered Graduates if the said provisions were in force, shall be elected by the Senate.

(2) In the case of the University of the Punjab and the University of Allahabad, there shall, if necessary, be an election, once in every year, on such date as the Chancellor may appoint in this behalf, to fill any vacancy among the Ordinary Fellows elected by the Senate.

Election by the Faculties.

9 (1) Once in every year, on such date as the Chancellor may appoint in this behalf, there shall, if necessary, be an election to fill any vacancy among the Ordinary Fellows elected by the Faculties.

(2) An election under sub-section (1) shall be held, subject to such directions prescribing the qualifications of the persons to be elected as may, from time to time, be given by the Chancellor, with a view to secure the return of duly qualified persons and the fair representation of different branches of study in the Senate.

Nomination by the Chancellor

10. Subject to the provisions of section 6, the Chancellor may nominate any number of fit and proper persons to be Ordinary Fellows

Vacating of office.

11. (1) Any Ordinary Fellow may, by letter addressed to the Chancellor, resign his office

(2) Where any Ordinary Fellow has not attended a meeting of the Senate, other than a Convocation, during the period of one year, the Chancellor may declare his office to be vacated.

The Indian Universities Act, 1904.

(Transitory Provisions.—Section 12.)

Transitory Provisions.

Election and nomination of Ordinary Fellows within one year after commencement of Act, and temporary continuance of existing University administration

12. In their application to the election and nomination of Ordinary Fellows within the period of one year after the commencement of this Act and to the current business of the University, the provisions of this Act shall be read as subject to the following restrictions and modifications:—

(*a*) In the case of the Universities of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, the Chancellor shall, as soon as may be after the commencement of this Act, make an order directing that the Ordinary Fellows who under the said provisions are to be elected by registered Graduates, shall be elected by the elected Fellows holding office at the commencement of this Act, or by such Graduates of the University as the Chancellor may determine, or partly by elected Fellows and partly by such Graduates, and in such manner as the Chancellor may direct

(*b*) When the Ordinary Fellows mentioned in clause (*a*) have been elected, the Chancellor shall proceed to the nomination of Ordinary Fellows under section 6, sub-section (*1*), clause (*c*).

(*c*) The Ordinary Fellows mentioned in clauses (*a*) and (*b*) shall, as soon as may be after their appointment and in such manner as the Chancellor may direct, elect the Fellows who under the said provisions are to be elected by the Faculties.

(*d*) In the case of the Universities of the Punjab and Allahabad, the Chancellor shall, as soon as may be after the commencement of this Act, proceed to nominate Ordinary Fellows under section 6, sub-section (*2*), clause (*c*).

(*e*) When Ordinary Fellows have been appointed under clause (*d*), the Chancellor shall make an order directing that the Fellows who under the said provisions are to be elected by the Senate, shall be elected by the Ordinary Fellows appointed under clause (*d*), or by elected Fellows holding office at the commencement of this Act, or partly by such Ordinary Fellows and partly by elected Fellows, in such manner as the Chancellor may direct.

(*f*) The Ordinary Fellows mentioned in clauses (*d*) and (*e*) shall, as soon as may be after their appointment, and in such manner as the Chancellor may direct, elect the Fellows who under the said provisions are to be elected by the Faculties.

(*g*) An election under clause (*c*) or clause (*f*) shall be made subject to such directions prescribing the qualifications of the persons to be elected as may be given by the Chancellor, with a view to secure the return of duly qualified persons and a fair representation of different branches of study in the Senate.

(*h*) As soon as Ordinary Fellows have been nominated and elected under clauses (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*), or under clauses (*d*), (*e*) and (*f*), as the case may be, and the persons so elected have been approved by the Chancellor, the Chancellor shall declare that the Body Corporate of the University has been constituted in accordance with the provisions of this Act, and shall append to the declaration a list of the Senate, and shall forward the said declaration and the appended list to the Governor General in Council, who shall cause the declaration and list to be published in the Gazette of India

(*i*) The seniority of the Fellows included in the list mentioned in clause (*h*) shall be determined by the order in which their names appear in the list

(*j*) Until the said declaration is published under clause (*h*), the Fellows holding office at the commencement of this Act shall, together with the Chancellor and the Vice-Chancellor, continue to be the Senate of the University, and shall be entitled to exercise the powers conferred upon them by the Act of Incorporation.

(*k*) Every Ordinary Fellow elected or nominated under this section shall, unless his Fellowship is previously vacated by death, resignation or any other cause, hold office for not less than three years.

(*l*) At or about the end of the third year from the publication of the declaration mentioned in clause (*h*), the names of, as nearly as may be, one-fifth of the total initial number—

(i) of Ordinary Fellows elected under clause (*a*) or clause (*e*), as the case may be,

(ii of Ordinary Fellows elected under clause (*c*) or clause (*f*), and

(iii) of Ordinary Fellows nominated by the Chancellor,

(after deducting from the said one-fifth the names in each class which have

The Indian Universities Act, 1904.

(Honorary Fellows.—Section 13. Faculties and Syndicate.—Sections 14-15.)

previously been removed from the list mentioned in clause (*h*) by reason of death, resignation or any other cause) shall be drawn by lot from among the elected and the nominated Ordinary Fellows whose names were included in the list mentioned in clause (*h*), and those whose names are so shown shall thereupon cease to be Ordinary Fellows.

(*m*) At or about the end of the fourth, fifth and sixth years from the publication of the said declaration, the names of Ordinary Fellows shall be drawn by lot from each class of Ordinary Fellows included in the said list, in the manner provided in clause (*l*), so as to secure that, as nearly as may be, one-fifth of the Fellowships of the Ordinary Fellows so included in each class shall be vacated in each year.

(*n*) An Ordinary Fellow elected or nominated under this section, who has not previously vacated his Fellowship, shall cease to be a Fellow at the end of the seventh year from the publication of the said declaration.

(*o*) The Vice-Chancellor holding office at the commencement of this Act shall continue to hold office until the publication of the said declaration, and shall, if he is a member of the Senate as constituted under this Act, continue to hold office as Vice-Chancellor for the remainder of the term for which he was originally appointed.

(*p*) The members of the Syndicate holding office at the commencement of this Act shall continue to conduct the executive business of the University until the publication of the said declaration; and, upon such publication, the Senate shall, in such manner as the Chancellor may direct, appoint a provisional Syndicate to conduct the executive business of the University until the Syndicate has been constituted under this Act.

(*q*) The Senate as constituted under this Act may give orders for the provisional constitution of Faculties, Boards of Studies and of any Board or Committee of the Senate, pending the constitution of such Faculties, Boards and Committees in conformity with the regulations.

(*r*) University Examiners and all officers and servants of the University shall continue to hold office and to act, subject to the conditions governing their tenure of office or employment, except in so far as such conditions may be altered by competent authority.

(*s*) The statutes, regulations and by-laws of the University in force at the commencement of this Act shall continue to be in force, except in so far as the said statutes, regulations and by-laws shall be altered or repealed by competent authority.

Honorary Fellows.

13. (*1*) (*a*) A Fellow holding office at the commencement of this Act shall cease to be a Fellow.

Honorary Fellows.

(*b*) Where a Fellow included in clause (*a*) does not become a Fellow under this Act, he shall be an Honorary Fellow for life.

(*c*) Where a Fellow included in clause (*a*) becomes a Fellow under this Act, he shall whenever and so often as he ceases to be a Fellow under this Act, become an Honorary Fellow as provided in clause (*b*)

(*2*) The Chancellor may nominate any person to be an Honorary Fellow for life, who is eminent for his attainments in any branch of learning, or is an eminent benefactor of the University, or is distinguished for services rendered to the cause of education generally.

(*3*) Notwithstanding anything contained in this section, any Fellow who at the commencement of this Act is entitled as such to vote for the election of any person to be a member of any Council for the purpose of making laws and regulations or of any local authority shall continue to be so entitled as if this Act had not been passed.

Faculties and Syndicate

14. (*1*) Nothing contained in the Act of Incorporation shall be deemed to prohibit the constitution of a new Faculty or the abolition or reconstitution of any existing Faculty by the Senate under regulations made in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

Faculties

(*2*) Regulations made under sub-section (*1*) may—

(*a*) provide for the assignment of Fellows to the several Faculties by order of the Senate; and

(*b*) empower the Fellows so assigned to add to their number, in such manner and for such period as may be prescribed, Graduates in the Faculty and other persons possessing special knowledge of the subjects of study represented by the Faculty:

Provided that the number of persons so to be added to the Faculty shall not exceed half the number of Fellows assigned to the Faculty

(*3*) A person added to a Faculty under sub-section 2, clause (*b*), shall have the right to take part in the ordinary business of the Faculty, and in any election of an Ordinary Fellow by the Faculty, but shall not be entitled to take part in the election of the Syndicate.

15. (*1*) The executive government of the University shall be vested in the Syndicate, which shall consist of—

Syndicate.

(*a*) the Vice-Chancellor as Chairman,

(*b*) the Director of Public Instruction for the Province in which the head-quarters of the University are situated, and, in the case of the University of Allahabad, also the Director of Public Instruction in the Central Provinces; and

The Indian Universities Act, 1904.

(*Degrees.—Sections 16-18. Affiliated Colleges.—Sections 19-21.*)

(*c*) not less than seven or more than fifteen *ex officio* or Ordinary Fellows elected by the Senate or by the Faculties in such manner as may be provided by the regulations, to hold office for such period as may be prescribed by the regulations.

(*2*) The regulations referred to in sub-section (*1*) shall be so framed as to secure that a number not falling short by more than one of a majority of the elected members of the Syndicate shall be Heads of, or Professors in, Colleges affiliated to the University.

(*3*) If in the case of any election the question is raised whether any person is or is not a Professor within the meaning of sub-section (*2*), the question shall be decided by the Senate.

Degrees.

Degrees, diplomas, licenses, titles and marks of honour.

16. The Senate may institute and confer such degrees, and grant such diplomas, licenses, titles and marks of honour in respect of degrees and examinations as may be prescribed by regulation

Honorary degrees.

17. Where the Vice-Chancellor and not less than two-thirds of the other members of the Syndicate recommend that an honorary degree be conferred on any person on the ground that he is, in their opinion, by reason of eminent position and attainments, a fit and proper person to receive such a degree and where their recommendation is supported by not less than two-thirds of the Fellows present at a meeting of the Senate and is confirmed by the Chancellor, the Senate may confer on such person the honorary degree so recommended without requiring him to undergo any examination.

Cancellation of degrees and the like

18. Where evidence is laid before the Syndicate showing that any person on whom a degree, diploma, license, title or mark of honour conferred or granted by the Senate has been convicted of what is, in their opinion, a serious offence, the Syndicate may propose to the Senate that the degree, diploma, license, title or mark of honour be cancelled, and, if the proposal is accepted by not less than two-thirds of the Fellows present at a meeting of the Senate and is confirmed by the Chancellor, the degree, diploma, license, title or mark of honour shall be cancelled accordingly

Affiliated Colleges.

Certificate required of candidates for examination.

19. Save on the recommendation of the Syndicate, by special order of the Senate, and subject to any regulations made in this behalf, no person shall be admitted as a candidate at any University examination, other than an examination for matriculation, unless he produces a certificate from a College affiliated to the University, to the effect that he has completed the course of instruction prescribed by regulation

Existing Colleges

20. Any College affiliated to the University before the passing of this Act may continue to exercise the rights conferred upon it by such affiliation, save in so far as such rights may be withdrawn or restricted in the exercise of any power conferred by the Act of Incorporation or by this Act

Affiliation

21. (*1*) A College applying for affiliation to the University shall send a letter of application to the Registrar, and shall satisfy the Syndicate—

(*a*) that the College is to be under the management of a regularly constituted governing body,

(*b*) that the qualifications of the teaching staff and the conditions governing their tenure of office are such as to make due provision for the courses of instruction to be undertaken by the College,

(*c*) that the buildings in which the College is to be located are suitable, and that provision will be made, in conformity with the regulations, for the residence, in the College or in lodgings approved by the College, of students not residing with their parents or guardians, and for the supervision and physical welfare of students,

(*d*) that due provision has been or will be made for a library;

(*e*) where affiliation is sought in any branch of experimental science, that arrangements have been or will be made in conformity with the regulations for imparting instruction in that branch of science in a properly equipped laboratory or museum;

(*f*) that due provision will, so far as circumstances may permit, be made for the residence of the Head of the College and some members of the teaching staff in or near the College or the place provided for the residence of students;

(*g*) that the financial resources of the College are such as to make due provision for its continued maintenance,

(*h*) that the affiliation of the College, having regard to the provision made for students by other Colleges in the same neighbourhood, will not be injurious to the interests of education or discipline; and

(*i*) that the College rules fixing the fees (if any) to be paid by the students have not been so framed as to involve such competition with any existing College in the same neighbourhood as would be injurious to the interests of education.

The Indian Universities Act, 1904.

(Affiliated Colleges.—Sections 22-24 Regulations.—Section 25.)

The application shall further contain an assurance that after the College is affiliated any transference of management and all changes in the teaching staff shall be forthwith reported to the Syndicate.

(*2*) On receipt of a letter of application under sub-section (*1*), the Syndicate shall—

(*a*) direct a local inquiry to be made by a competent person authorized by the Syndicate in this behalf;

(*b*) make such further inquiry as may appear to them to be necessary, and

(*c*) report to the Senate on the question whether the application should be granted or refused, either in whole or in part, embodying in such report the results of any inquiry under clauses (*a*) and (*b*)

And the Senate shall, after such further inquiry (if any) as may appear to them to be necessary, record their opinion on the matter.

(*3*) The Registrar shall submit the application and all proceedings of the Syndicate and Senate relating thereto to the Government, who, after such further inquiry as may appear to them to be necessary, shall grant or refuse the application or any part thereof.

(*4*) Where the application or any part thereof is granted, the order of the Government shall specify the courses of instruction in respect of which the College is affiliated; and, where the application or any part thereof is refused, the grounds of such refusal shall be stated.

(*5*) An application under sub-section (*1*) may be withdrawn at any time before an order is made under sub-section (*3*).

Extension of affiliation

22. Where a College desires to add to the courses of instruction in respect of which it is affiliated, the procedure prescribed by section 21 shall, so far as may be, be followed.

Inspection and reports

23. (*1*) Every College affiliated to the University, whether before or after the commencement of this Act, shall furnish such reports, returns and other information as the Syndicate may require to enable it to judge of the efficiency of the College.

(*2*) The Syndicate shall cause every such College to be inspected from time to time by one or more competent persons authorized by the Syndicate in this behalf.

(*3*) The Syndicate may call upon any College so inspected to take, within a specified period, such action as may appear to them to be necessary in respect of any of the matters referred to in section 21, sub-section (*1*).

Disaffiliation.

24. (*1*) A member of the Syndicate who intends to move that the rights conferred on any College by affiliation be withdrawn, in whole or in part, shall give notice of his motion and shall state in writing the grounds on which the motion is made.

(*2*) Before taking the said motion into consideration, the Syndicate shall send a copy of the notice and written statement mentioned in sub-section (*1*) to the Head of the College concerned, together with an intimation that any representation in writing submitted within a period specified in such intimation on behalf of the College will be considered by the Syndicate:

Provided that the period so specified may, if necessary, be extended by the Syndicate.

(*3*) On receipt of the representation or on expiration of the period referred to in sub-section (*2*), the Syndicate, after considering the notice of motion, statement and representation and after such inspection by any competent person authorized by the Syndicate in this behalf, and such further inquiry as may appear to them to be necessary, shall make a report to the Senate

(*4*) On receipt of the report under sub-section (*3*), the Senate shall, after such further inquiry (if any) as may appear to them to be necessary, record their opinion on the matter.

(*5*) The Registrar shall submit the proposal and all proceedings of the Syndicate and Senate relating thereto to the Government, who, after such further inquiry (if any) as may appear to them to be necessary, shall make such order as the circumstances may, in their opinion, require.

(*6*) Where by an order made under sub-section (*3*) the rights conferred by affiliation are withdrawn, in whole or in part, the grounds for such withdrawal shall be stated in the order

Regulations.

Regulations

25. (*1*) The Senate, with the sanction of the Government, may from time to time make regulations consistent with the Act of Incorporation as amended by this Act and with this Act to provide for all matters relating to the University.

(*2*) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such regulations may provide for—

(*a*) the procedure to be followed in holding any election of Ordinary Fellows;

(*b*) the constitution, reconstitution or abolition of Faculties, the proportion in which the members, other than the *ex officio* members, of the Syndicate shall be elected to represent the various Faculties, and the mode in which such election shall be conducted,

(*c*) the procedure at meetings of the Senate, Syndicate and Faculties and the quorum of members to be required for the transaction of business;

(*d*) the appointment of Fellows and others to be members of Boards of Studies, and the procedure of such Boards and the quorum of members to be required for the transaction of business;

(*e*) the appointment and duties of the Registrar and of officers and servants of the University, and of Professors and Lecturers appointed by the University,

(*f*) the appointment of Examiners, and the duties and powers of Examiners in relation to the examinations of the University;

(*g*) the form of the certificate to be produced by a candidate for examination under section 19 and the conditions on which any such certificate may be granted,

(*h*) the registers of Graduates and students to be kept by the University and the fee (if any) to be paid for the entry or retention of a name on any such register,

The Indian Universities Act, 1904.

(Regulations —Section 26)—(Miscellaneous —Sections 27-29. The First Schedule.—Ex officio Fellows of the University.)

(*i*) the inspection of Colleges and the reports, returns and other information to be furnished by Colleges,

(*j*) the registers of students to be kept by Colleges affiliated to the University;

(*k*) the rules to be observed and enforced by Colleges affiliated to the University in respect of the transfer of students,

(*l*) the fees to be paid in respect of the courses of instruction given by Professors or Lecturers appointed by the University;

(*m*) the residence and conduct of students,

(*n*) the courses of study to be followed and the conditions to be complied with by candidates for any University examination, other than an examination for matriculation, and for degrees, diplomas, licenses, titles, marks of honour, scholarships and prizes conferred or granted by the University;

(*o*) the conditions to be complied with by schools desiring recognition for the purpose of sending up pupils as candidates for the matriculation examination and the conditions to be complied with by candidates for matriculation, whether sent up by recognised schools or not;

(*p*) the conditions to be complied with by candidates, not being students of any College affiliated to the University, for degrees, diplomas, licenses, titles, marks of honour, scholarships and prizes conferred or granted by the University; and

(*q*) the alteration or cancellation of any rule, regulation, statute or by-law of the University in force at the commencement of this Act

New body of regulations.

26. (*1*) Within one year after the commencement of this Act, or within such further period as the Government may fix in this behalf,—

(*a*) the Senate as constituted under this Act shall cause a revised body of regulations to be prepared and submitted for the sanction of the Government,

(*b*) if any additions to, or alterations in, the draft submitted appear to the Government to be necessary, the Government, after consulting the Senate, may sanction the proposed body of regulations, with such additions and alterations as appear to the Government to be necessary.

(*2*) Where a draft body of regulations is not submitted by the Senate within the period of one year after the commencement of this Act, or within such further period as may be fixed under sub-section (*1*), the Government may, within one year after the expiry of such period or of such further period, make regulations which shall have the same force as if they had been prepared and sanctioned under sub-section (*1*).

Miscellaneous.

Territorial exercise of powers.

27. The Governor General in Council may, by general or special order, define the territorial limits within which, and specify the Colleges in respect of which, any powers conferred by or under the Act of Incorporation or this Act shall be exercised.

Rector.

28. (*1*) The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the time being shall be the Rector of the University of Calcutta and shall have precedence in any Convocation of the said University next after the Chancellor and before the Vice-Chancellor.

(*2*) The Chancellor may delegate any power conferred upon him by the Act of Incorporation or this Act to the Rector.

Repeals

29 The Acts mentioned in the second schedule are hereby repealed to the extent specified in the fourth column thereof.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE

(*Section 5*)

EX OFFICIO FELLOWS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

The University of Calcutta.

The Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

The Lord Bishop of Calcutta.

The Civil Ordinary Members of the Council of the Governor General.

The Directors of Public Instruction in Bengal, Burma and Assam.

The University of Bombay.

The Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

The Bishop of Bombay.

The Ordinary Members of the Council of the Governor of Bombay.

The Director of Public Instruction in Bombay.

The University of Madras.

The Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Madras.

The Bishop of Madras.

The Ordinary Members of the Council of the Governor of Madras.

The Director of Public Instruction in Madras.

The Indian Universities Act, 1904.

(The Second Schedule.—Enactments repealed.)

The University of the Punjab.

The Chief Judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab.

The Bishop of Lahore.

The Director of Public Instruction in the Punjab

The Representatives of such Chiefs (if any) of territories not comprised in British India as the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, specify in this behalf.

The University of Allahabad

The Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces.

The Bishop of Lucknow.

The Directors of Public Instruction in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh and in the Central Provinces

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

(Section 29.)

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

Year.	No	Short title.	Extent of repeal
1857	II	The Calcutta University Act, 1857.	In section 2, the word "said", wherever it occurs In section 3, the first sentence and the words "Provided that" In section 5, the words "in the Calcutta Gazette". Section 6 Section 8, except the first sentence Sections 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14.
"	XXII	The Bombay University Act, 1857.	In section 2, the word "said", wherever it occurs. In section 3, the first sentence and the words "Provided that". Section 6 Section 8, except the first sentence. Sections 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14.
"	XXVII	The Madras University Act, 1857.	In section 2, the word "said", wherever it occurs. In section 3, the first sentence and the words "Provided that". Section 6. Section 8, except the first sentence. Sections 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE—*contd.*

Year.	No	Short title.	Extent of repeal.
1860	XLVII	The Indian Universities (Degrees) Act, 1860	The whole Act.
1882	XIX	The Punjab University Act, 1882	Section 6 In section 7, sub-section (1). In section 8, in sub-section (1), the words after the word "Fellow" to the end of the sub-section and in sub-section (2), the words from the word "appointed" to the words "this Act". In section 9, the words "under this Act". Sections 10 and 11. Section 12, except the last paragraph. Sections 13, 14, 15, 16 and 18. In section 20, the words "made or", "section six, clauses (b) and (c), and" and "under sections fourteen, fifteen and sixteen" In the Schedule, Part I.
1884	I	The Indian Universities (Honorary Degrees) Act, 1884.	The whole Act
1887	XVIII	The Allahabad University Act, 1887.	Section 5. In section 6, sub-section (1) In section 7, sub-section (1), and in sub-section (2), the words after the word "Fellow" to the end of the sub-section Sections 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 17 In section 21, the words and figures "appointments made and", "under section 5, sub-section (1), clauses (b) and (c)", "under sections 14 and 15" and "under section 17". In the Schedule Part I.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

IV B

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 25th March, 1904, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT NO. IX OF 1904.

THE MADRAS COAST-LIGHTS ACT, 1904.

CONTENTS.

An Act to authorise the levy of dues on vessels for the provision of lights on the coast of the Presidency of Madras.

WHEREAS it is expedient to authorize the levy of dues on vessels for the provision of lights on the coast of the Presidency of Madras; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and extent.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Madras Coast-lights Act, 1904.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(a) "Customs-collector" means a Customs-collector appointed under the Sea Customs Act, 1878, and includes any person appointed by the Local Government to discharge the functions of a Customs-collector under this Act; and

(b) "ton" means a ton as determined or determinable by the rules for the time being in force for regulating the measurement of the net tonnage of British ships.

Imposition of coast-light dues.

3. (1) For the purpose of providing lights on the coast of the Presidency of Madras, coast-light dues shall be paid in respect of every vessel of the burden of thirty tons or upwards making any such voyage as is described in the schedule.

(2) The said dues shall be paid at such rates, not exceeding those respectively specified in the schedule, as the Governor of Fort St. George in Council may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, fix by notification in the local official Gazette.

(3) The said coast-light dues shall be payable only at ports in British India other than Aden and shall be paid—

(a) in the case of a vessel clearing out of a port in British India, previous to the grant of a port-clearance; and

(b) in the case of a vessel arriving from Aden or a port outside British India at a port in British India other than Aden, immediately upon her arrival in such port:

Provided that, when coast-light dues have been paid in the case of any vessel on account of the lights in the eastern or western group,

no further coast-light dues on account of lights in the same group shall be payable in respect of that vessel for a period of thirty days from the date on which such dues were paid.

Explanation.—The coast-lights on the east coast of the Presidency of Madras shall be deemed to constitute the eastern group of coast-lights, and the coast-lights on the west coast of the said Presidency to constitute the western group of coast-lights.

Collection of coast-light dues, and grant of receipt therefor

4. The Customs-collector shall levy the coast-light dues payable under section 3, and shall grant to the person paying the same a receipt in writing under his hand specifying—

(*a*) the port at which the coast-light dues are paid,

(*b*) the amount paid,

(*c*) the name, tonnage and other proper description of the vessel in respect of which the payment is made, and

(*d*) the group in respect of which the coast-light dues are paid.

Master to report arrival of vessel

5. Within twenty-four hours after the arrival in any port of a vessel in respect of which coast-light dues are payable under section 3, the master shall give notice in writing of such arrival to the Customs-collector.

Ascertainment of tonnage

6. In order to ascertain the tonnage of any vessel in respect of which coast-light dues are payable under section 3, the following rules shall be observed, namely —

(*a*) Where the vessel is registered under any law for the time being in force in British India, the Customs-collector may require the owner or master, or any other person having possession of her register, to produce such register for inspection, and, if any such owner, master or other person neglects or refuses to produce such register or otherwise to satisfy the Customs-collector as to what is the true tonnage of the vessel in respect of which such coast-light dues are payable, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, and the Customs-collector may cause the vessel to be measured and the tonnage thereof to be ascertained; and in such case the owner or master shall also be liable to pay the expenses of such measurement and ascertainment.

(*b*) Where the vessel is not so registered, and the owner or master fails to satisfy the Customs-collector as to what is her true tonnage according to the mode of measurement prescribed by the law for regulating the measurement of British registered vessels for the time being in force, the Customs-collector shall cause the vessel to be measured, and the tonnage thereof to be ascertained according to such mode as aforesaid; and in such case the owner or master shall be liable to pay the expenses of such measurement and ascertainment.

Recovery of coast-light dues, expenses and costs.

7. Where the master of any vessel refuses or neglects to pay to the Customs-collector on demand the amount of any coast-light dues or expenses payable under this Act in respect of such vessel, the Customs-collector may seize the vessel and the tackle, apparel and furniture belonging thereto, or any part thereof, and detain the same until the amount of such dues or expenses is paid,

and in case any part of such dues or expenses, or of the costs of such seizure and detention, remains unpaid for the space of five days next after any seizure so made, the Customs-collector may cause the vessel or other thing so seized to be sold, and with the proceeds of the sale may satisfy the dues, expenses and costs (including the costs of sale) remaining unpaid, and shall, on demand, render the surplus (if any) to the master of the vessel

No port-clearance to be granted until coast-light dues, expenses and costs are paid

8. The officer whose duty it is to grant a port-clearance for any vessel shall not grant such port-clearance until her master or some other person has paid, or secured to the satisfaction of the officer, the amount of all coast-light dues, expenses and costs payable in respect of the vessel under this Act, and of any fine imposed thereunder.

Master to specify on demand ports to or from which vessel is bound

9 The master of any vessel departing from or arriving in any port in British India, other than Aden, shall, on the demand of the Customs-collector, specify to what port the vessel is bound and at what port or ports (if any) the vessel intends to call, or from what port or ports she has come.

Penalty for evading payment of coast light dues, expenses or costs.

10. Whoever, being the master of a vessel, evades, or attempts to evade, the payment of any coast-light dues, expenses or costs payable in respect of such vessel under this Act, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Determination of dispute as to liability to pay coast-light dues, expenses or costs.

11. Where any dispute arises as to whether any coast-light dues, expenses or costs are payable in respect of any vessel under this Act, or as to the amount of such dues, expenses or costs, the dispute shall, on application made in that behalf by either of the disputing parties, be heard and determined, in the Presidency-towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, by a Presidency Magistrate, and, elsewhere, by any Magistrate exercising at the place where the dispute arises powers not less than those of a Magistrate of the second class; and the decision of such Magistrate shall be final.

12. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to apply to any vessel belonging to, or in the service of, His Majesty or the Government, or to any vessel of war belonging to any Foreign Prince or State

Saving for certain vessels.

THE SCHEDULE.

(*See section 3*)

Vessels.	Maximum rate per net registered ton
Class I	
Steam-vessels departing from any port in the Presidency of Bombay, or from any port on the west coast of the South of India, and bound for or calling at any port on the east coast of the South of India, or *vice versâ*	9 pies on account of the western, and 9 pies on account of the eastern, group of coast-lights
Class II	
Steam-vessels departing from any port in the Presidency of Bombay, or from any port on the west coast of the South of India, bound for or calling at any port in India, east of the eighty-sixth meridian of Longitude E., and not calling at any port on the east coast of the South of India, or *vice versâ*.	9 pies on account of the western group of coast-lights
Class III.	
Steam-vessels departing from any port in the Presidency of Bombay, or from any port on the west coast of the South of India, and bound for or calling at any port outside India east of the seventy-eighth meridian of Longitude E., or *vice versâ*	9 pies on account of the western group of coast-lights
Class IV	
Steam-vessels calling at or departing from any port on the east coast of the South of India and not included in any other class.	9 pies on account of the eastern group of coast-lights

THE SCHEDULE—*contd.*

Vessels	Maximum rate per net registered ton.
Class V	
Steam-vessels departing from any port in the Presidency of Bombay and bound for the port of Tellicherry or for any port in the Presidency of Madras north of the port of Tellicherry, or *vice versâ*	5 pies on account of the western group of coast-lights.
Class VI	
Steam-vessels, not included in any other class, departing from any port in the Presidency of Bombay and bound for, or calling at, any port on the west coast of the South of India south of the port of Tellicherry, or *vice versâ*	9 pies on account of the western group of coast-lights
Class VII	
Steam-vessels, not included in any other class, calling at more than one port on the west coast of the South of India, or at more than one port on the east coast of the South of India	9 pies on account of the western or eastern group of coast-lights, as the case may be.
Class VIII	
Sailing-vessels	Half the rate which would be chargeable as aforesaid if they were steam-vessels

For the purposes of this Schedule, the expression "South of India" means any part of India south of a line drawn from Baidur on the west, to Ganjam on the east, coast of India, and the expression "Presidency of Bombay" does not include Aden.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 25th March, 1904, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. X OF 1904.

THE CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES ACT, 1904.

CONTENTS.

The Co-operative Credit Societies Act, 1904.

(Preliminary.—Sections 1-2. Constitution.—Sections 3-4. Registration.—Sections 5-6.)

An Act to provide for the constitution and control of Co-operative Credit Societies

WHEREAS it is expedient to encourage thrift, self-help and co-operation among agriculturists, artisans and persons of limited means, and for that purpose to provide for the constitution and control of co-operative credit societies; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preliminary

Short title and extent

1. (1) This Act may be called the Co-operative Credit Societies Act, 1904; and

(2) It extends to the whole of British India.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(a) "by-law" means a rule made by a society in the exercise of any power conferred by this Act, or by any rule made under this Act.

(b) "committee" means the governing body of a society to whom the management of its affairs is entrusted

(c) "member" includes a person joining in the application for the registration of a society and a person admitted to membership after registration in accordance with the by-laws and any rules made under this Act.

(d) "officer" includes a chairman, secretary, treasurer, member of committee, or other person empowered under the rules applying to any society or the by-laws thereof to give directions in regard to the business of the society.

(e) "Registrar" means a person appointed to perform the duties of a Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies under this Act: and

(f) "society" means a co-operative credit society registered under this Act.

Constitution.

Constitution of societies.

3. (1) A society shall consist of ten or more persons above the age of eighteen years—

(a) residing in the same town or village or in the same group of villages, or,

(b) subject to the sanction of the Registrar, consisting of members of the same tribe, class or caste

(2) Societies shall be either rural or urban. In a rural society not less than four-fifths of the members shall be agriculturists. In an urban society not less than four-fifths of the members shall be non-agriculturists.

(3) When any question arises as to whether for the purposes of this Act a person is an agriculturist or a non-agriculturist, or whether two or more villages shall be considered to form a group, or whether any person belongs to a tribe, class or caste, the question shall be decided by the Registrar, whose decision shall be final.

Members of society.

4. The members of a society shall be—

(a) persons joining in the application mentioned in section 6, sub-section (1), and registered as a society under sub-section (2) of the same section,

(b) persons qualified in accordance with the requirements of section 3 and admitted by the society in accordance with the provisions of this Act and with the by-laws of the society

Provided that a person so admitted shall not exercise the rights of a member unless or until he has made such payment to the society in respect of membership or acquired such interest in the society as may be prescribed by the rules made under this Act or the by-laws of the society.

Registration.

The Registrar.

5. The Local Government may appoint a person to be Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies for the Province or any portion of it

Registration and incorporation of societies.

6 (1) Any ten or more persons qualified in accordance with the requirements of section 3 and agreeing each to make such payment or acquire such interest as aforesaid, may apply to the Registrar to be registered as a rural or an urban society, as the case may be, and the persons by whom or on whose behalf such application is made shall furnish such information in regard to the proposed society as the Registrar may require.

(2) If the Registrar is satisfied that the persons proposing to form a society are qualified in accordance with the requirements of section 3 and have complied with the provisions of this Act and with the rules made thereunder, he may, if he thinks fit, register the society accordingly, and the society shall thereupon become and be a body corporate by the name under which it is registered, with perpetual succession and a common seal, and with power to hold property, moveable or immoveable, to enter into contracts, to institute and defend civil suits and to do all things necessary for the purposes of its constitution.

(3) Every society shall have an address, registered in accordance with the rules made under this Act, to which all notices and communications may be sent.

(4) The registered name of a society shall distinguish whether the society is rural or urban, and, if the liability of the members is limited, the word "limited" shall be added to such name.

(5) No charge shall be made for registration under this section.

The Co-operative Credit Societies Act, 1904.

(Management.—Sections 7-11. Shares and Interests of Members.—Section 12-18.)

Management.

Liability of members.

7. The liability of each member of a society for the debts of the society shall be as follows:—

(*a*) in the case of a rural society, such liability shall, save with the special sanction of the Local Government, be unlimited,

(*b*) in the case of an urban society, such liability shall be unlimited or limited as may be provided by the by-laws or by any rules made under this Act.

Disposal of profits

8. (*1*) No dividend or payment on account of profits shall be paid to a member of a rural society, but all profits made by such a society shall be carried to a fund (to be called the reserve fund):

Provided that, when such reserve fund has attained such proportion to the total of the liabilities of the society, and when the interest on loans to members has been reduced to such rates, as may be determined by the by-laws or rules made under this Act, any further profits of the society, not exceeding three-fourths of the total annual profits, may be distributed to members by way of bonus.

(*2*) Not less than one-fourth of the profits in each year of an urban society shall be carried to a fund (to be called the reserve fund) before any dividend or payment on account of profits is paid to the members or any of them.

Restrictions on borrowing.

9. A society may receive deposits from members without restriction, but it may borrow from persons who are not members only to such extent and under such conditions as may be provided by its by-laws or by rules made under this Act.

Restrictions on loans

10. (*1*) A society shall make no loan to any person other than a member:

Provided that, with the consent of the Registrar, a society may make loans to a rural society.

(*2*) Save with the permission of the Registrar to be given by general order in the case of each society, a rural society shall not lend money on the security of moveable property.

(*3*) The Local Government may, by general or special order, prohibit or restrict the lending of money on mortgage of immoveable property or any kind thereof by any society or class of societies.

Deposit of society's funds.

11. A society may deposit its funds in the Government Savings Bank or with any banker or person acting as a banker approved for this purpose by the Registrar.

Shares and Interests of Members.

Limit on capital held by member.

12. Where the liability of the members of a society is limited by shares, a member shall not hold more than such portion of the capital of the society, subject to a maximum of one-fifth, as may be prescribed by any rules made under this Act.

Provided that no member of such a society shall hold more shares than represent a nominal value of one thousand rupees.

Votes of members

13 (*1*) Where the liability of the members of a society is not limited by shares, each member shall, notwithstanding the amount of his interest in the capital, only have one vote as a member in the affairs of the society.

(*2*) Where the liability of the members of a society is limited by shares, each member shall have as many votes as may be prescribed by the by-laws of the society.

Restrictions on transfer of share or interest.

14 (*1*) A member shall not transfer any share held by him or his interest in the capital of the society or any part thereof, unless he has held such share or interest for one year at least

(*2*) The share or interest of a member in the capital of a society shall not be transferred or charged, unless to the society or to a member of the society and subject to any conditions as to maximum holding prescribed by this Act or by the by-laws or by any rules made under this Act.

Shares or interest not liable to attachment

15. Subject to the provisions of section 20, the share or interest of a member in the capital of a society shall not be liable to attachment or sale under any decree or order of a Court of Justice in respect of any debt or liability incurred by such member, and neither the Official Assignee nor a Receiver appointed under Chapter XX of the Code of Civil Procedure shall be entitled to or have any claim on such share or interest. X

Transfer of interest on death of member

16. On the death of a member, the society may pay to or transfer to the credit of the person nominated in accordance with the rules made in this behalf, or, if there is no person so nominated, such person as may appear to the Committee to be entitled to receive the same as heir or legal representative of the deceased member a sum representing the value of such member's share or interest, as ascertained in accordance with the rules or by-laws and all moneys due to him from the society, and the society shall thereupon be absolved from all liability in respect of such share or interest or other moneys as aforesaid.

Liability of past member

17. The liability of a past member for the debts of the society as they existed at the time when he ceased to be a member shall continue for a period of one year from the date of his ceasing to be a member.

Liability of the estates of deceased member.

18. The estate of a deceased member shall be liable for a period of one year from the time of his decease for the debts of the society as they existed at the time of his decease.

The Co-operative Credit Societies Act, 1904.

(Priority of Society's claim against a member.—Sections 19-20. Audit, Inspection and Inquiry—Section 21.) (Audit, Inspection and Inquiry.—Section 22. Dissolution of Society.—Sections 23-24.)

Priority of Society's claim against a member.

19. Subject to any prior claim of the Government in respect of land-revenue or any money recoverable as land-revenue or of a landlord in respect of rent or any money recoverable as rent, a society shall be entitled in priority to other creditors to enforce its claim—

Prior claim of society as against crops, agricultural produce, cattle, implements and raw material

(*a*) upon the crops or other agricultural produce of a member or past member at any time within a year from the date when seed or manure was advanced or money for the purchase of seed or manure was lent to such member or past member, in respect of the unpaid portion of such advance or loan:

(*b*) upon any cattle, agricultural or industrial implements or raw material for manufactures, supplied by the society or purchased in whole or in part with money lent by the society, in respect of the outstanding liability on account of such supply or loan.

20. A society shall have a charge upon the shares or interest in the capital and on the deposits of a member or past member and upon any dividend, bonus or profits payable to a member or past member in respect of any debt due from such member or past member to the society, and may set-off any sum credited or payable to a member or past member in or towards payment of any such debt.

Charge and set-off in respect of shares or interest of member

Audit, Inspection and Inquiry.

21. (*1*) The Registrar shall audit the accounts of each society once at least in every year.

Audit, inspection and inquiry.

(*2*) No charge shall be made in respect of any audit made under sub-section (*1*).

(*3*) The audit under sub-section (*1*) shall include an examination of overdue debts, if any, and a valuation of the assets and liabilities of the society.

(*4*) The Registrar, the Collector or any person authorised in this behalf by the Registrar or the Collector may at any time inspect the books, accounts, papers and securities of a society, and every officer of the society shall furnish such information in regard to the transactions and working of the society as the person making such inspection shall require.

(*5*) The Registrar may of his own motion, and shall on the request of the Collector, or on the application of a majority of the Committee or of not less than one-third of the members, hold an inquiry into the constitution, working and financial condition of a society, and all officers and members of the society shall furnish such information in regard to the affairs of the society as the Registrar may require.

(*6*) Where an inquiry is held under sub-section (*5*), the Registrar may apportion the costs, or such part of the costs as he may think right, between the society, the members demanding an inquiry and the officers or former officers of the society.

(*7*) Any sum awarded by way of costs under sub-section (*6*) may be recovered, on application to a Magistrate having jurisdiction in the place where the person from whom the money is claimable resides for the time being, by the distress and sale of any moveable property within the limits of the jurisdiction of such Magistrate belonging to such person.

22. A copy of any entry in a book of a society regularly kept in the course of business, shall, if certified in such manner as may be prescribed by rules made under this Act, be received, in any suit to recover a debt due to the society, as *primâ facie* evidence of the existence of such entry and shall be admitted as evidence of the matters, transactions and accounts therein recorded in every case where, and to the same extent as, the original entry itself is now by law admissible, but not further or otherwise.

Mode of proof of entries in societies' books

Dissolution of a Society.

23. (*1*) If the Registrar, after holding an inquiry under section 21, sub-section (*5*), or on receipt of an application made by three-fourths of the members of a society, is of opinion that a society ought to be dissolved, he may cancel or may refuse to cancel the registration of the society.

Dissolution.

(*2*) Any member of a society may, within two months from the date of an order made under sub-section (*1*), appeal from such order to the Local Government.

(*3*) Where no appeal is presented within two months from the making of an order cancelling the registration of a society, the order shall take effect on the expiry of that period. Where an appeal is presented within two months, the order shall not take effect until it is confirmed by the Local Government.

(*4*) Where an order made under sub-section (*1*) cancelling the registration of a society takes effect, the society shall cease to exist as a corporate body.

24. (*1*) Where the registration of a society is cancelled under section 23, the Registrar may appoint a competent person to be liquidator of the society.

Cancellation of registration of society.

(*2*) A liquidator appointed under sub-section (*1*) shall have power to institute and defend suits on behalf of the society by his name of office, and shall also have power—

(*a*) to sue for and recover any sums of money due to the society at the date of such cancellation;

(*b*) to determine the contribution to be made by the members and past members of the society respectively to the assets of the society;

(*c*) to investigate all claims against the society, and, subject to the provisions of this Act, to decide questions of priority arising between claimants;

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(*d*) to determine by what persons and in what proportions the costs of the liquidation are to be borne; and

(*e*) to give such directions in regard to the collection and distribution of the assets of the society as may appear to him to be necessary for winding up the affairs of the society.

(*3*) Subject to any rules of procedure made under this Act, a liquidator appointed under this section shall, in so far as such powers are necessary for carrying out the purposes of this section, have power to summon and enforce the attendance of witnesses and to compel the production of documents by the same means and (so far as may be) in the same manner as is provided in the case of a Civil Court under the Code of Civil Procedure.

(*4*) The rules may provide for an appeal to the Court of the District Judge from any order made by a liquidator under this section.

(*5*) Orders made under this section may be enforced as follows:—

(*a*) when made by a liquidator, by any Civil Court having local jurisdiction in the same manner as the decree of such Court;

(*b*) when made by the Court of the District Judge in the matter of any such appeal as aforesaid, in the same manner as a decree of such Court made in any suit pending therein.

(*6*) Save in so far as is hereinbefore expressly provided, no Civil Court shall have any jurisdiction in respect to any matter connected with the dissolution of a society under this Act.

Exemptions from Taxation.

25. (*1*) The Governor General in Council, by notification in the Gazette of India, may in the case of any society or class of society, remit—

Power to exempt from income-tax, stamp-duty and registration-fees.

(*a*) the income-tax payable in respect of the profits of the society, or of the dividends or other payments received by the members of the society on account of profits;

(*b*) the stamp-duty with which, under any law for the time being in force, instruments executed by or on behalf of a society or by an officer or member and relating to the business of such society, or any class of such instruments, are respectively chargeable;

(*c*) any fee payable under the law of registration for the time being in force.

(*2*) A notification exempting any society from the fees referred to in sub-section (*1*), clause (*c*), may provide for the withdrawal of such exemption.

Debts due to Government.

26. (*1*) All sums due from a society or from an officer or member or past member of a society as such to the Government, including any costs awarded to the Government under section 21, sub-section (*6*), may be recovered in the same manner as arrears of land.

Recovery of sums due to Government.

(*2*) Sums due from a society to Government and recoverable under sub-section (*1*) may be recovered, firstly, from the property of the society; secondly, in the case of a society of which the liability of the members is limited, from the members subject to the limit of their liability; and, thirdly, in the case of other societies, from the members.

Rules.

27. (*1*) The Local Government may, for the whole or any part of the Province and for any society or class of societies, make rules to carry out the purposes of this Act

Rules.

(*2*) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may—

(*a*) prescribe the forms to be used in applying for the registration of a society and the procedure in the matter of such applications,

(*b*) prescribe the conditions to be complied with by persons applying for registration and by persons applying for admission or admitted as members, and provide for the election and admission of members from time to time, and the amo[illegible]PHERSON, to be made [illegible]

Secretary to the Government of India

[illegible] of payment [illegible] and interests to be acquired before exercising rights of membership;

(*c*) provide for the withdrawal and expulsion of members and for the payments to be made to members who withdraw or are expelled and for the liabilities of past members;

(*d*) provide for the mode in which the value of a deceased member's interest shall be ascertained, and for the nomination of a person to whom such interest may be paid or transferred;

(*e*) subject to the provisions of section 12, prescribe the maximum number of shares or portion of the capital of a society which may be held by a member,

(*f*) prescribe the payments to be made and the conditions to be complied with by members applying for loans, the period for which loans may be made, and the amount which may be lent to an individual member,

(*g*) prescribe the proportion to the total liabilities to be attained by the reserve fund and the rate to which interest on loans to members is to be reduced, before profits may be distributed to the members of a rural society;

(*h*) regulate the manner in which capital may be raised by means of shares or debentures or otherwise;

(*i*) provide for general meetings of the members and for the procedure at such meetings and the powers to be exercised by such meetings;

(*j*) provide for the appointment, suspension and removal of the members of the committee and other officers, and for the procedure at meetings of the com-

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(Rules.—Section 27.) (Miscellaneous—Sections 28-29.)

exercised and the duties to be performed by the committee and other officers;

(*k*) prescribe the matters in respect of which a society may or shall make by-laws and for the procedure to be followed in making, altering and abrogating by-laws, and the sanction to be required to such making, alteration or abrogation;

(*l*) prescribe the accounts and books to be kept by a society and provide for the audit of such accounts and the charges, if any, to be made for such audit, and for the periodical publication of a balance-sheet showing the assets and liabilities of a society,

(*m*) provide for the persons by whom and the form in which copies of entries in books of societies may be certified,

(*n*) provide for the formation and maintenance of a register of members and, where the liability of the members is limited by shares, of a register of shares;

(*o*) provide for the rate at which interest may be paid on deposits, for the formation and maintenance of reserve funds, and the objects to which such funds may be applied, and for the investment [illegible] any funds under the control of the [illegible]

(*p*) provide th[illegible] business of a society between [illegible] or past members of the society or persons claiming through a member or past member or between a member or past member or persons so claiming and the committee or any officer shall be referred to the Registrar for decision, or, if he so directs, to arbitration, and prescribe the mode of appointing an arbitrator or arbitrators and the procedure to be followed in proceedings before the Registrar or such arbitrator or arbitrators, and the enforcement of the decisions of the Registrar or the awards of arbitrators,

(*q*) prescribe the conditions to be complied with by a society applying for the financial assistance of Government; and

(*r*) determine in what cases an appeal shall lie from the orders of the Registrar, and prescribe the procedure to be followed in presenting and disposing of such appeals

(*3*) The power to make rules conferred by this section is subject to the condition of the rules being made after previous publication.

(*4*) All rules made under this section shall be published in the local official Gazette and on such publication shall have effect as if enacted in this Act

(*5*) A copy of the rules relating to a society and of the by-laws thereof for the time being in force shall be kept open to inspection at all reasonable times free of charge at the registered address of the society.

Miscellaneous.

Indian Companies Act, 1882, not to apply.

28. The provisions of the Indian Companies Act, 1882, shall not apply to societies registered under this Act.

Special power to Local Government to register any association under Act

29. (*1*) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, the Local Government may, by special order in each case, and subject to such conditions as it may impose, permit any association of [illegible] eighteen years to be registered as a [illegible] urban society under this Act.

(*2*) A society so registered shall be subject to the provisions of this Act to the same extent as any other society:

Provided that the Local Government may at any time by order exempt such society from any of such provisions or may direct that they shall apply to such society with such modifications as may be specified in the order.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 25th March, 1904, and is hereby promulgated for general information —

ACT NO. XI OF 1904

An Act to revive and continue section 8B of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894

WHEREAS it is expedient to revive and continue the duration of section 8B of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, which was added by section 2 of the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1902, but expired in virtue of sub-section (2) of section 1 of the latter Act, from the thirty-first day of August, 1903, It is hereby enacted as follows —

Revival of section 8B, Act VIII, 1894

1 Section 8B of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, is hereby revived and continued in force with effect from the first day of April 1904

Repeal of section 1 (2), Act VIII, 1902

2 Sub-section (2) of section 1 of the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1902, is hereby repealed.

J M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India



The Gazette of India,

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1904

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 23.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 23rd March, 1904 —

NO 5 OF 1904.

[*Explanation of marginal references* —

"1892" means the Military Lands Act, 1892 (55 & 56 Vict, c. 43),

"1900" means the Military Lands Act, 1900 (63 & 64 Vict., c. 56)]

A Bill to provide means for facilitating and regulating artillery and rifle practice, and for preventing danger to the public therefrom.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide means for facilitating and regulating artillery and rifle practice and for preventing danger to the public therefrom; It is hereby enacted as follows .—

Short title

1. This Act may be called the Artillery and Rifle Ranges Act, 1904.

Power to make rules.

2. (1) The Governor General in Council may, after previous publication, make rules to facilitate and regulate artillery and rifle practice and to prevent danger to the public therefrom on—

(a) any land vested in His Majesty or belonging to a Volunteer Corps, which is for the time being appropriated for such practice,

(b) any land which the Government or a Volunteer Corps has for the time being a right to use for such practice, or

(c) any sea or tidal water or shore thereof on which any land referred to in clause (a) or clause (b) abuts, or on or over which artillery or rifle practice can be carried on from any such land

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may—

(i) provide for fixing the boundaries of the area of land, sea, tidal water or shore on or over which artillery or rifle practice may be carried on;

(ii) declare the times within which such practice may be carried on,

(iii) prescribe the measures to be adopted to prevent persons from entering or remaining, or carriages, animals or vessels being brought or taken, or, by the owner or any other person in charge thereof, permitted to remain, within such boundaries at such times,

(iv) prescribe the notices to be given to the public before firing is commenced;

(v) where it is intended to carry on artillery or rifle pratice within or near the limits of any port, prescribe the notice to be given to the authorities of the port before firing is commenced;

(*vi*) authorize the arrest without warrant, and the removal, of persons, and the removal of carriages, animals or vessels, entering or being found within the said boundaries at the said times; and

(*vii*) prescribe the signals to be shown during such times and while firing is in progress.

(3) When an area to which rules made under this section apply consists of any sea or tidal water, or the shore thereof, and the boundaries of the area cannot, in the opinion of the Governor General in Council, be conveniently marked by permanent marks, those boundaries shall be described in the rules.

(4) Rules made under this section may declare—

(*a*) that any person contravening any such rule or any order issued thereunder shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and

(*b*) that any carriage, animal or vessel found within the boundaries of any area in contravention of any such rule shall, on proof of such contravention, be liable on the order of a Magistrate to be forfeited to His Majesty.

(5) All rules made under this section shall be published in the Gazette of India and in such other manner as the Governor General in Council may direct.

Compensation for interference with private rights

3 If any rule made under section 2 obstructs or injuriously affects the exercise of any private right of any person in or over any land, sea, tidal water or shore, such person shall be entitled to compensation, the amount of which shall, in case of difference, be ascertained in the manner provided by the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, with respect to compensation for land acquired under that Act

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE object of this Bill is to provide means for facilitating and regulating artillery and rifle practice, and for preventing danger to the public therefrom. In order that the efficiency of the Army may be maintained, it is necessary that it should be able to practise under service conditions, and this cannot be done without clear ranges. Owing to the want of proper legislative authority, however, great difficulties have been experienced in keeping ranges clear so as to sufficiently protect the public during artillery and rifle practice The Bill is based, as is indicated by the marginal references, on certain of the provisions of the Military Lands Acts, 1892 and 1900 (55 & 56 Vict, c. 43, and 63 & 64 Vict, c 56).

The 17th March, 1904.

E. R. ELLES.

J M MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India



SUPPLEMENT TO

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1904-1905.

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ACCOUNTS AND ESTIMATES.

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FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1904-1905.

PART I.

1. With Your Excellency's permission, I will now lay before the Legislative Council the actual financial results of the year 1902-1903; our Revised Estimates for 1903-1904; and our Budget Estimates for the coming financial year 1904-1905.

2. In their briefest form, and leaving out Capital, Debt, and Remittance transactions, the figures are as follows —

	1902-1903 (Accounts).
	£
Revenue	77,434,915
Expenditure (charged against Revenue)	74,365,366
Surplus	3,069,549

	1903-1904 (Revised Estimate).
	£
Revenue	83,067,800
Expenditure (charged against Revenue)	80,356,600
Surplus	2,711,200

	1904-1905 (Budget Estimate).
	£
Revenue	80,148,600
Expenditure (charged against Revenue)	79,229,900
Surplus	918,700

Accounts, 1902-1903.

3. The final accounts of the financial year 1902-1903 show a surplus of £3,069,549, being an increase of £2,231,849 over the original Estimate which showed a surplus of £837,700, and of £331,049 over the Revised Estimate

4. On the Expenditure side, the accounts show an increase of £832,666, as compared with the original Estimate, and of £211,366, as compared with our Revised Estimate.

5. On the Revenue side, the more important differences between Accounts and Revised Estimate are under receipts by Military Department—increase of £204,390, Salt—increase of £144,405; Railways—increase of £107,500; Customs—increase of £90,936; Other Heads—increase of £57,123; and Excise—increase of £49,042. Against these rather considerable increases we have decreases under Land Revenue, and under Irrigation of £51,655 and £66,010 respectively. The result of these and other minor changes is an actual increase in revenue of £542,415, as compared with the Revised Estimate, and allowing for an increase in expenditure of £211,366, the final result is an increase of the surplus by £331,049.

Increase in the receipts by Military Department occurred partly in India and partly in England and was due, in the former, chiefly to credits taken for value of equipment, etc., supplied for Imperial service requirements abroad. The increase in England was mainly due to earlier recoveries of contributions towards pensions of Indian Native soldiers lent for Imperial service. The increase under Salt was contributed by all the provinces and is attributable to our under-estimate of payments on clearances of salt for trade stocks, during the last weeks of the year. We apprehended that traders would anticipate a reduction in the duty, and would accordingly delay clearances. The increase under Railways is the aggregate result of minor differences due to under-estimates of traffic on several lines. Under Customs, the increase occurred chiefly in Burma, Madras, and Bombay, and was due to large exports of rice, and to more

extensive imports of petroleum, silver, copper, and spirits. The increase under Other heads of Revenue occurred chiefly under Forests in Burma and Madras; that under Excise chiefly in Burma and Berar.

The decrease under Land Revenue was due to over-estimate of collection in Bombay and Burma; under Irrigation, to an over-estimate in the Punjab.

6. As regards expenditure, the more important variations in figures as between the Accounts and the Revised Estimate, are increases of £190,892 under Army Services, £169,407 under Other Public Works; £49,343 under Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments; and of £39,151 under Railway Revenue Account; and decreases of £101,831 under Direct Demands on Revenue, and of £114,640 under provincial surpluses added to the provincial balances and charged as expenditure. These items account for the greater portion of the total differences noted.

The increased expenditure under Army Services occurred under effective charges both in India and in England, in India, under Supply and Transport, Ordnance, and Miscellaneous Services; and in England, under "Stores," due to larger payments than anticipated, on account of indents. The increase under Other Public Works was due to unexpectedly heavy expenditure in the last two months of the financial year Under Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments, the increase occurred chiefly under Education, and was due to larger payments than were anticipated on account of grants-in-aid to certain schools. The increase under Railway Accounts was chiefly on account of working expenses on the North Western and Great Indian Peninsula Railways, and was due to increased train mileage compensated by improved earnings Savings under Assignments and Compensation, Land Revenue, and Forest, are the principal causes of the decrease under Direct Demands on Revenues The decrease under Provincial Surplus is the result of larger expenditure than anticipated in Bengal, the United Provinces, and Madras.

Revised Estimate, 1903-1904.

7. The Revised Estimate of Revenue shows an anticipated increase over the original estimate of £6,712,400 and, allowing for an increase in expenditure (including Provincial surpluses and deficits) of £4,949,900, results in a total anticipated surplus of £2,711,200 as compared with the Budget Estimate which showed a surplus of £948,700 This considerable excess surplus is due to an increase of revenue in greater or less proportion under all heads, except Telegraphs, the returns from which have unfortunately disappointed us, yielding £30,200 less than the estimate, £22,779 less than in 1902-1903, and £53,909 less than in 1901-1902.

Revenue.

8. The following are the increases in the Revised over the Budget Estimate, under the different heads, and allowing for the failure under Telegraphs, they result in a total increase of revenue of £6,712,400:—

	£
Land Revenue	152,700
Opium	1,354,900
Salt	206,700
Stamps	41,200
Excise	420,400
Customs	316,200
Other Heads	176,900
Interest	86,600
Post Office	39,400
Mint	2,345,500
Receipts by Civil Departments	190,700
Miscellaneous	40,200
Railways	1,106,100
Irrigation	161,400
Other Public Works	71,100
Receipts by Military Department	32,600
	6,742,600
Telegraphs (decrease)	30,200
Net increase	6,712,400

It will be observed that by far the most important items of increase in Revenue are under Opium, £1,354,900; Mint, £2,345,500; and Railways, £1,106,100. The increase under these three heads alone amounts to no less a sum than £4,806,500 approximating three-fourths of the total excess over the Budget Estimate.

The very important increase under Opium is due to the phenomenal rise in prices realised at sales during the past year. In view of the prices obtained during the previous year, we did not feel justified in assuming for 1903-1904, a higher price than R1,100 per chest, whereas the actual average obtained has amounted to no less than R1,462 per chest, reaching the extraordinary high level of R1,765 for the month of February last. The following figures illustrate the course of the market throughout the year.

Average sale-price of opium per chest during the financial year 1903-1904.

	R	a	p.		R	a.	p.
April	1,240	5	1	October	1,446	15	1
May	1,255	14	3	November	1,498	13	9
June	1,267	4	2	December	1,492	10	4
July	1,297	2	1	January	1,626	9	0
August	1,388	9	10	February	1,765	0	1
September	1,567	1	8	March	1,697	8	8

Average for the year R1,461-15-10.

It is absolutely impossible to foretell the course of events in the highly speculative opium market, and we are bound to be cautious in our estimates, as the course of the market depends not only on the opium crop, but also on the situation in China, which for some time past has been unusually perturbed.

As regards possible Mint profits, we must always be in the dark until requirements for coin have declared themselves, and it is quite impossible to estimate beforehand what such requirements may amount to in any particular year To exemplify the uncertainty of the demand I submit the figures showing the annual coinage of rupees in the Mints, excluding coinage to replace withdrawals of old issues, since the commencement of operations for increasing the rupee circulation :—

	R
1900-01	13,40,73,058
1901-02	3,25,87,221
1902-03	21,11,378
1903-04 (11 months only)	9,42,81,408

It will be observed that annual requirements have varied from R21,11,378 to R13,40,73,058, with a similar variation in profits It must be remembered, however, that whilst mint profits are necessarily tabulated in our revenue returns, they do not increase our available resources, as profits from rupee coinage are transferred to the Gold Reserve Fund.

The unanticipated increase in railway revenue is equivalent to approximately 5½ per cent on the estimate. In this matter also we have always to deal with uncertainties, since returns are entirely dependent on seasonable conditions affecting yield and movements of produce, and also to a greater or less extent on the prices for such produce which may prevail in European markets. I submit figures showing the fluctuations in net railway revenue returns during the last five years, including the estimates for the coming year :—

1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	1903-1904 (Revised).	1904-1905 (Budget).
£	£	£	£	£
325,124	846,616	228,949	854,600	354,200

The other differences in excess of anticipated revenue, though important in themselves both as regards improvement of revenue and evidence of general prosperity, are relatively of minor significance. Taking them in order of importance, the increase in Excise returns, as compared with the results of 1902-1903, somewhat exceeds £498,800, and is equivalent to an augmentation of about 21 per cent in two years, following on smaller increases in the two previous years when the stress of famine was still making itself severely felt in some parts of the country. Increase of revenue is undoubtedly in great part due to improved administration and greater attention to preventive measures, but it is also due, and probably to a very large extent, to improvement in the condition of the people. Satisfactory as is from one point of view a growth of revenue, we could not regard with satisfaction any increase which might possibly be attributed to increased consumption of alcohol in excess of the legitimate requirements of those classes among

the population to whom from long habit and custom, alcohol in moderation is a virtual necessity. There is no desire on the part of the Government of India to increase revenue by encouraging indulgence in alcohol. It is a matter in which we feel our full responsibility, which undoubtedly requires constant careful watching, and to which at the present moment we are devoting special attention in the interests of temperance and morality

Our Customs revenue, though falling short of the realizations in 1902-1903, has exceeded our expectations. Important increases are to be found under the heads of Manufactured Articles (8¼ lakhs), Spirits and Liqueurs, Sugar (ordinary duties), White and Coloured Piece Goods, and Other Metals and Manufactures of Metals. The total increase under the heads above enumerated amounts to 26 lakhs, but it is more than counterbalanced by a falling-off of approximately 9¾ lakhs on Petroleum, nearly 7 lakhs under Grey Shirtings, and other minor differences. Any decrease in revenue returns is in a sense unfortunate, but we may console ourselves as regards any loss on petroleum and cotton cloths by the reflection that there is no falling-off in the consumption of those articles, and that where duty-paying foreign imports have diminished, they have been replaced by home production.

The excess over our estimate for revenue from salt is a matter for unqualified congratulation, being almost entirely due to increased consumption Under Receipts by Civil Departments the increase occurred under 'Marine,' and was partly due to a change in accounting, and partly to recoveries on account of the employment of Royal Indian Marine vessels in connection with the operations in Somaliland.

As a matter of percentage, the increase in Land Revenue is trifling; I submit once more figures showing returns for a series of years, and it will be seen that the average annual increase since 1898-99, the last year before the ravages of famine, is approximately 1 17 per cent.—

	£		£
1898 99 . .	18,306,208	1902-1903 . .	18,436,845
1899-1900 . .	17,205,056	1903-1904 . .	19,262,400
1900-1901 . .	17,503,031	1904-1905 . .	19,591,600
1901-1902 . .	18,288,018		

The increase under Irrigation, which amounts to nearly £188,000, as compared with 1902-1903, and to nearly £419,000, as compared with 1901-1902, is in the main due to the extension of irrigation undertakings which bring direct prosperity to individuals and indirect prosperity to the State at large, the remaining items of increase are of minor importance.

Expenditure

9 Expenditure has exceeded the original estimate by £4,949,900, of this considerable excess no less a sum than £4,797,600 falls under the heads of Mint, and Provincial Surpluses and Deficits The increase of expenditure under Mint may be neglected, being fully compensated by increased receipts The increase under Provincial Surpluses and Deficits includes grants to Provincial Governments amounting to £1,726,700, of which £1,000,000 is in connection with the new provincial settlements, Bengal receiving £333,300, the United Provinces £200,000, Madras £333,300, and Assam £133,400 The variations under other heads of expenditure are of relatively minor importance, fairly balancing one another and resulting in a total increase of £152,300, the more important items are · Direct Demands on Revenue—increase £240,300, attributable to heavy expenditure on opium cultivation and establishment, in consequence of an abnormally large crop, Railway Revenue Account—increase, £292,400, due to heavier working expenses for increased traffic and increased train-mileage, and more than compensated by increased receipts; Other Public Works—increase, £97,400, due to sanction of additional grants for civil works during the course of the year; Army Services—increase, £164,400, due to expenditure for the missions in Tibet, Aden, and Seistan, partly counterbalanced by savings arising from the absence of troops in Somaliland and China; and Miscellaneous Civil Charges,—increase, £68,800, due to the writing-off of agricultural advances granted during the late famine, and which have proved irrecoverable.

The only head under which a really important decrease of expenditure is noted is Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments £368,100; minor savings aggregating £342,500 have been realised under the heads of Interest, Post Office, Telegraphs, Famine Relief and Insurance, Irrigation and Special Defences. The excess of estimates over expenditure under Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments in 1901-1902 was

£312,001, and in 1902-1903, £439,557, indicating apparently a regrettable tendency in some provinces to continually exaggerate requirements. Endeavours will be made to find a remedy.

Budget Estimates, 1904-1905.

10. Our estimates of receipts and expenditure for the forthcoming financial year result in an anticipated surplus amounting to £918,700, but it is to be noted that in calculating this result, allowance is made for a decrease in Provincial balances of £1,316,800.

REVENUE.

11. The principal items of estimated increase in revenue, as compared with the Revised Estimate of 1903-04, are as follows :—

	£
Land Revenue	329,200
Stamps	49,000
Excise	124,500
Other Heads	94,700
Railways	176,400

These with minor improvements under Post Office, and Irrigation, make up a total anticipated increase of revenue amounting to £794,600.

The increase in Land Revenue is largest in Burma and Madras, but it is fairly general, and is important in Assam, the Central Provinces, Berar, and Bombay. The chief cause of general increase is recovery after the recent famine; some re-settlements have however been made, and in the Punjab irrigation has been extended. Under Stamps and Excise, a normal increase has been allowed for. The increase estimated under Railway receipts is based on the anticipated improvement in traffic on certain lines, and increased working mileage.

12. On the other hand, we anticipate a falling-off in receipts under the following heads :—

	£
Opium	78,600
Mint	2,516,100
Other Public Works	68,000
Receipts by Military Department	172,500
TOTAL	3,538,200

These, with minor decreases in Salt, Customs, Interest, Telegraph, Receipts by Civil Departments and Miscellaneous Receipts, result in a total falling-off of £3 713,800

We cannot anticipate a continuance of the abnormally high prices latterly obtained for Bengal opium, and we have based our estimates for the coming year on an assumed price of R1,250 per chest, as compared with the average of R1,144-8-11 obtained in 1902-1903, and R1,461-15-10 in 1903-1904. The heavy fluctuations in this very important source of revenue are noted in the following table :—

	Average price per chest.		
	R	a.	p.
1898-1899	1,055	7	5
1899-1900	1,220	15	5
1900-1901	1,360	10	10
1901-1902	1,296	15	5
1902-1903	1,144	8	11
1903-1904	1,461	15	10
1904-1905 (Estimate)	1,250	0	0

The decrease under Mint is, as I have already noted, due to the fortuitous circumstances influencing receipts under this head.

The decrease under Other Public Works is chiefly due to special receipts from sales of buildings, and the falling-off in receipts by Military Department is mainly attributed to anticipated smaller recoveries for stores, etc., to be supplied to the Imperial Government.

EXPENDITURE.

13. The total increase in expenditure on revenue account is estimated at £1,391,300.

The more important heads of increase are:—

	£
Direct Demands on the Revenues	198,400
Post Office	116,000
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	916,800
Railway Revenue Account	676,800
Other Public Works	524,500
Army Services	1,258,400
Special Defences	228,300

These with minor additions under Telegraph, Famine Relief and Insurance, and Irrigation result in a total increase of expenditure amounting to £4,028,500. The most important increase, that of £1,258,400 under Army Services, is almost wholly accounted for under the two heads of Increased Pay to British Troops, approximately £493,900, which becomes payable from April 1904, and £700,000 for new armament, guns, and rifles; the latter is fortunately a non-recurring charge There are other minor differences of increase and decrease in Military charges, but excluding the two items I have specially noted, the aggregate Military estimates do not materially exceed those of the closing year.

The large increase of £916,800 under Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments occurs chiefly under Education, Police, Medical, and Political. Should we have another really prosperous season, additional expenditure under Railway Revenue Account will in great part be covered by increased receipts, but whereas certain expenditure is inevitable, we cannot, in framing our estimates, allow for more than normal profits to counterbalance them. The addition of £116,000 to Post Office charges is due to the progressive development of the Postal service. The increase of £524,500, under Other Public Works, is chiefly due to the expenditure to be met by Local Governments out of the special grants given to them towards the close of the current financial year, and that of £228,300 under Special Defences, to the adoption of a definite programme for improving Coast Defences. The other items of increase are of relatively small importance.

14. Against such items of increase there are decreases under the following heads:—

	£
Mint	2,385,000
Miscellaneous Civil Charges	129,700
Interest	122,500

The decrease under Mint is approximately counterbalanced by the smaller entry for receipts under the same head; that under Miscellaneous Civil Charges is chiefly due to a considerable sum, considered irrecoverable, having been written off on account of takavi advances made during the late famine.

Summary of Budget Results.

15. We may now consider the situation as regards our estimates for items classified in the Accounts as non-chargeable to revenue. We carry forward to this second part of our statement, which includes Capital and Debt transactions, Deposits, Remittances and Advances, a surplus of £918,700. Our total estimate for capital expenditure on Railways and Irrigation amounts to £8,940,900, of which sum £6,310,300 is for account of State Railways; £1,797,300 for the account of Railway Companies and £833,300 for Major Irrigation Works. In addition to the above, we have to find

£1,088,800 for discharging Permanent Debt, and £333,300 for discharging Temporary Debt. We have also to make a net payment of £1,407,500, under Deposits, Advances, and Remittances. Thus the total of our capital requirements amounts to £11,770,500.

16. To meet these requirements, we estimate that in addition to the surplus of £918,700, we shall have at our disposal a sum of £2,917,200, to be raised by Railway Companies. We further propose to increase our permanent debt by £4,500,000, including a loan of 3 crores of rupees, to be raised in India, and we also anticipate the realisation of £688,100 by addition to the unfunded debt. The above sums amount in the aggregate to £9,024,000, and the balance required to meet the total expenditure of £11,770,500 will be found by the reduction of the total of closing balances in India and England by £2,746,500.

17. The final estimated results show closing balances on March 31st, 1905, in India of £11,060,616 and in England of £4,696,287.

18. As regards the loan to be raised in India, we reserve the right to alter the amount to any extent that may appear desirable The present intention of the Secretary of State is to draw Bills to meet requirements for sterling payments to the amount of £16,500,000. This figure is omitted from both sides of the account as above summarised. Our estimate of payments during the coming year on account of Council Bills is £16,769,700.

Coinage, Currency, and Exchange.

19. During the year now drawing to a close our coinage operations have been on a very large scale, and the issues of new rupees, including recoinage of withdrawn issues, have amounted to no less than a sum of R13,94,91,408 in addition to which we coined for Native States rupees to the value of R12,15,682. I submit the figures of coinage during the last four years.—

	R
1900-1901	17,14,79,318
1901-1902	4,95,20,460
1902-1903	11,27,22,680
1903-1904 (11 months only)	14,07,07,090

20. There have been very heavy demands for currency in connection with the disposal of the bumper rice crop in Burma, the large cotton crops in Bombay and Central India, and the generally good crops of cereals and seeds. The demands for currency began this year somewhat earlier than usual, and the strain on our resources was at its height towards the close of the first week of January, fully six to seven weeks before the usual period. A certain nervous anxiety prevailed for a time in financial circles, particularly in Calcutta, induced by the rapid and unusually early decrease in the stock of silver coin held in the currency reserve, which fell on the 7th of January to so low a figure as R7,50,76,000. Although the strain came, as I have pointed out, unusually early and surprised many, Government had taken measures in good time to meet possible difficulties, and within one week from the date of low-water mark, that is by January 15th, and notwithstanding the continuance of very heavy demands, we added approximately a crore to the amount of rupees in the Currency Reserve, and by the end of February we held in the Currency Reserve approximately 10¾ crores, or about 3½ crores more than on January 7th. In this connection, I may mention that the withdrawals of rupees from the Currency Reserve during the single month of December amounted to no less than R4,05,23,000. The nearest approach hitherto to this extraordinary figure was in January 1903, when the withdrawals reached R3,77,17,000.

21. I submit a table which I think will be found of interest, showing month by month the gain or loss in the stock of rupees held in the Currency Reserve during the last four years, such gain or loss being calculated without reference to the additions which have been made from time to time by new coinage. It will be observed that the total loss during the period has amounted to approximately 21¾ crores, and I may mention that the amount of new rupees coined for Government, exclusive of recoinage of withdrawn rupees of 1835 and 1840 issues, has during the four years amounted to approximately 26½ crores. The withdrawals of rupees from the Currency Reserve do not in any way necessarily correspond with amounts of new coinage, but there will in existing circumstances be a certain general connection between them. There will only be a direct correspondence when gold is taken from the Currency Reserve to purchase silver for coinage; but silver may also be purchased from the proceeds of Council drafts, or

locally, and moreover, differences will arise on account of coinage for Native States, and coinage to replace withdrawn rupees of early issues. The two latter sources of difference have been allowed for in the following statement.—

[In thousands of rupees.]

	1900-01	1901-02	1902-03	1903-04.	Average
	Gain + loss —	Gain + loss —.	Gain + loss —.	Gain + loss —.	Gain + loss —.
April	—2,21,73	—1,77,62	—85,07	—2,14,76	—1,74,79
May	+10,37	+17,84	+45,50	—18,26	+13,87
June	+1,00,13	+2,59,98	+1,57,57	+91,55	+1,52,31
July	—68,40	+51,30	+91,34	+21,02	+23,97
August	—2,06,69	—80,48	—53,18	—1,15,00	—1,13,84
September	—1,94,51	—77,73	—1,09,34	—2,25,77	—1,51,84
October	—1,90,43	+76,55	—47,60	+12,30	—37,30
November	—1,03,08	+2,93	—88,25	—1,97,82	—96,56
December	—1,76,25	—1,95,18	—2,14,29	—4,05,23	—2,47,74
January	—2,04,44	—83,60	—3,77,17	—2,12,86	—2,19,52
February	—2,04,06	—1,10,69	—1,93,86	—2,02,10	—1,77,68
March	+1,62,98	+34,51	—3,14	.	+64,78
Total gain or loss	—12,96,11	—2,82,19	—8,77,49	—14,66,33	—9,80,53
Add on account of coinage of Native States in 1900-01, and withdrawals of old issues	+3,73,69	+1,16,58	+8,07,25	+4,52,10	+4,37,40
Net gain or loss	—9,22,42	—1,65,61	—70,24	—10,14,23	—5,43,13

22. In anticipation of the heavy demands certain to arise as the result of exceptionally good crop prospects, we had already in the month of October commenced the purchase of silver and the coinage of rupees, and when the crisis came we had considerable stocks of bullion both in the Mints and in course of delivery from England, whilst further parcels were under orders. I think that it is not sufficiently recognised by the banking and commercial community that a low stock of rupees in the Currency Reserve, which might give some reasonable cause for apprehension in the absence of preparations for a rapid increase should necessity arise, is not an indication of danger when such preparations have been made, as on the present occasion. Danger point when there has been no prevision and no preparation, is not danger point when all due precautions have been taken to meet a strain.

23. In connection with the large coinage during the last few months, I think I should take this opportunity of expressing my warm appreciation of the manner in which the Mint Masters and all those responsible for the conduct of minting operations have worked to satisfy public requirements and to maintain the high reputation of the Mint staff Work at the Mints is conducted under many difficulties owing to the fact that when coinage operations were resumed some four years ago, after a long period of comparative idleness, the machinery and appliances were found to be in many respects inadequate and unsuitable to meet the strain of very heavy work. Proposals have been under consideration for the establishment of a combined Mint with new machinery, and with all the latest improvements, but various objections have been raised to the scheme, and, meanwhile, the Mint staff are to be congratulated on their success in coping with the difficulties arising from the imperfections of existing arrangements.

24. Large as was the sale of Council Drafts during the year 1902-1903, the amount has been very greatly exceeded during the current year. It has already reached £22,592,900, and it is estimated that it will attain the altogether phenomenal figure of £23,700,000; and in addition to this quite abnormally large sale of Council Bills, the imports of gold up to the end of February reached a figure approximating 12 millions sterling

The Secretary of State by his drawings, and the Government of India by measures taken locally, have done all in their power to meet the demands of trade. The question of how this should best be done, has been and is likely still further to be, a matter for some discussion; here I would only say that I adhere to my opinion that it is impossible

to admit the direct responsibility of Government to immediately, and in all circumstances meet abnormal demands. Government have every right to expect that those who make it their special business and derive a profit from financing the trade of the country, will consider beforehand what are likely to be their requirements and make due preparation to meet the wants of their customers. We on our side will do all we can, and it is our intention in view of a probably permanent increase in demands for rupees during the winter season, to increase the standard of the stock of silver coin which it has hitherto been considered sufficient to hold in the Currency Reserve at the beginning of October, and further, to take permanent measures to enable a rapid addition to be made to that stock without the risk of delay in importing silver bullion for coinage

As regards the events of the last few months I may point out that opinions in the most competent financial circles in India were by no means unanimous in anticipating the great demand for coin which arose. As late as December 15th none of the Presidency Banks had found it necessary to raise their rate above 4 per cent, and this rate is primarily dependent on the rates at which money is being offered in the open market. by January 5th all the Presidency Banks had, however, been obliged to raise rates to 6 per cent. This very rapid rise does not appear from the figures before us, to have been in any way due to low balances held by the Presidency Banks at the beginning of the period of pressure. It was caused by the extraordinary trade demands which the Presidency Banks alone appear to have been in a position to satisfy, and I have not heard of any case in which accommodation was refused to regular customers when good security was forthcoming. Similarly, Government showed no hesitation throughout the crisis, in exchanging gold and notes for rupees when demanded I must insist on the fact that the Currency Reserve is maintained for the purpose of securing the stability of the note circulation and exchanging sovereigns, and as long as all obligations in this respect are fulfilled the public have no claim to further assistance from its resources

25. During the year, the Gold Reserve Fund has increased from £3,810,730 to £6,382,200, of which amount £6,376,500 are invested in Consols, the National War Loan, and Local Loans Stocks In addition to these resources, the last returns show a sum of £10,494,556 held in gold in the Currency Reserve.

26 Our exchange operations, as indicated by the rates obtained for Council Bills, have naturally been very favourable during the closing year The estimated average rate for the rupee for 1903-04 is 16·053*d* as compared with the rates noted below for the four preceding years ·—

1899-1900	1900-1901.	1901-1902	1902-1903	1903-1904 (Estimate).
16·067*d*	15 973*d*.	15 987*d*.	16 002*d*	16 053*d*.

Balance of Trade

27 I have been much surprised to learn that there are considerable misapprehensions abroad on the question of the balance of trade It is impossible to arrive at precise figures showing the exact situation, but I have considered all available sources of information and have had the following statement prepared · —

	1900-1901	1901-1902	1902 1903	Total of three years
	£	£	£	£
Secretary of State's budgeted drawings.	16,440,000	16,500,000	16,500,000	49,440,000
Excess value of Exports over Imports .	10,983,073	17,989,511	18,611,170	47,583,754
Deduct—Transfer of Rupee Paper to India, *net*	—908,260	1,212,670	1,152,470	1,456,880
Excess balance of Exports . . .	11,891,333	16,776,841	17,458,700	46,126,874
Add—Payments by the War Office on account of supplies furnished to China and South African Forces . .	1,471,048	521 028	153,266	2,145,342
Total excess under classification of "Exports"	13,362,381	17,297,869	17,611,966	48,272,216
Deficit over period	3,077,619	+797,869	+1,111,966	1,167,784

It will be seen that during the three years 1900-1901, 1901-1902, 1902-1903, the excess of exports over imports amounted in value to £47,583,754; from this total must be deducted £1,456,880, the value of rupee paper transferred to India, during the period, which from the point of view of trade balances must be counted as an import. The net excess value of exports over imports thus calculated, amounted for the three years to £46,126,874. But to this figure we must add a sum of £2,145,342, representing the value of stores, arms, munitions, and animals, supplied to the Home Government in connection with their requirements in South Africa and China; these supplies must be included in our exports although not tabulated in our trade statistics The addition of this sum to the balance of £46,126,874 noted above, shows for the period a net excess of exports amounting to £48,272,216. Now during the three years, the Secretary of State budgeted for Council drawings to meet the sterling requirements of Government for a total of £49,440,000. The difference between the net excess of exports and this figure, shows a balance adverse to India (or deficit) amounting to £1,167,784. It appears therefore that during the three years under consideration India received more than she paid for, the deficit having been made good by the Secretary of State's borrowings in England during the year 1900-1901, when on account of the famine, he was unable to meet his requirements by drawing to the full amount budgeted for. The Secretary of State's drawings actually *paid* during the period, amounted however to only £47,882,260, and thus, as regards actual payments, approximately £400,000 was provided in excess of requirements for payments of Council Bills, but such a difference amounting to less than one-tenth per cent of the total volume of the export and import trade during the three years, is of no account, as it is evident that neither the whole of the exports nor of the imports would be actually paid for within the period, and it is impossible to say on which side a balance might be due on account of trade operations at the close of three years, or what might be the amount of such balance

In such calculations as I have made, certain minor factors may escape observation, but I believe that the figures given, indicate the situation with sufficient accuracy for general purposes They entirely dispose of the erroneous assumption that India is paying for more than she receives under the three heads of imported goods, imported investment securities, and payment abroad of budgeted Government sterling charges.

Circulation of Currency Notes.

28. I submit the usual figures showing (1) the gross circulation of currency notes in recent years, and (2) the circulation excluding the amounts held at the Government Reserve Treasuries and by the Presidency Banks at their head offices.

[In lakhs of rupees.]

	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	1903-1904 (11 months only).
STATEMENT I.				
Average	28,88	30,03	33,74	36,24
Maximum	30,78	31,86	35,72	37,70
Minimum	27,90	27,68	31,25	33,94
STATEMENT II.				
Average	23,86	23,16	25,74	28,56
Maximum	25,02	24,40	27,35	29,96
Minimum	22,85	22,39	23,93	27,44

It will be observed that the increase in the average circulation is continued.

29. We have, I am sorry to say, not yet received the new forms for the universal 5-rupee note, but I hope that they may soon be issued; meanwhile the existing note has been made negotiable everywhere except in Burma. So far, it cannot be said that the

increase in the circulation of five-rupee notes can with certainty be attributed to the new arrangement; it is perhaps somewhat early to expect great results, and the figures which I give below only show that the increase in the circulation of five-rupee notes has kept pace with the total increase in all denominations. Much might, I think, be done towards popularising small notes by those who pay monthly wages in small sums, and who would, I think, find it convenient to themselves to use five-rupee notes in making such payments —

Average Gross Circulation of Currency Notes. (Except in Burma)

[In lakhs of rupees]

Year	Notes of all Denominations	Five rupee notes.
1901	29,06	36
1902	31,61	40
1903	34,05	45

Presidency Banks

30 Our negotiations with the Presidency Banks have been continued, and I can only express my regret that they have not so far terminated in arrangements satisfactory to both parties, but I have I think good reason to hope that a definite agreement will not be long deferred. I submit a statement of Government balances held by the Presidency Banks during the busy months of the year, noting also the amounts which Government are under obligation to hold in deposit with the banks at their head offices :—

	Lakhs
Calcutta	35
Bombay	20
Madras	18
TOTAL	73

Government Balances with the Presidency Banks.

[In thousands of rupees.]

MONTH.	1899.	1900.	1901	1902	1903	1904
January	2,73,84	2,48,75	2,64,54	2,85,89	3,07,63	2,69,52
February	2,72,31	2,56,23	2,86,73	2,97,16	3,32,02	2,91,84
March	3,38,07	2,79,18	3,15,79	3,11,24	3,36,91	.
December	2,38,75	2,48,90	2,82,02	3,05,84	2,79,07	...

Foreign Tariffs.

31. The question of the influence of foreign tariffs on Indian trade has recently been brought into special prominence by the discussion which has been proceeding in the United Kingdom. The views of the Government of India have been set forth and communicated to the public in the published despatch addressed to the Secretary of State, dated the 22nd October 1903, and I do not think it is necessary for me to add any further observations on this occasion. We are, however, obliged from time to time to consider the immediate effect of changes made in foreign tariffs adverse to the interests of our export trade. Last year I noted the difficulties which had arisen under the new Persian tariff, as also that specially affecting our coffee planters in connection with the French tariff, and the prejudice caused to indigo interests by the change in the Japanese tariff, which appears specially to favour the imports of the synthetic product. On this latter point, negotiations are proceeding with the Japanese Government, and I trust that a satisfactory arrangement may be concluded. To the above list of questions, I have now to add that which has arisen in connection with the imposition by the Russian Government on Indian teas of practically prohibitive duties on imports into Russia *viâ* the Black Sea ports. So far, the number of questions which arise in

connection with foreign tariffs are relatively few, but I fear that as industries in this country develope the pressure of protective tariffs in foreign countries will make itself steadily and more severely felt.

Countervailing duties on Sugar

32 I give below figures of quantities of imports of sea-borne sugar into British India:—

COUNTRY	1899 1900	1900-1901.	1901-1902	1902-1903	1903-1904 (10 months only).
REFINED	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
United Kingdom	65,424	119,272	188,300	314,777	615,842
Austria-Hungary	777,821	1,321,310	2,257,928	888,018	45,262
Germany	60,526	401,980	577,139	145,666	4,596
Mauritius	1,417,115	2,085,156	1,759,203	1,915,664	1,954,138
China-Hongkong	316,975	487,439	182,564	568 452	335,950
Java	190,553	225,247	310,592	573,666	1,153,164
Straits Settlements	79,999	144,166	62,486	207,810	217,638
Belgium	766	1,467	2,055	186,543	99,047
Holland	311	400	500	79,127	82,139
Other Countries	26,502*	55,199*	87,336*	107,128*	368,087*
TOTAL	2,935,992	4,841,636	5,428,103	4,986,851	4,875,863

* Includes figures for Fgypt and Ceylon

The points specially worthy of notice in this table are the increase of importations from the United Kingdom and Java which has been remarkable, and the great decrease practically amounting almost to cessation of imports from Austria-Hungary and Germany The total importation in 1903-04 is slightly below the average, which for the last four years may be taken as approximately five million cwt It will be at once apparent that the policy of imposing countervailing duties resulted in great encouragement to imports of sugar from those countries which give no bounties, with a corresponding reduction in importations from those which have been artificially protecting their sugar industries.

33. The decisions of the Brussels Conference are now in force, and their execution is entrusted to a permanent committee on which the United Kingdom is represented The position of the Government of India in connection with this arrangement is unfortunately complicated and involves a constant necessity of taking most difficult decisions An opinion recently given by the law officers of the Crown and communicated as an instruction to the Government of India by the Secretary of State, shows that we are unfortunately not so entirely free from the effect of the Brussels arrangements as we had supposed, and this opinion obliged us to cancel at short notice, the arrangements which we had supposed ourselves at liberty to make and which were embodied in the Act passed in Simla in August 1903, but we still endeavour to maintain the principle that countervailing duties shall be imposed on all imports of sugar profiting by direct or indirect bounties in the country of production Our object has throughout been to secure fair play for the very important Indian sugar refining industry, without offering any other protection than naturally arises from our ordinary 5 per cent duty, on foreign imports and the charges for freight, etc., between the country of origin and the Indian ports. It may not always be possible fully to maintain this principle in practice, since it is almost impossible to ascertain the existence of indirect bounties in the manifold forms in which the foreign sugar refiners succeed in securing them, and I am inclined to fear that the Brussels Committee who are in a position to pronounce authoritatively on the matter, and to whose decisions weight must be attached, are prone to take what appears a somewhat lax view on the all important question of what constitutes or does not constitute a practical bounty. We now propose to take the only step which appears for the moment to be open to us by passing a fresh legislative enactment to renew the power of the Government of India to meet by countervailing duties such trade combinations as may have the effect of bountifying the exports of sugar from foreign countries.

34. The net receipts from countervailing duties during the last four years have been as follows:—

	£
1899-1900	56,783
1900-01	140,465
1901-02	244,398
1902-03	73,360
1903-04 (Revised Estimate)	—21,324 (Refunds)

Army Services.

35. We still pursue our aim of increasing the efficiency of our defensive military forces, more especial attention being paid to questions connected with armament, stores, supply, transport, and mobilisation I give the figures of net expenditure during the last five years, including the estimate for the coming financial year —

	£
1900-1901	14,265,525
1901-1902	14,786,342
1902-1903	16,221,402
1903-1904 (Revised Estimate)	16,784,100
1904-1905 (Budget Estimate)	18,215,000

36 The recent heavy increase of expenditure is in itself very regrettable I can only say that the advice of the most expert military authorities shows it to be inevitable, and that it is small as compared with the charges accepted by other powers whose persistent and deliberate advance towards our Indian frontier obliges us to take precautionary measures. It is unnecessary here, and it would be out of place for me to venture on any discussion of purely military questions—they can only be properly appreciated by military experts, but the hurried extension of railways towards our frontiers and the general signs of the times are obvious to all men

This year we have devoted a specially large sum to expenditure on armament, and particularly for the re-armament of the artillery with the most modern and effective weapons, it having been decided at home that India must be allowed priority of supply in the matter of new armament. This priority of supply involves priority of payment, and consequently we have been obliged to provide in our estimates the extraordinary sum of £700,000 for armaments.

There is one item in our military expenditure which causes no regret, but on the contrary is in many respects a matter even of congratulation, I allude to the considerable sums to be expended on ordnance factories. I submit a statement showing the sums allotted and spent to date on different establishments.—

Name of Factory	Total amount of estimate.	Estimated expenditure to 31st March 1904	Grants allotted for 1904-1905.
	£	£	£
Cordite Factory, Wellington	201,250	210,883	2,000
Rifle Factory, Ishapore	235,333	182,356	40,000
Gun Carriage Factory, Jubbulpore	182,938	111,179	45,000
Ishapore Rolling Mills	170,938	85,630	76,788
Gun Factory, Cossipore	13,000	7,000	5,600
TOTAL	803,459	597,048	169,388

Above figures are exclusive of establishment charges.

This expenditure will directly benefit the Indian tax-payer by lessening the cost of war material, it will also provide for the education in mechanical trades of a large number of labourers and artisans. The Cordite Factory at Wellington is about to commence work, and we anticipate that the Rifle Factory at Ishapore will be working before the close of the coming financial year, and that manufacture will commence in the Gun Carriage Factory at Jubbulpore, the Rolling Mills at Ishapore, and the Gun Carriage Factory in Cossipore, in the first half of 1905.

Public Works.

37. The following figures show the comparative capital expenditure on railways for five years: including the estimate for 1904-1905:—

	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903	1903-1904 (Revised Estimate).	1904-1905 (Budget Estimate).
	£	£	£	£	£
Open lines including rolling stock.	3,521,489	2,350,510	3,211,634	2,658,733	4,057,800*
Lines under construction—					
(A) Started in previous year	1,671,013	3,393,756	3,016,666	3,408,000	3,333,000
(B) Started in current year	122,266	170,933	476,764	480,400	609,200
TOTAL	5,317,768	5,915,199	6,705,064	6,547,133	8,000,000

* Includes £400,000 for acquiring four railways.

38. On March 31st, 1903, the total length of open railways was 26,308 miles classified as follows:—

5' 6" gauge	14,306
Metre gauge	11,205
Special 2' 6" and 2' 0" gauges	797
TOTAL	26,308

We have added to this during the current year:—

5' 6" gauge	218
Metre gauge	343
Special narrow gauges	277

or an increase of 838 miles, and we anticipate adding approximately another 608 miles during the coming financial year.

We have every reason to be satisfied with the previous results of the development of railway communications, and we have therefore full confidence in the great advantage of extending our railway mileage. If we could command the required capital for further construction, on reasonable terms, we should not hesitate to accelerate progress, and I trust that some solution may be found of the difficulties encountered in this respect.

Provincial Settlements.

39. An important step has been taken during the past financial year in connection with the question of Provincial Settlements. In 1871 a great reform was inaugurated by Lord Mayo by the introduction of a system of provincial finance, having for its object to secure to the provincial authorities greater independence and control over expenditure. The system then introduced was revised in 1877 with the object of removing certain defects which had been disclosed by experience, and from that date until now it has been customary to revise the settlements every five years, the primary object of such revision having been to secure to the Central Government what might be considered their fair proportion in the growth of assigned revenues. In the earlier revisions, considerable reductions were made in the assignments, but on the occasion of the last, in 1897, the aggregate change was insignificant, reductions in certain provinces having been approximately balanced by increases allowed in others.

It cannot be said that the system of quinquennial revisions proved satisfactory, for with such a short period of settlement, it inevitably occurred that in the first year of the term the Local Government was necessarily feeling its way under new conditions and cautious about expenditure, whilst in the last year, if, as was generally the case, balances were large, there was a natural tendency to extravagance, lest the terms of a new settlement might reduce resources for expenditure.

The object of the arrangements now proposed is to give as great permanence as possible to settlements, so that Local Governments may be able to form plans involving

expenditure, with greater certainty as to future means of providing for their execution, and at the same time have a more permanent interest in the growth of assigned revenues. It is evident that the Imperial Government cannot undertake any absolute obligation to maintain at all times a definite proportion between the share of increase of revenues, assigned to provincial administration and that which it is necessary to retain to meet the growth of Imperial expenditure, and it must always reserve the right to make either special temporary, or more permanent reductions from provincial revenues, if the exigencies of the State should require such measures. It must also be borne in mind in apportioning shares of revenue to different provinces, that a larger proportionate assignment is required in the more backward provinces than in those which are older established and more highly developed. Subject to such considerations every effort has now been made to treat Provincial Governments with reasonable liberality, and it is to be hoped that from this point of view they will find the new settlements equally satisfactory both at the outset and in future working. For the present the new system will be applied only to the provinces of Bengal, Madras, Assam, and the United Provinces. It is proposed to extend it in 1905-1906 to Bombay, the Punjab, and probably the Central Provinces, but it has been thought undesirable to enter into new arrangements with these until the lapse of another year, and the re-establishment of a normal financial situation which was entirely dislocated by recent famines.

We have been obliged to consider with special care, the proportions of revenue to be assigned since any undue liberality in a settlement, which it is desired should be of long duration, would, even without abnormal circumstances, inevitably lead to a necessity for revision at a relatively early date, to enable Local Governments, pending the realisation of increased resources through the natural growth of the assigned revenues, to meet certain immediate requirements, in easy circumstances, it has been decided to accompany the new conditions by large initial grants amounting for the four provinces now dealt with to an aggregate of 150 lakhs

It is unnecessary to enter here on questions of detail in connection with the new arrangements. Full details are given in the appended statement by the Secretary in the Finance Department.

Remission of Taxation.

40. Last year we were able to announce an important remission of taxation under the heads of Salt and Income Tax, which was estimated to result in a possible loss of £1,393,000 of annual revenue I am happy to be able to state that the actual loss under the two heads has proved somewhat less than the maximum we anticipated Under Salt we have lost £1,024,405, and under Assessed Taxes, which for practical purposes may be taken as representing Income Tax, we have lost £195,928 or a total under the two heads of approximately £172,667 less than we allowed for.

41. The real test of the result of the reduction of salt dues must be sought in the progress of consumption. I give the figures for the last four years of the quantities in maunds on which duty was paid, prior to delivery for consumption They are as follows :—

1900-1901	36,151,040
1901-1902	36,045,172
1902-1903	36,876,782
1903-1904 (Revised Estimate) . .	37,306,000

It will be observed that the increase over quantities in the previous year, is estimated at 429,218 maunds. This may be taken as roughly indicating a corresponding increase in consumption, which would undoubtedly have been greater had not salt stocks in the Bombay Presidency been damaged so seriously by a cyclone in the month of May last, that a scarcity ensued, considerably raising prices in that part of India and thereby unduly checking consumption.

It must be remembered, however, that the figures representing the number of maunds on which duty has been paid in any particular year, do not accurately represent the consumption, since, particularly in regard to salt imported from abroad, there is a certain element of chance, independent of actual consumption, in the number of maunds on which traders may decide to pay duty at any particular date or season; but, if we take a period of two or three years and compare it with another similar period, a comparison of the quantities on which duty has been paid will correctly indicate the position We must therefore wait for at least another year, so as to be able to take two years

together under the new conditions, and to say for certain what has been the precise effect of the reduction of the duty by 8 annas Meanwhile, we have made enquiries from the Local Governments on the subject, and from the reports of the officers consulted, it seems quite clear that the reduction in the tax had an important and almost immediate effect in reducing the price of salt in those parts of the country where no abnormal circumstances intervened The reports furnished are fairly unanimous in their conclusion that an immediate gain as regards the number of seers purchaseable for a rupee was secured by consumers who were in a position to buy salt by the seer, while it is generally held that a smaller, though direct, gain was also secured by all who were in a position to purchase salt by weight and as a commodity by itself. Unfortunately, however, it would not appear that the natural reduction in price has so far fully reached those consumers of the poorest classes who take their salt in doles from the buhniahs along with other articles It may be anticipated that in due course the influence of competition will make itself felt in favour of the last class also

42. As regards the Income Tax, there can be no doubt that the intended benefit was directly secured by all classes entitled to it, and the difference between the estimated loss and that which has actually been incurred, may properly be ascribed to the natural growth in this source of revenue, due to the increasing prosperity of the class affected, and also to improving administration.

43. I have observed with regret, though without surprise, that the concession already given has led to fresh suggestions that the tax should be abolished altogether. The total abolition of the Income Tax is, in my opinion, quite outside the range of practical politics The Government of India is unlikely ever to be able to afford the great sacrifice of revenue which a total abolition of the tax would involve, unless compensation were found in some other direction, and if at a future date further remission of taxation should appear advisable, there are other classes of the community whose claims for consideration appear to be very much stronger than those of the wealthier section who are the principal contributors of Income Tax Moreover, whilst this tax is paid exclusively by the class deriving, perhaps, the greatest benefits from the administration towards the cost of which it contributes, it is one which automatically adjusts itself to the means of the tax-payer I have only heard one even *primâ facie* plausible objection to the Income Tax, and that is that whilst the profits of business vary from year to year, the tax falls on lean or deficit years with the same severity as regards percentage, as on the profits of good years But this objection falls to the ground if the provisions of the law regulating the incidence of the tax are considered, since under those provisions the tax-payer has the option of being taxed either on the profits of the actual year or on those of the preceding year, whichever may be less.

Economic Progress.

44. Our reports and returns show that India is now happily free not only from famine, but to a great extent from the effects of famine even in the more sorely tried provinces and districts Two successive years of very generally good harvests throughout the country have had a marvellous effect in restoring material prosperity, although it could not be expected that they should suffice entirely to wipe out losses, particularly where the prolonged droughts resulted in very heavy mortality among cattle.

45 Plague, alas! is still with us, and the death rate shows no sign of diminishing. Not only does this terrible pestilence, which claims its victims by hundreds of thousands a year, render happy homes desolate, but it is, and must continue to be, a cause of prejudice and dislocation to trade and industry, though perhaps less so than in earlier years, since the people have become accustomed to its appearance and are more ready to continue their daily avocations in spite of its ravages. Still, as an example of its effect, I may mention that during the violent outbreak in Cawnpore last November, both the mills and the Government harness factory in that important industrial centre found it most difficult to keep their hands together and were in many cases working under very serious difficulties, whilst I fear that in some establishments actual loss was incurred. In spite, however, of such misfortunes as I have alluded to, we are justified by the consideration of all relative facts and figures, in holding that the country continues to make very satisfactory progress as regards general development of material prosperity. Last year I gave as an important indication of such progress, the figures of revenue for four years, under the heads of Salt, Excise, Customs, Post Office, and Stamps. I now repeat these figures, substituting the revised estimate for 1903-1904 for

the accounts 1899-1900, and accounts for 1902-1903 for the revised estimate in that year :—

	Accounts, 1900-1901.	Accounts, 1901-1902.	Accounts, 1902-1903.	Revised Estimate, 1903-1904.
	£	£	£	£
Salt	5,967,034	5,939,310	6,184,405	5,160,000*
Stamps	3,342,948	3,446,406	3,473,711	3,588,100
Excise	3,937,202	4,076,681	4,426,642	4,925,500
Customs (excluding countervailing duties and silver)	3,131,223	3,358,870	3,579,116	3,634,200
Post Office	1,357,156	1,383,709	1,429,935	1,480,800
TOTAL	17,735,563	18,204,976	19,093,809	18,788,600

* Decrease due to the reduction in the rates of duty. According to old rates of duty the revenue would have been approximately £6,350,000.

The rate of progress as indicated by the figures is clearly very satisfactory, but I must call attention to the fact that the returns have been increased in 1902-1903 and 1903-1904 by the addition of Berar revenues The totals revised to exclude Berar figures, and taking salt duties at the old rate, would stand as follows —

1900 1901	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.
£	£	£	£
17,735,563	18,204,976	19,002,786	19,793,500

These figures appear to me to offer the most incontestable evidence of steadily maintained and increasing prosperity.

As I mentioned last year, land revenue is deliberately omitted from this table, since returns from this source are from time to time abnormally affected by revisions of settlements, and the bringing under settlement of newly irrigated and cultivated lands, as also by remissions made to facilitate recuperation in specially afflicted areas, also, I should again call attention to the fact that the progress of the Post Office returns is frequently adversely influenced by changes in the nature of concessions and reductions in rates charged

46. Another very important indication of the situation is offered by the growth of deposits in the Post Office Savings Banks and in the Presidency Banks, as also by the investments in Government stocks made through the agency of the Post Office. I submit figures under these heads.

Growth of private deposits in the Presidency and Joint Stock Banks and in the Postal Savings Bank

BANKS.	1899	1900	1901.	1902.	1903.
	£	£	£	£	£
Presidency Banks	7,470,166	8,504,217	9,815,765	11,798 852	12,113,135
Joint Stock Banks	4,894,959	5,306,364	5,898,656	6,846,845	7 262,957
Postal Savings Banks	6,285,336	6,430,964	6,695,505	7,121,415	7,614,369
TOTAL	18,650,461	20,241,545	22,409,926	25,767,112	26,990,461

NOTE.—The figures for the Postal Savings Banks are the balances on the 31st March of each year, whilst the figure for the Presidency and Joint Stock Banks are the balances on the 31st December.

Investments in Government securities made through the Agency of the Post Office.

	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.
Number of investments .	603	516	557	527	556
Nominal value of investments . . £	27,887	22,667	26,493	25,287	25,487

47 I now turn to the question of agricultural development. I trust that in doing so once a year, I may not prove wearisome, but I desire to insist on the fact that it is before all things, the prosperity of the agricultural population on which the general economic prosperity and financial stability of this country must depend. I must remind Honourable Members that executive action in connection with this question is in the province of my Honourable Colleague in charge of the Revenue and Agricultural Department, but progress and success are, and always must be, the deepest concern of the Department responsible for revenue returns

I am glad to know that more has been done by Government for the development of agriculture than appears to be generally recognised by the public A few weeks ago a Government Resolution was published giving in outline the arrangements now being carried out for the establishment of a first class agricultural institution at Pusa, at very considerable cost. Personally, I cannot but welcome the heavy demands for expenditure on that institution, since I firmly believe that under the able guidance of such thoroughly practical and scientific men as Dr Mollison, the Inspector General of Agriculture, and Mr Coventry who has been named Principal of the establishment, our expenditure will be returned some hundredfold , and it is a real happiness to think that whatever advantages may accrue to the fisc through their success, such advantages being dependent on, must necessarily be accompanied by, a corresponding amelioration in the condition of the agriculturist, that is of the great bulk of the population of this Empire

48 In dealing with a conservative population, we cannot, particularly in agricultural matters, expect startling, immediate improvements. The Indian ryot profiting by the accumulated experience of centuries, has been pronounced by competent Europeans who have closely studied his methods, to be a first class agriculturist within the limits of the situation in which he finds himself He is both intelligent and practical, and though averse to change, he has shown himself by no means unwilling to adopt real improvements suited to his circumstances, when by example he has been shown the indubitably satisfactory results of their adoption What we desire is that he should profit not only by his own experience and that of his forefathers, but also by that acquired by the application of scientific principles in foreign lands necessarily beyond his ken , and, moreover, it must be remembered that the extent of this great Indian Empire and the variety of conditions prevailing therein are such that, pending that interchange of information and thought which is to-day non-existent among the agricultural classes, the experience of the east cannot penetrate to the west, nor that of the centre to the frontiers We must avoid haste to force new ideas, but we must aim at the introduction of improved varieties of staple products, and of crops grown in one province, into another where they seem likely to succeed; at inculcating the value of good qualities of seed, of certain more readily procurable manures, of chopping fodder, of ensilage, and of improving breeds of cattle, we must teach the treatment of crop and cattle diseases, and exemplify the utility of some of the simplest agricultural implements.

49. The recent extraordinary speculation in cotton in America has drawn the attention of those connected with cotton manufacture in all parts of the world, to the necessity of increasing the area of supply of the raw article, and naturally many eyes have been turned to India as a country where everything points to the possibility of great development of supply and improvement of quality From certain paragraphs in the press, it would appear to be assumed that the Government of India has hitherto remained blind to the importance of this question, but I can state from personal knowledge that such is not the case. Since he entered on his present duties, and indeed long before that date, Dr. Mollison has been devoting his attention and energy to the improvement of the quality of our Indian cotton. I have myself seen some of his experiments in producing new hybrids and in cultivating different varieties from imported seeds, at the Government agricultural farms at Poona and Cawnpore. My opportunities of personal observation have naturally been restricted, but they have been sufficient to convince me that the question is receiving the most earnest attention, that important knowledge has been acquired, and that we may well hope in due course to arrive

at valuable, practical results. In the Central Provinces, Mr. Sly, the energetic Commissioner of Settlements, to whose valuable work I referred last year, continues to be able to report good progress. 'Satisfactory results continue to be obtained from the working of the demonstration farms The cultivation of cotton and jawar has been introduced in districts where hitherto it did not exist. Cultivators are beginning to adopt improved methods; the picking of seed for the eradication of smut in jawar is now practised successfully in certain districts, and extermination of grasshoppers has, as a result of practical demonstration in some districts, been successfully undertaken in others. Selected seeds of good varieties have been distributed through the District Agricultural Associations, several of which bodies have done really good work. Cattle breeding is receiving attention with the object of distributing good bulls. Cotton growing has also been encouraged on suitable lands, and as a result of such encouragement and greatly increased prices, the area under cotton in 1902-1903 was 18 per cent larger than in the preceding year and 66 per cent above the decennial average. Apparently it does not pay to carry cotton more than fifty miles by road to a mill or railway, and feeder lines are said to be a desideratum to induce still more extensive cultivation The number of paying subscribers, mostly cultivators, to the monthly Agricultural Magazine has increased to 1,800, and 1,800 copies have already been sold of a small work in the vernacular containing a re-print of matters of permanent interest published in the first issues of the monthly magazine.

50 I may add that in Madras attention has lately been turned to the possibility of minor irrigation by means of wells from which the water is drawn by oil engines and wind mills, and there is every reason to believe that the experiments, particularly those with oil engines, will lead to practical and useful results.

51. High prices of American cotton have already resulted in an increased European demand for Indian cotton, and Japan has also been an important buyer India can well afford to sell its cotton at relatively lower rates than those prevailing for the American article, and it may reasonably be anticipated that as continental buyers become more accustomed to look to India for their supplies, and if, to our supplies of short-stapled cotton, which has its special uses and markets, we add a long-stapled variety, the export trade will still further develope to the great profit of both the agriculturist and the trader, and let me here say that the trader can make no profit which is not shared by the agriculturist under present conditions in this country, their interdependence is absolute

52. The export of tea continues to increase and the shipments for the past season, up to the end of February, are estimated at 200 million pounds, as compared with 174 and 175 million pounds in the two preceding years. The growth of exports to the United Kingdom has not been as considerable as might have been anticipated in normal circumstances, and it is believed by those specially interested in the trade that it has been somewhat checked by the heavy additional duty imposed on imports into Great Britain. We have recently heard unofficially that the Colonial Government has decided to admit imports of Indian tea into New Zealand, free of duty, and we may hope that such a concession will materially encourage consumption. A very satisfactory feature in the export trade has been the increase from 8¾ million pounds exported to America and 'other foreign markets' in 1901-1902, to 22¾ million pounds exported in 1903-1904; the 'other markets' include Russia, to which country the quantities exported are rapidly increasing. It may be hoped that means will be found still further to develope this most important trade, but for the moment it has received a check through the blocking of the Siberian Railway, and the increase in the already enormous duty levied on tea imported *viâ* the Black Sea. This increase must always tell against Indian teas and in favour of the Chinese leaf. When the trade was conducted through the Black Sea ports, India had the advantage of the lower freight from Calcutta to Odessa, as compared with that from Shanghai to Odessa, whilst by the Siberian routes, a corresponding advantage is secured by the Chinese teas. In this connection, I may mention that the production in India and sale of green teas are rapidly increasing, affording a new branch of development in the general trade.

It may I think reasonably be anticipated that the efforts of the Tea Cess Committee will lead in due course of time to considerable development of sales, both in foreign markets and for home consumption in India, and Government willingly gave the assistance sought for by the Tea Association in the matter of establishing a tea cess.

Prices, I regret to say, have not been so remunerative as desirable during the last few years, but this circumstance has had a wholesome effect which will bear good

fruit in the future, in checking undesirable extension of plantations on unsuitable lands. During the past season good prices were once more secured; the following figures show the fluctuations during the last six years :—

Calcutta Sales.

				R	a.
1898-1899	561,336	packages, average		5	8
1899-1900	560,719	do.	do.	5	11
1900-1901	571,948	do.	do.	5	3
1901-1902	534,923	do	do	5	5
1902-1903	561,271	do.	do.	5	3
1903-1904 (up to February 25)	609,326	do.	do.	5	10

53. The future of indigo is still a question of deep concern, and although I fear that those who have been disappointed at the prices obtained during the past season may not readily agree with me, I cannot admit that there is real ground for despondency. On the contrary, continued steady perseverance on right lines would appear alone to be required to enable natural indigo, the produce of India, to hold its own with synthetic indigo This is a purely business question and one which must be considered with due regard to facts, and facts only It is a fact that when synthetic indigo was first introduced, the price asked was 17 pence per pound, and that the price has steadily declined to the present average of about 8 pence per pound. This is a very heavy fall, and I would urge attention to the fact that the manufacture of synthetic indigo was started on the basis of a price of 17 pence per pound, and that the manufacturers have suffered at least equally with the indigo planters by the great reduction in price due to competition Now I ask what would have been said ten years ago if it had been suggested to the indigo planters that they would have to accept a price approximating R100 per maund for their product? They would have declared a fall to such a price to be impossible, and yet planters' indigo has been sold, and sold at a profit during the past season, at R110 per maund, by those who in the present still regrettably incomplete state of preparation for the struggle, have in favourable circumstances shown energy and intelligence in the conduct of their business Prices have this year been some 30 per cent below those of last season and have varied from 80 rupees to an exceptional maximum of 195 rupees per maund, for a special parcel of 21 chests of Peeprah indigo, the average, exclusive of this particular sale has, however, probably not exceeded R120. Greater attention is being paid by buyers to quality, and indigo of low grade finds a market with much difficulty at Bengal prices. The total sales for the season, of Bengal indigo are not likely to exceed 50,000 maunds, and the sale value will probably be about 50 to 60 lakhs, as compared with upwards of 3 crores realised a few years ago, when prices were higher and production much larger. Madras indigo, though of inferior quality, is still largely sold at relatively low prices, it is estimated that some 23,000 cwt. were sold, at an average price of about R157 per cwt.—a decline of about 20 per cwt. as compared with prices two years ago.

54. The improvements necessary to effect a reduction in the cost price of indigo were (1) that the plantations should be placed on a sound financial basis, and cease to remain in a position where requirements for cash in seasons of dear money, could only be satisfied by transferring profits from the pockets of the planters to those of the money lenders; (2) economy in management, (3) selection of seed and propagation of the qualities yielding the highest percentage of indigotine and best suited to local conditions of climate and soil; (4) rotation of crops to obtain good profits from the land when not under indigo, and thereby reduce the cost of cultivation of the plant; (5) chemical improvements in manufacture.

(1) The transformation necessary to place indigo properties on a sound financial basis is proceeding, and in some instances at regrettably heavy cost to those who in the halcyon days of the industry had thoughtlessly allowed their financial position to become too involved to stand a crisis. The change has involved loss of fortune to individuals, but this is by no means synonymous with the failure of the industry. (2) The hard lessons of recent years have resulted in important economies in administration. (3) The attention of Mr. Coventry and other men of intelligence and energy interested in indigo, has for a long time past been turned to the cultivation in India of a plant which should produce a higher percentage of indigotine than that which a few years ago, in the absence of competition, sufficed to yield handsome profits. Agricultural experiments are necessarily slow in development, but the result of experiments has already shown that plants propagated from the Natal seed, acclimatised in

Java, will yield some 50 per cent more leaf of excellent quality than is obtained from the plant known as "Tinctoria" which has hitherto been generally cultivated in India. Again, it has been shown that the new plant can be grown as a perennial, and even if only left in the ground for two years, this will lead to material reduction in the cost of cultivation. Further, and not least, the new plant is immensely superior to the tinctoria in withstanding the effects of inundation, drought, and cold (4) The introduction of a reasonable system of rotation of crops, which is becoming fairly general, has had the result that in spite of the low price of indigo, certain favourably situated land-holders have been able to realise 10 per cent profit on the cultivation of their lands, and it further leads to the hope that the value of the 'seeth' as manure for rotation crops, may pay, or nearly pay the cost of cultivation of the indigo (5) As regards chemical improvements, experiments are still proceeding, and though it is impossible to say that any remarkable result has so far been achieved, it is incredible that nothing will be achieved by that persistence in research which is now being earnestly pursued.

It seems to me unquestionable that there is still a large margin for reduction in the cost of production of indigo, and this large margin should more than suffice to turn the scale against the artificial product, whilst leaving fair profits in the pockets of the planters. There is certainly a limit to the price at which synthetic indigo can profitably be sold, and many are of opinion that, although competition may induce manufacturers to temporarily accept losses and reduce prices, the profitable limit has been already reached.

55 On one point I may perhaps venture to offer a word of warning to our planters I am fully sensible of the difficulties of their position with which I sincerely sympathise, but I fear that many still fail to realise in a practical manner the situation which is created by the keen competition of their European manufacturing rivals, and that season after season they continue to expect high prices and by so doing they alienate buyers who would willingly take their products were prices more in accordance with those for which the artificial article is to be obtained. It is not business to continue to work at a loss, but it is an essential factor in business to keep your competitor out of the market by temporary acceptance of the lowest possible price, and thus to force him either to accept losses, or to retire from the competition.

56 Exports of rice in 1902 were by far the highest recorded up to that year, but they were surpassed in 1903, when the total value exported was approximately 13 million sterling, of which shipments from Burma were for upwards of £9,000,000

57 It is roughly estimated that only about one-seventh of the wheat grown in India is available for export, the remainder being retained for local consumption. The amount exported naturally depends both on harvest yields, and on the European market price This winter the price abroad has been favourable for export, whilst in India harvests have been abundant, particularly in the Punjab, with the result that the value exported in the year 1903 exceeded 6½ millions sterling, and was more than double that in the preceding year

58. The export trade in seeds has as regards quantities, increased rapidly during the last three years, but owing to falling prices, values have not kept pace with quantities Approximately, 1,000,000 tons were shipped in 1901, and about 1,270,000 tons in 1903; the corresponding values being about £9,765,000 and £10,083,000, out of these totals, the exports of linseed averaged in value about 4 millions sterling. Whilst the quantity of linseed exported has increased considerably, values have remained practically stationary under the influence of unfortunately declining prices, owing to the serious competition of shipments from both North and South America, and during the past season, particularly from La Plata. The other two most important classes of seeds exported are rape and til, the value of the shipments of the former in 1903 was £1,627,000 and of the latter £1,990,000. The exports of til are increasing very rapidly with well maintained prices.

59 The last jute crop was estimated at the large figure of approximately 6½ million bales, but nevertheless prices have been well maintained throughout the season and have yielded large profits. The total arrivals of jute in Calcutta up to January 31st, 1904, are estimated to have exceeded those of the previous year by 20 per cent, whilst exports of jute and cuttings are said to have been upwards of 10 per cent greater than in the season 1902-1903, approximating, though not quite reaching, the record shipments in 1901-1902.

60. The progress of the jute manufacturing industry has been even greater than that of the export trade in the raw material, and is indeed very remarkable, The number

of looms at work has increased from something short of 10,000 in 1895 to nearly 20,000 to-day, and the development has been particularly rapid in the last two years, during which the number of looms has been increased by upwards of 3,000. During the latter part of the past year there was a very good demand for gunnies and hessians, and the result of the year as a whole, has, I believe, been quite satisfactory to manufacturers.

61. Great as has been the development of jute manufacture, cotton still remains our premier Indian industry. From one point of view, that of increasing production, the progress of the Indian mills has been very satisfactory. I give the figures showing the production in yards of grey goods during six successive years, together with corresponding quantities imported and the totals indicating general consumption.

Quantity of Cotton Piece Goods (Grey) imported into, and produced in, India.

Years	Grey goods imported from other countries into India.	Grey goods produced in India	Total.
	Yds.	Yds	Yds
1897-1898	1,149,479,541	323,356,019	1,472,835,560
1898-1899	1,257,720,612	355,709,050	1,613,429,662
1899-1900	1,274,912,153	329,420,397	1,604,332,550
1900-1901	1,192,173,060	341,176,942	1,533,350,002
1901-1902	1,186,764,327	409,744,993	1,596,509,320
1902-1903	1,283,680,181	406,316,717	1,689,996,898

It will be seen that whilst there has been some small increase in imports, production in India, in spite of a temporary set-back due to the last famine, has increased by upwards of 25 per cent in the short space of five years, whilst total consumption has increased by approximately 15 per cent This by itself should certainly indicate increasing profits to millowners, since the larger the outturn, the less is the cost of production. Nevertheless, I am afraid that while certain well-managed mills on a sound financial basis, have made, and are likely to continue to make steady profits, a large proportion have been doing more or less badly for some time past. Many mills have suffered from the fact that their working capital has been quite insufficient, their ordinary requirements for financial accommodation have cost too much to leave a profit on the turn-over in these days of close competition and generally cheap money, while in times of financial stress, they are liable to be entirely overwhelmed by the difficulties of their position A good many mills have in such circumstances naturally changed hands during recent years, and it is to be hoped that with a fresh start on a proper financial basis, and with the more competent management for which I am inclined to think there is sometimes an indisposition to pay the necessary price, a fresh start may be made and profitable business developed Latterly, special difficulties have beset those millowners who neglected to buy cotton ahead and who have consequently found the price of the raw article increasing out of all proportion to the price of yarns, which it must be noted has been prejudiced by the competition with Japan for the China trade. Weavers have fortunately fared better than those who are only spinners, as the former are not so dependent on the China trade, and demands for the home market have been sufficiently good and are likely to increase. I think that the future success of the Indian cotton industry lies in the development of weaving and the abandonment of a position of dependence on the sale of yarn in the China markets. I would venture to urge cultivation of the home markets.

62 I notice the continuance of complaints against the cotton excise dues. On this question it is argued that as the cloths made in India are of different textures to those made in Lancashire, there is no direct competition between them, and therefore, that the abolition of the dues could not be considered as a protective measure,

As far as the argument goes, there appears superficially to be something in it, but it seems to be omitted from consideration that the consumption in India in any given year, is more or less a fixed quantity as regards the number of yards required, and that if the cheaper price of the Indian textiles secures for them a good market in competition with the finer textiles from Lancashire, the latter must be displaced by the former. Further, I am led to believe that the Indian mills already enjoy considerable practical protection, since charges between Manchester and the Indian bazars (including packing, freight, interest, etc.), are said to amount to fully ten per cent on cost price in Manchester. Moreover, it must be remembered that a certain amount of revenue is a necessity to provide for the administration of the country, and the cotton excise dues now return upwards of 20½ lakhs, having increased from R11,62,947 in 1900-1901 It is very easy to object to any and every class of taxation, but those who make objections should, I think, offer suggestions as to how revenue could be maintained if their objections were to be admitted. As I pointed out last year in the discussion on the budget, it is impossible to believe that the average enhanced cost to the individual consumer of cotton cloth on account of the excise exceeds 3½ annas per annum, and the steady increase in consumption, which is an undeniable fact, sufficiently proves that present rates have had no prejudicial effect on its development I would particularly call attention to the fact that the receipts on account of customs duties on cotton goods, on sugar, and on petroleum, constitute upwards of 40 per cent of the revenues derived from customs on imports, but the proportion is diminishing, and as Indian industries develope and check imports, there must inevitably be a steady and serious diminution in the returns under these heads, for which some compensation must be found In the case of cotton goods, it is ready to hand in the shape of a steady growth in returns from excise dues on the local manufactures, and for this reason, if for no other, it appears to me impossible to seriously consider their abolition.

63. Importations of piece goods have been rather below the average, but the generally prosperous condition of the country has produced a demand sufficient to absorb more than the average annual imports, and as a result, stocks are greatly reduced; in Bombay they are the smallest on record. It is possible that for some little time a maintenance of higher prices will continue to restrict imports, but this position of affairs cannot last, and we may with some confidence look forward to a brisk and prosperous trade in piece goods in the near future

64 Coal continues to be a very important item in the export trade. Last year I noted that this trade had received a check, and I regret to say that although towards the close of the past year there was a slight improvement in the market, the very low prices which have prevailed have had a serious effect on the profits of many coal mining companies I have reason to fear that unsatisfactory prices are in part due to the fact that the quality of Bengal coal has suffered in reputation abroad, owing to unfortunate shipments of inferior stuff when the demand was brisk. All is not gold that glitters, and buyers soon show their appreciation of the fact that all is not coal that is black. That there is room for improvement in the methods of handling and carriage from the mines to ship-board is admitted on all sides, while it has been observed by competent experts that, speaking generally, actual mining operations are far from being generally conducted in the most scientific and economical manner. There is, therefore, apart from possible natural increase in demand, room in more than one direction for such improvement as would increase the profits of the business I give the figures of export of Bengal coal during the last four calendar years, together with the figures for the quantities of bunker coal supplied to steamers in Calcutta.

	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Exports . . .	1,734,551	2,008,322	1,716,556	1,953,914
Bunker	615,504	674,645	697,017	703,225
TOTAL .	2,350,055	2,682,967	2,413,573	2,657,139

It will be observed that the totals for 1903 are approximately equal to those for 1901, which, however, still remains our record year.

65. The petroleum industry is advancing by leaps and bounds I submit figures showing consumption of kerosine during the last five years, and the sources from which the demand has been supplied.

Production of Kerosine Oil in Burma and Assam, and importations into India from foreign countries.

	1899 1900.	1900 1901.	1901-1902.	1902 1903.	1903-1904.*
	Quantity (gallons).				
Kerosine Oil produced in Burma . . .	9,947,930	14,428,422	18,317,164	25,303,906	38,694,192
Kerosine Oil produced in Assam . . .	...	156,740	241,379	671,486	1,200,052
TOTAL	9,947,930	14,585,162	18,558,543	25,975,392	39,894,244
Kerosine Oil imported from Russia . . .	57,688,204	67,350,656	84,477,876	71,125,438	57,500,000
Kerosine Oil imported from United States	12,731,934	5,102 459	5,768,226	9,229,244	7,000,000
Kerosine Oil imported from other countries .	49,978	148,783	1,221,364	1,096,573	5 500,000
TOTAL .	70,470,116	72,601,898	91,467,466	81,451,255	70,000,000
Total consumption of Kerosine Oil in India . .	80,418,046	87,187,060	110,026,009	107,426,647	109,894,244

* Estimated figures for last two months.

It will be observed that whilst consumption steadily increases, Indian production already suffices to satisfy nearly forty per cent of the total demand. Burma already supplies upwards of 38½ million gallons and Assam, where the industry has begun to develope, is, I understand, in a position to supply two million gallons in the coming year, with a rapidly increasing production The imports of American and Russian oils are naturally declining, but, on the other hand, those of what is known as Straits oil are increasing. American kerosine has now become practically an article of luxury used only by those who like to pay a high price for a specially good article Improvement is desirable in the quality of the Indian oils, which are still distinctly inferior to both American and Russian oils, but I understand that improvements are being introduced in refining processes, and that as oil is drawn from the lower strata it will be found to be of a lighter character.

66 The export trade in hides is of very great importance, but it is particularly susceptible to influences causing wide fluctuations both in volume and in price In times of famine, the difficulty and sometimes impossibility of providing fodder, leads to wholesale slaughter and low prices, whilst after a few prosperous years, the number of cattle increases and the number of hides for sale also increases. To-day an unsatisfactorily large proportion of our hides are exported in the raw state, and a large development of the tanning industry is much to be desired. Special attention is being paid to this question in Madras where it is hoped that the chrome-tanning process may be introduced with success. Cawnpore is the most important centre of the leather industry the successful development of which enabled us to supply large quantities of leather-ware (boots and saddlery) for the army in South Africa. This industry is at present labouring under two difficulties—deficiency of tanning material and shortness of labour. The want of tanning material is attributed to a depletion of stocks of cutch during the recent years of famine, but we may hope that this will prove a temporary difficulty. Shortness of labour for industrial purposes is a cause of serious complaint in many parts of India, and I fear that it will not be easily remedied. In course of time, a sufficient industrial class will come into existence, but the people are conservative in their habits, and they prefer working in their homes to the restrictions of a mill, whilst any extensive employment of female labour is, for various reasons, almost impossible. High wages offer little attraction to the agriculturist who, in normal times, finds all his requirements supplied by the fruits of congenial labour in the fields.

67. It is, I believe, often urged in quarters which appear to be strangely misinformed, that if we look back, say 20 years, it will be found that the ryot has been

impoverished by a steady fall in the price of his produce. I have examined this question as far as the information at our disposal permits, and I submit a table showing the average wholesale prices of certain articles of export from India in the years 1873, 1883, 1893, and 1903, at Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, and Rangoon, respectively.

Average annual wholesale prices of certain staple articles of export from India.

Ports and Articles.	Per	1873.	1883.	1893.	1903.
		R a. p	R a. p	R a p	R a. p.
At Calcutta.					
Jute	Bale of 400 lbs.	23 13 6	22 4 9	26 10 10	35 5 4
Rice	Bazar maund	2 7 8	2 8 2	4 1 8	3 9 7
Linseed	" "	4 11 3	3 14 6	5 7 9	4 14 0*
Rapeseed	" "	4 8 9	4 11 6	4 11 1	4 2 0
Silk, raw	Factory seer.	21 7 8	16 4 11	19 6 4	15 13 6
Hides, cow	20 lbs	..	.	13 2 0	16 12 0
At Bombay.					
Cotton	Candy of 784 lbs.	199 10 0	171 7 3	199 6 11	203 0 0
Linseed	Cwt	6 0 6	5 6 0	7 11 1	6 14 0†
Wool	Candy of 588 lbs.	192 8 0	167 8 0	132 8 0	115 0 0
Wheat	Cwt.	5 1 9	3 13 8	4 5 9	4 5 5
At Karachi.					
Wool	Maund of 82 lbs.	35 8 0	25 14 10	27 3 3	21 4 10
At Rangoon.					
Rice	Cwt.	2 7 8	3 8 6	3 11 7	4 3 1*

* Prices have fluctuated greatly owing to speculation. | † Prices have since fallen.

It will be observed that while prices have varied considerably at different epochs, in the great majority of cases there has, over the period, been an increase in Calcutta prices, the only really notable exception being with regard to silk. In Bombay, prices of cotton and linseed increased, whilst those for wool and wheat have fallen, the former considerably, wool has similarly fallen at Karachi, but at Rangoon the price of rice, the staple export, has very materially improved. I would point out that as each ten years of the period under consideration rolled by, facilities of transport have under the influence of railway construction, steadily and enormously reduced the cost of delivery from the ryots' hands to the export markets, whilst also reducing the number of middlemen through whom produce finds its way from the interior to the sea coast. Now, this decrease in cost of carriage is equivalent to so much direct profit to the producer, it is therefore absolutely certain that the increase shown in prices at the ports, forms but a small proportion of the total gains to the ryot from the enhanced prices which he has realised locally.

An examination of this question would be incomplete without some reference to the influence of exchange The variations in exchange were steadily favourable to increase in rupee prices of exports from 1873 to 1893 and unfavourable during the last ten years

The average exchange value of the rupee in the four years tabulated was:—

1873-1874.	1883-1884.	1893 1894.	1903 1904 (Estimate).
22·351*d.*	19·536*d.*	14·546*d*	16 053*d.*

68 Whilst the facts noted offer a complete answer to those who have of late years been talking of the impoverishment of the ryot, I must state that in my personal opinion we are likely during the next few years to witness some decline in the export price of agricultural produce. Such a decline, it seems to me, must inevitably result from the improvement of communications, and the bringing of new lands under cultivation in foreign countries, and particularly perhaps in Canada and in South America. The natural decline from such causes should however be at least compensated, if not more

than counterbalanced, by improvements in our own communications in India, in agricultural methods, and I venture to hope also by reduction in our railway tariffs. The most important step which can be taken to meet the situation will, however, I apprehend, be found in the development of industries based directly on agriculture, that is in locally working up our raw products, extracting our own oils from seeds, producing our own textiles from silk, cotton, and wool, tanning our own hides, etc. For thoroughly satisfactory progress in this direction we must await the awakening of a keener spirit of enterprise among our Indian fellow subjects. At present, industrial undertakings are chiefly dependent on foreign capital, supplemented by the small savings of Anglo-Indians who naturally invest all they can spare in a country where prevalent rates of interest are much higher than in Western Europe. I trust, however, that it will not be long before a great development is witnessed in industrial enterprise, although I must point out that when it takes place, we shall find ourselves in a very different position from that of to-day, as regards the effect on our trade of protective tariffs in foreign countries

69 Notwithstanding many difficulties, including those to which I have referred, Indian industries are not standing still, and a proof of their steady, though somewhat slow, development is to be found in the figures, I submit, showing the increasing value of importations of mill machinery, iron and steel. We may possibly reach six million sterling for the year 1903-1904

Values of Imports of Machinery and Millwork and Iron and Steel.

	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	1903-1904 (Ten months only.)
	£	£	£	£
Machinery and Millwork	1,505,040	2,003,920	1,869,227	1,830,974
Iron and Steel	3,048,421	3,242,613	3,391,015	3,215,772
TOTAL	4,553,461	5,246,533	5,260,242	5,046,746

70 In connection with the question of accumulation of wealth in India we have examined the available statistics showing the net imports of gold and silver, and I submit the figures for decennial periods commencing with that from 1835-36 to that from 1895-96. It will be seen that during the whole period extending over 68 years, the total net imports of treasure have reached the gigantic figure of £414,672,977 which includes gold, approximately 127 millions, and silver upwards of 287 millions These figures speak for themselves, as a remarkable indication of accumulating wealth.

Net Imports of gold and silver from 1835-36 to 1902-1903 in decennial periods

	Gold.	Silver.	TOTAL.
	£	£	£
1835-36 to 1844-45 (10 years)	2,197,866	13,690,179	15,888,045
1845-46 to 1854-55 (ditto)	6,855,062	10,218,006	17,073,068
1855-56 to 1864-65 (ditto)	34,063,093	66,801,743	100,864,836
1865-66 to 1874 75 (ditto)	24,385,359	41,640,209	66,025,568
1875-76 to 1884 85 (ditto)	17,759,626	43,782,421	61,542,047
1885 86 to 1894-95 (ditto)	10,844,101	69,523,739	80,367,840
1895-96 to 1903-1904 (8 years and 11 months)	30,006,323	42,905,250	72,911,573
TOTAL 1835-36 TO 1903-1904	126,111,430	288,561,547	414,672,977

E. FG. LAW.

March 23 1904

PART II.

BEING A MEMORANDUM BY THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY EXAMINING THE DETAILS OF THE ACCOUNTS AND ESTIMATES.

Section I.—The Accounts of 1902-1903.

71. The Accounts of the year show a surplus £3,069,549 being better by £331,049 than the surplus of £2,738,500 anticipated in the Revised Estimates framed in March last.

72. The variations between the figures finally entering into the Accounts and those taken in the Budget and Revised Estimates of the year are fully explained in the Appropriation Report published in the *Gazette of India* of the 12th instant.

73. The following is a general comparison of the Revised Estimates with the Accounts of the year:—

	Revised	Accounts	Accounts, better.	Accounts, worse.
REVENUE.	£	£	£	£
India	76,284,600	76,740,110	455,510	...
England	607,900	694,805	86,905	...
TOTAL	76,892,500	77,434,915	542,415	.
EXPENDITURE.				
India—				
Imperial, Provincial, and Local	55,759,100	56,075,970	...	316,870
Adjustment of Provincial and Local Surplus or Deficit	+56,100	—72,425	128,525	...
NET	55,815,200	56,003,545	...	188,345
England	18,338,800	18,361,821	...	23,021
TOTAL	74,154,000	74,365,366	...	211,366
SURPLUS	2,738,500	3,069,549	331,049	...

74 Both Revenue and Expenditure were higher, in India and also in England, than the amount taken in the Revised Estimate The net improvement in England was £63,884. In India, it was £138,640. In the Imperial Section of the accounts, there was an improvement of £267,165, while the Provincial and Local Section was worse by £128,525 The latter does not affect the surplus of the year.

75. The increase of £455,510 in Revenue in India occurred chiefly under Salt (£144,405), Excise (£49,042), Customs (£90,936), Forests (£33,203), Railways (£107,500) and Army (£124,692), and was partly counterbalanced by a falling off under Land Revenue including that due to Irrigation (£59,162) and Major Irrigation Works (£53,832) besides smaller sums under other heads. The increase under Salt was fairly distributed, but was highest in Bombay and Madras. That under Excise occurred chiefly in Burma and Berar The increase under Customs was largest under export duty on rice, import duty on silver and other metals, and excise duty on cotton goods. Larger railway earnings were contributed by the East Indian, Rajputana-Malwa, South Indian, and Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railways. The increase in Army Receipts was due to credits for peace equipment taken by certain units to China which were not provided for in the Revised.

76. The excess expenditure in India, amounting to £316,870, was made up of increases under a number of heads, of which the most important were £42,411 under Working Expenses of State Railways, £157,517 under Civil Works, and £155,735 under Army. These were partially counterbalanced by smaller decreases under numerous heads.

77. The increase in the revenue in England occurred chiefly in Army receipts. Larger allowance than was provided in the estimates was made on account of articles in possession of regiments on their transfer from the Indian to the British establishment; and contributions towards pensions of Native troops lent for Imperial Service were recovered earlier than had been expected. The increase in the expenditure in England is more than accounted for by an increase of £38,349 in the payments for ordnance and other military stores.

Section II.—The Revised Estimate of 1903-1904.

78. The following is a general comparison of the Budget Estimate with the Revised Estimate of 1903-1904 —

	Budget	Revised.	Revised, better	Revised, worse.
REVENUE.	£	£	£	£
India	75,699,400	82,348,100	6,648,[illegible]00	
England	656,000	719,700	63,700	...
TOTAL .	76,355,400	83,067,800	6,712,400	...
EXPENDITURE.				
India—				
Imperial, Provincial, and Local .	58,514,900	60,947,900	...	2,433,000
Adjustment of Provincial and Local Surplus or Deficit .	—1,383,500	+1,201,200		2,584,700
NET .	57,13[illegible],400	62,149,100		5,017,700
England	18,275,300	18,207,500	6[illegible],800	...
TOTAL .	75,406,700	80,356,600		4,949,900
SURPLUS .	948,700	2,711,200	1,7[illegible]2,500	

79. During the current year there has been a remarkable development of revenue under almost every important head. Land Revenue, Salt, Excise, Customs, Forests, and Irrigation have all contributed to swell the revenues of the year. But by far the greatest improvement has occurred in the Opium revenue, and in the net earnings of State Railways. The gross receipts from Opium exceeded the Budget by more than 2 crores of rupees, while the net railway earnings were better by more than a crore. The former is perhaps fortuitous and cannot be regarded as other than a fortunate windfall But the improvement in the Railway revenue receipts, though subject to fluctuation, promises to be progressive, and may fairly be regarded as possessing some of the elements of permanence.

80. Advantage has been taken of this improvement in the financial position to place largely increased allotments at the disposal of Local Governments for provincial expenditure. As explained in paragraph 219, 150 lakhs have been assigned to Bengal, Madras, the United Provinces and Assam to start the new Provincial settlements under favourable conditions. Fifty lakhs have been allotted to Bengal as the Imperial contribution towards the Calcutta Improvement scheme, and 20 lakhs to the Punjab for the extension and improvement of Simla. Grants, aggregating R 17,02,000, have been made to the Central Provinces, United Provinces, Punjab and Bombay for expenditure on minor irrigation works, the drainage of Lucknow, the completion of the St. George's Hospital in Bombay, and a variety of other useful local works Further grants, aggregating 22 lakhs,

have been made to the eight principal Provinces for expenditure on public parks and gardens, hostels, local museums, and other minor but useful objects which have hitherto had to yield priority to works of more pressing importance. These grants, though made in the Revised Estimate of 1903-1904, will not be actually spent during the year but will go to increase the balances at credit of the Provincial Governments on the 31st March next and will be available for expenditure in 1904-1905 and subsequent years A grant of 5 lakhs has also been made to the Calcutta Museum in furtherance of an important scheme of reconstruction and rearrangement, of one lakh for much needed structural improvement in the Zoological Gardens; of R10,000 to the Asiatic Society of Bengal, and of R40,000 for archæological restorations at Mandu

81. After providing for these special grants, which aggregate R2,65,52,000, the Revised Estimates show a surplus of £2,711,200 or R4,06,68,000, against £948,700 or R1,42,30,000 in the Budget But for the special grants, the surplus would have been R6,72,20,000

82. Of the actual surplus of £2,711,200, it has been decided to set apart a sum of £956,700 for expenditure in the ensuing year on the provision of new artillery and small arms, and in pushing on the scheme of special coast defences to which reference was made in paragraph 234 of the last Financial Statement

83 Both revenue and expenditure were higher in India than the amounts taken in the Budget Estimate, there being a net improvement of £4,215,700, of which £1,631,000 is in the Imperial Section of the accounts and £2,584,700 in the Provincial and Local Section. The latter does not affect the surplus of the year. In England both revenue and expenditure are better, the total improvement being £131,500. This added to the improvement of £1,631,000 in the Imperial Section in India gives the total improvement of £1,762,500 in the surplus of the year shown in the table above.

84. The only important decrease in revenue in India is under Telegraph R4,30,000, and is due to the diversion of foreign traffic to cable routes *viâ* South Africa and the Pacific, and to a falling off in transit message receipts in consequence of the reduction of the tariff between India and Europe. There are also small decreases under Jails (R3,96,000), Miscellaneous (R2,12,000), Interest (R2,46,000), and Irrigation Minor Works (R2,14,000).

85. Under almost all other heads there is an improvement, the more important items being—

	R	R
Land Revenue, ordinary	22,90,000	
" due to Irrigation	4,06,000	
		26,96,000
Opium		2,03,24,000
Salt		31,00,000
Stamps		6,19,000
Excise		63,07,000
Customs		47,42,000
Forest		17,87,000
Post Office		5,91,000
Mint		3,51,82,000
Marine		28,69,000
Exchange		5,79,000
State Railways—Gross Receipts		1,61,39,000
Guaranteed Companies—Net Traffic Receipts		4,32,000
Irrigation, Major Works—Direct Receipts		22,28,000
Civil Works		10,03,000
Army		11,17,000

86. The improvement in Land Revenue collections is due mainly to the favourable character of the season, and the re-establishment of normal conditions of prosperity It occurs chiefly in Madras, R9,47,000; Punjab, R15,13,000 Bengal, R4,13,000; Bombay, R4,09,000; and Central Provinces, R2,50,000. A part of the improvement in Madras is due to the increases obtained from revision of settlements in some districts being larger than was provided in the Budget Estimate. In the Punjab, it was also due to the extension of canal irrigation and to higher receipts from the sale of waste lands in the Chenab and Jhelum Colonies. There are, on the other hand, decreases of R3,10,000 in Assam due to

the postponement of the kist dates for payment; of R4,14,000 in Burma due to the failure of crops in parts of Upper Burma; and of R2,91,000 in Berar, due chiefly to the cess demand in the Akola District having been wrongly included under this head in the Budget Estimate.

87 The improvement in Opium revenue is chiefly in Bengal (R1,73,67,000), Bombay (R29,60,000) and Burma (R1,25,000). The prices realised at the sales of Bengal Opium during the current year have been exceptionally high, the average for the year being R1,462. The exports of Malwa Opium have also been much larger than was assumed in the Budget, the number of chests weighed being estimated at 26,200 against 19,831 in the previous year. This is attributed partly to the rise in the price of silver, and partly to the depletion of stocks in China in consequence of the failure of the local crop In Burma the increase has been obtained from the improved arrangements for the prevention of smuggling.

88 Under Salt, there are increases of R32,00,000 in Madras, R6,50,000 in Northern India, and R4,00,000 in Bengal, while there are decreases of R4,00,000 in Burma and R7,50,000 in Bombay. The stimulus given to consumption by the reduction of duty is manifested in the increase in the first three provinces though the realisations on the credit sales of the previous year at the old rate of duty account for a large part of the increase in Madras. The Burma Budget was an over-estimate. In Bombay, a large quantity of salt was destroyed by heavy rain early in the year. This, however, appears to have stimulated the consumption of Madras salt by enabling it to displace Bombay salt in some districts.

89 The improvement in Stamp Revenue is chiefly in Burma (R2,50,000), Bengal (R3,00,000), and the Punjab (R1,30,000)

90. Owing to the generally favourable harvests the Excise revenue has grown in all provinces, and the improvement expected in the Budget has been surpassed everywhere except in Bengal. Compared with the Budget the largest increases have occurred in Madras (R20,00,000), Burma (R13 00,000), Bombay (R10,00,000), the United Provinces (R7,00,000), Berar (R5,10,000) and the Central Provinces (R3,88,000)

91. The improvement in Customs revenue extended to all the maritime provinces except Bengal where there has been a large falling-off in the imports of petroleum and some decrease of cotton goods In the former case it is evident that Burma oil is taking the place of the foreign product The continuance of the large imports of silver is remarkable. The articles in which the chief increases and decreases have occurred in all the provinces taken together are :—

Increases in Receipts

	R
Export duty on rice	25,00,000
Import duty—	
Silver	13,50,000
Other metals and manufactures of metals	5,00,000
Manufactured articles	8,94,000
Spirits and liqueurs	5,00,000
Chemicals	1,25,000
Sugar	1,50,000
Excise duty on cotton manufactures	2,20,000
Land customs and miscellaneous	1,35,000

Decreases in Receipts.

Import duty—	
Petroleum	9,50,000
Cotton manufactures	1,60,000
Sugar countervailing duties	4,71,000

92. The Forest receipts show an improvement in every province except Bengal and the districts under the administration of the Government of India. The largest increase is in Burma amounting to R11,50,000. In this province the revenue experienced a serious decline in 1901-1902, but has since then been growing steadily.

93. The growth of the receipts of the Post Office during the year has been more rapid than was anticipated. *1903-1904. Post Office Receipts.*

* * *

94. The large improvement under Mint is due to the exceptionally heavy coinage of silver which has had to be undertaken in the year as explained in paragraph 19. It does not, however, materially affect the surplus of the year as the whole of the profits of coinage, after deduction of the charges, is paid to the Gold Reserve Fund and is shown as expenditure. *1903-1904. Mint Receipts.*

95. The whole of the balance of the Gold Reserve Fund except a small balance of £5,700 has been remitted to the Secretary of State for investment, and the balance of the Fund now amounts to £6,382,200 of which £6,376,500 is held in Consols and National War and Local Loans Stocks. *Gold Reserve Fund.*

96. The increase in Marine receipts is due partly to a change in accounting whereby recoveries on account of stores and labour supplied to the Royal Navy which used to be taken as reduction of expenditure, are now credited as receipts. It is also due in part to recoveries on account of the employment of Royal Indian Marine vessels in connection with the operations in Somaliland. *1903-1904. Marine Receipts.*

97. Under Exchange, there is an increase of R8,74,000 representing the exchange on the net expenditure in England on revenue account, the average rate of exchange for Council Bills and Transfers to date having been 1*s* 4·049*d*. On the other hand, the gain in connection with the transactions of the Southern Mahratta Railway was overestimated to the extent of R1,36,000 and the loss on miscellaneous remittance transactions between England and India is now expected to amount to R1,90,000 against R2,000 taken in the Budget Estimate. *1903-1904. Exchange.*

98. The gross receipts of State Railways are better than the Estimate of March last by R1,61,39,000, but the working of the increased traffic and special renewals of engines and repairs of permanent way, bridges and rolling stock, are likely to cause an increase of R52,88,000 in the working expenses. There is thus a net improvement of R1,08,51,000. There has been a remarkable expansion of traffic on most of the larger systems of Railways except the Rajputana-Malwa, the Bengal-Nagpur and the Indian Midland on which the improvement provided in the Budget Estimate has not been realised. On the Rajputana-Malwa line, there was a serious decline in goods traffic in 1902-1903 on the cessation of the famine conditions of previous years, and a small recovery was anticipated in the Budget Estimate of the current year. Instead of an increase, however, there has been a further considerable decline, owing chiefly to a diversion of the traffic to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. The goods traffic on the Indian Midland Railway also has been very slack. The lines which have contributed chiefly to the improvement are the North-Western, East Indian, Great Indian Peninsula, South Indian, and Bengal and North Western Railways. On the first named line, where the improvement has been most marked, it was due to very heavy wheat traffic, and also to traffic arising from the Jhelum and Chenab Colonies, as well as to increased mileage and general development. The more important differences are as follows:— *1903-1904. State Railways—Gross Receipts.*

	Increase + Decrease —		
	Receipts.	Working Expenses	Net Receipts.
	R	R	R
Better than Budget—			
North-Western Railway .	+1,07,00,000	+16,00,000	+91,00,000
East Indian Railway .	+23,00,000	...	+23,00,000
Great Indian Peninsula Railway . . .	+32,00,000	+21,50,000	+10,50,000
South Indian Railway .	+13,00,000	—75,000	+13,75,000
Bengal and North-Western Railway . . .	+15,00,000	+7,50,000	+7,50,000
Eastern Bengal Railway .	+13,00,000	+7,50,000	+5,50,000
Burma	+12,00,000	+11,00,000	+1,00,000
Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway . . .	+5,00,000	+1,00,000	+4,00,000
Worse than Budget—			
Rajputana-Malwa Railway	—37,00,000	—13,00,000	—24,00,000
Bengal-Nagpur Railway .	—14,00,000	...	—14,00,000
Indian Midland Railway .	—10,00,000	—4,55,000	—5,45,000
North-East Line, Madras Railway . . .	—1,50,000	+5,35,000	—6,85,000

1903-1904. Guaranteed Companies—Net Traffic Receipts.

99. Both the Bombay, Baroda, Central India, and Madras Railways, which are the only two Railways of this class not yet purchased by Government, have contributed to the increase in the net traffic receipts of Guaranteed Railways. The improvement would have been larger, but for the heavy fall in the earnings of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway which threw a larger share of the combined expenses of the whole system on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India line.

1903-1904. Irrigation, Major Works—Direct Receipts.

100. Of the increase in the Direct receipts from Major Irrigation Works, R17,21,000 has occurred in the Punjab owing to the favourable character of the seasons. Almost all the canals in the province have contributed to the improvement.

1903-1904. Civil Works Receipts.

101. Under Civil Works there is a special receipt of R2,64,000 on account of the sale to the Home Government of buildings on the Somali Coast, and of R2,15,000 on account of the sale-proceeds of the residence of the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta. The receipts from the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway in Bengal as well as those from rents, tolls and ferries in most of the provinces, have been higher than the amounts taken in the Budget Estimate.

1903-1904. Army Receipts.

102. The increase in Army receipts is due to larger recoveries from the Imperial Government for the peace equipment of native troops on service in China, for Europe stores issued to Somaliland and China, and for mounted infantry ponies sent to Somaliland.

1903-1904. Increase in Expenditure in India.

The important increases of expenditure in India are:—

	R
Refunds and Drawbacks	5,65,000
Opium	71,00,000
Mint	3,31,75,000
General Administration	8,64,000
Marine	19,69,000
Miscellaneous	16,31,000
State Railways—Working Expenses	52,88,000
Major Irrigation Works—Working Expenses	6,85,000
Civil Works	20,12,000
Army	30,10,000

1903-1904. Refunds and Drawbacks

103. The excess refunds occur in all provinces except Madras and the United Provinces, but chiefly in Burma, Bengal and Bombay, and the districts administered by the Government of India. They are due partly to larger refunds of Customs duty and partly to special refunds of Salt duty in connection with the reduction in the salt tax in March 1903. There were also larger refunds of Land Revenue, Excise and Tributes in Burma.

1903-1904. Opium Expenditure.

104 The Budget provided for the cost of an average Bengal opium crop, but the actual outturn has been exceptionally large, necessitating an increase of R71,00,000 in the payments to cultivators.

1903-1904. Mint Expenditure.

105 Of the total increase in Mint expenditure, R3,26,66,000 is accounted for by the payment of the net profits of the rupee coinage of the year to the Gold Reserve Fund. These amounted to R3,69,86,000 against R43,20,000 provided in the Budget Estimate The balance represents charges incurred in England on account of remittances of gold from India and of silver purchased for coinage. These charges, though incurred in England, are passed on to India through the remittance account, and appear as Indian expenditure. The cost of extra establishment necessitated by the heavy coinage of the year is also included under this head.

1903-1904. General Administration

106. The increase under General Administration is chiefly accounted for by the cost of new Viceregal railway carriages, the charges on account of His Excellency the Viceroy's tour in the Persian Gulf, and extra charges of the Secretariats, due chiefly to the employment of a number of officers on special duty. There was also some increase in the Central Provinces, in consequence of the transfer of the administration of Berar.

1903-1904. Marine Expenditure.

107. As explained in paragraph 96, the greater part of the increase under Marine is due to a change in the system of accounting. The balance is due to work done in connection with the Aden Boundary Commission, His Excellency the Viceroy's tour in the Persian Gulf, the construction of a new vessel to replace the *Pansy*, and the maintenance of three torpedo boats taken over from the Admiralty.

108. Of the increase under Miscellaneous, R11,00,000 is on account of remissions of irrecoverable takavi advances in the Central Provinces, and R87,000 on account of the remission of the balance of the loan granted to the Chittagong Port Fund for the purchase of the steam tug *Gekko*, as announced by His Excellency the Viceroy in his reply to the addresses presented to him at Chittagong. The remainder of the increase chiefly represents charges of the special Commissions of Enquiry appointed during the year, and the cost of additional elephants acquired for the Khedda operations in Burma.

1903-1904 Miscellaneous Expenditure.

109. The increase in working expenses of State Railways has been explained in paragraph 98.

1903-1904. State Railways—Working Expenses.

110. Under Major Irrigation Works—Working Expenses, the increase occurs chiefly in the Punjab and Madras, while there is a decrease in Bengal and Bombay. In the former the Indus Inundation canals which used to be classed as a Minor Work are now treated as a Major Work, and unforeseen urgent works have also involved extra expenditure. In Madras the excess is due to the cost of repairing damages caused by heavy floods in the river Kistna.

1903-1904. Major Works—Working Expenses.

111. Under Civil Works, there is an increase in all the provinces except Madras, Berar, Burma and the Districts administered by the Government of India. This was due to additional grants having been sanctioned by Local Goverments for urgent works from savings under other heads. There was also large special expenditure in connection with the Murtaza-Wana road in the North-West Frontier Province, on the construction of roads in Sikkim, and on the buildings for the Imperial Cadet Corps at Dehra Dun

1903-1904. Civil Works Expenditure.

112. There are as usual a large number of variations between the Budget and the Revised Estimates of Military Expenditure. The absence of troops in Somaliland and China again led to savings which are estimated at R20,80,000 and R8,52,000, besides R6,56,000 on account of stores. Besides this there were savings of R10,00,000 on account of food supplies, of R3,30,000 in the cost of remounts, of R4,25,000 on account of short strength of troops and establishments, and a variety of other reductions, the whole estimated at R75,98,000. Against this, however, there was heavy expenditure on account of the Tibet Mission and the military escorts with the Aden and Seistan Delimitation Commissions. The savings on account of the absence of troops across the sea were as usual appropriated for new non-recurring expenditure for the improvement of the army. The more important items leading up to the net excess of R30,10,000 were the following:—

1903-1904. Army Expenditure.

Increases.	R
Sikkim-Tibet Mission	45,00,000
Military Escort with the Aden Delimitation Commission	25,71,000
" " Seistan " "	2,26,000
Charges for Horse-breeding operations transferred from the Civil to the Military Department	2,84,000
Mounted Infantry ponies purchased in replacement of those sent to Somaliland	2,32,000
Reconstitution of certain Native Corps of the Madras Command	2,17,000
Special expenditure in India sanctioned against savings due to the absence of troops in Somaliland and China—	
Improvement in the pay, etc., of the officers of the Indian Medical Service in Military employ	2,00,000
Purchase of ·303" ammunition	1,72,000
Cost of warm coats sent to South Africa and rejected by Military Authorities there	3,05,000
Camps of exercise and Instruction	1,00,000
Reconstruction of Native Infantry lines at Secunderabad, Bellary and Bangalore	1,03,000
Other smaller items	4,49,000
Excess charges for conveyance of troops and stores	4,60,000
Other items	7,89,000
	1,06,08,000
Decreases	75,98,000
Net increase	30,10,000

1903-1904. Decreases in Expenditure in India

113. Under almost all the remaining heads of importance, the expenditure has fallen short of the provision in the Budget. The following are the more important savings.—

	R
Land Revenue	19,57,000
Telegraph	5,30,000
Law and Justice—Courts of Law	8,92,000
" " Jails	12,79,000
Police	16,14,000
Education	21,51,000
Medical	14,70,000
Political	5,03,000
Scientific and other Minor Departments	6,17,000
Famine Relief	12,24,000
Construction of Protective Railways	7,26,000
Subsidised Companies Land, etc	6,59,000
Minor Works	12,44,000
Military Works	5,27,000
Special Defences	14,64,000

1903-1904. Land Revenue, Telegraph, and Civil Departments Expenditure.

114. The savings under Land Revenue, Courts of Law, Jails, Police, Education, Medical, and Scientific and other Minor Departments occur in almost all provinces and are due as usual to the tendency of Local Governments to make fuller provision in the Budget Estimates for payment of salaries and other charges than is actually required, and to make allotments for new schemes before they are sufficiently matured to receive sanction The only noticeable increase in the charges under these heads is one of R1,00,000 in Bombay under Courts of Law due to insufficient allowance made in the Budget Estimate for the normal growth of the charges A part of the decrease under Education is nominal, being counterbalanced by a corresponding increase under Civil Works, as a portion of the grants made to the several Local Governments for Education has been utilised for the construction of Educational buildings, and the expenditure has been shown under the appropriate head. Under Medical there have been large savings on the grants for plague expenditure in the Districts under the direct administration of the Government of India, Bengal, United Provinces, Punjab, and Bombay. The only notable increase in plague expenditure has occurred in Madras. The decrease under Telegraphs follows the reduction in receipts.

1903-1904. Political.

115. Under Political, there is a saving of R6,22,000 in the charges directly administered by the Government of India The payments to His Highness the Amir have fallen short of the Budget Estimate by R15,50,000. On the other hand, there has been considerable extra expenditure on account of the Seistan Arbitration Commission and the Tibet Mission.

1903-1904 Famine Relief.

116. Provision was made in the Budget Estimate for Famine Relief expenditure for R15,00,000 in the Central Provinces and for R30,000 in the Punjab. It is satisfactory to note that the necessity for incurring such expenditure has disappeared and that the actual expenditure in the Central Provinces has amounted to R3,05,000 only

1903-1904. Construction of Protective Railways.

117. In the Budget Estimate a sum of R23,00,000 was allotted for expenditure on the following famine feeder railways, but the actual expenditure on them during the year is now expected to amount to R15,74,000, as shown below, excluding a sum of £22,200 provided in England for payment to the Madras Railway Company by which the construction of the lines is being carried out:—

	Budget.	Revised.
Bellary-Royadrug	15,00,000	8,74,000
Hospet-Kottur		3,08,000
Morappur-Dharmapuri	8,00,000	1,44,000
Tirupatur-Krishnagiri		2,48,000
	23,00,000	15,74,000

118. The saving in expenditure on land for Subsidised Railways is due partly to the progress of acquisition of land for the Bengal and North-Western Railway having been slower than was expected, and partly to the grants for land for the following projects not having been utilised:— *1903-1904. Subsidised Companies—Land, etc*

	R
Bara-Ajmer and Marwar Railway	50,000
Hooghly-Cutwa Railway	50,000
Jullunder-Kapurthala-Sultanpur Railway	15,000
Kurnool Branch Railway	30,000
Bezwada-Masulipatam Railway	30,000
Shahdara-Saharanpur Tramway	1,40,000

119. The Budget Estimate for Minor Works and Navigation included a special grant of R25,00,000, but it has not been possible to work up to it in full, especially in the Punjab and Madras. *1903-1904. Minor Works and Navigation Expenditure.*

120. A considerable portion of the grant for Special Defences also will not be utilised during the current year. *1903-1904. Special Defences.*

121. The Revenue in England is expected to exceed the Budget Estimate by £63,700. The Interest receipts are higher by £103,000 owing to larger temporary investment of the cash balances at higher rates of interest. The Army receipts, on the other hand, are lower by £41,800. There is a decrease in the receipts on account of the Indian Troop service owing to the transfer of £39,400 to 1904-1905. The receipts from contributions towards pensions of native troops lent for Imperial service are also lower as a sum of £34,300 was received on this account in the previous year. *1903-1904. Revenue in England*

122. The Expenditure in England is expected to be £67,800 less than the Budget Estimate. It is the net result of a number of variations, the more important of which are as follows — *1903-1904 Expenditure in England.*

	£
Decreases—	
Telegraph	33,900
Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	20,000
State Railways—Interest on Capital deposited by Companies	39,500
Guaranteed Companies—Interest	13,900
Civil Works	13,100
Army	36,200
Increases—	
Marine	13,300
Construction of Protective Railways	22,200
Military Works	36,500

123. The saving under Telegraph is chiefly in the payments in respect of the guarantee of Joint Purse Revenue on reduction of telegraph rates, and is also due to increased receipts from the Eastern Telegraph Company on Joint Purse account. A decrease in the number of officers on leave in England has reduced the payments on account of Absentee Allowances There are decreases under Interest on Capital deposited by Companies and Guaranteed Companies, —Interest, as the additional capital required by the railway companies during the year was not raised as early as was expected The saving under Civil Works is due to the omission of the proposed expenditure on extensions of the Royal Indian Engineering College Under Army, the payments to the War Office on account of British forces serving in India and the charges for stores, chiefly ordnance and clothing, are less than the Budget Estimates. On the other hand, the furlough allowances of both British forces serving in India and officers of the Indian service, and the charges for the Indian Troop service are higher. The increase under the latter is due to arrears of previous years in respect of the cost of moving troops from South Africa to India, and to increase in freight of troops to India. A further cause of the increase is that the charges for pensions of Berar officers which used to be recovered from Berar revenues are now borne by the general revenues of India. A sum of £6,000 for which no budget provision was made has been spent during the year on special defences. *1903-1904 Decrease in Expenditure in England*

1903-1904 Increase in Expenditure in England.

124. Under Marine, the increase is chiefly due to the expenditure on the Royal Indian Marine vessel *Dufferin* which is to replace the *Clive*. On the other hand, the provision of £14,000 in the Budget Estimate for subsidy to the Admiralty for manning and maintaining Indian Government Defence vessels has not been required as the expenses of the three torpedo boats, which alone are retained, have been defrayed in India. A sum of £22,200 is required in England by the Madras Railway Company for the four famine feeder lines under construction by it. The total grant for the Railways was provided in the Budget Estimate in India as the arrangements with the Company for the construction of the lines had not been effected at the time when the Budget Estimate was framed. The increase under Military Works is chiefly in the charges for stores, the demands for which have been higher than was expected.

Section III.—The Budget Estimate of 1904-1905.

1904-1905. Statement of Gross Figures

125 The following is a general comparison of the Budget Estimate of 1904-1905 with that of 1903-1904:—

	1903-1904.	1904-1905.	1904-1905, better.	1904-1905, worse.
REVENUE.	£	£	£	£
India	75,699,400	79,601,100	3,901,700	...
England	656,000	547,500	...	108,500
TOTAL .	76,355,400	80,148,600	3,793,200	...
EXPENDITURE. India—				
Imperial, Provincial and Local.	58,514,900	61,563,300	...	3,048,400
Adjustment of Provincial and Local Surplus and Deficit .	—1,383,500	—1,316,800	..	66,700
NET .	57,131,400	60,246,500	...	3,115,100
England	18,275,300	18,983,400	...	708,100
TOTAL .	75,406,700	79,229,900	...	3,823,200
SURPLUS .	948,700	918,700	...	30,000

1904-1905. General Remarks

126. As explained in paragraph 82, it has been decided to apply part of the surplus of 1903-1904 in providing new armaments and carrying out a scheme of special coast defences. The expenditure for which provision has thus been made amounts to £956,700, and although the funds have been obtained from the realized surplus of the previous year, the charge necessarily appears as a debit against the revenue of 1904-1905, in which year the money is expected actually to be spent. But for this charge, the estimated surplus of the year would have been greater than it is by £956,700.

127. In India the net revenue is expected to be better than that taken in the Budget of 1903-1904 by £853,300, of which £786,600 is anticipated in the Imperial portion and £66,700 in the Provincial and Local portion. In England, both revenue and expenditure are expected to be worse, to the aggregate amount of £816,600.

128. The only heads of revenue in India in which an appreciable falling-off is expected are— *1904-1905. Falling-off in Revenue.*

	R
Telegraph	6,80,000
Mint	25,60,000
Miscellaneous	4,41,000

129. The decrease in Telegraph receipts, including those of the Indo-European Telegraph Department, is due to the diversion of foreign traffic to direct cable routes *viâ* South Africa and the Pacific, and to the increase in terminal message receipts on the Persian Section being thought unlikely to continue. The receipts under Mint represent chiefly the profits on coinage, which are transferred to the Gold Reserve Fund. The estimate assumes that coinage will be on a lower scale than was anticipated in March 1903. It is however quite impossible to say whether coinage on a large scale will be required or not. Under Miscellaneous, the reduction is mainly due to a lower estimate being taken for Khedda receipts in Burma, and to there being no recoveries to be made in 1904-1905 on account of the Delhi Durbar.

130. An improvement is expected in the revenue in India under almost all the other heads, of which the following are the most considerable items.— *1904-1905. Increase in Revenue.*

		Increase.
	R	R
Land Revenue, Ordinary	72,28,000	
" Due to Irrigation	6,41,000	
		78,69,000
Opium		85,99,000
Salt		27,00,000
Stamps		13,54,000
Excise		81,74,000
Customs		45,58,000
Assessed Taxes		11,56,000
Forests		16,41,000
Post Office		8,08,000
Marine		18,48,000
State Railways—Gross Receipts		1,81,39,000
Guaranteed Railway Companies (Net traffic receipts)		10,50,000
Irrigation—Major Works		19,68,000

131. The anticipated improvement in the Land Revenue extends to all parts of India, but is largest in the Central Provinces (R6,50,000), Burma (R10,16,000), the Punjab (R17,10,000), Madras (R21,18,000), and Bombay (R11,07,000). In each of these Provinces the main cause is the recovery of the country from the famine of 1899-1900, and the re-establishment of normal conditions. Special causes have operated in Burma, where extensions of cultivation, the introduction of higher rates on revision of settlement, and the assessment of all cultivated lands in Magwe and other districts of Upper Burma have raised the probable return; in Madras, where resettlements have taken place in Salem and some other districts; and in the Punjab, where there has been an extension of canal irrigation. *1904-1905. Land Revenue.*

132. Under Opium, the improvement is expected chiefly in Bengal (R72,29,000) and Bombay (R13,10,000). In the estimates framed last March, the average price of Bengal opium was taken at R1,100 a chest. The actual figures have far exceeded this, the average for the year being R1,462. As the demand is still strong, and recent sales show little sign of a falling off, the average for 1904-1905 has been taken at R1,250. The estimate is, however, one of much uncertainty. In Bombay, the demand for Malwa opium has been strong throughout the year, and shows no sign of weakening. The probable revenue has therefore been taken at 115 lakhs, which is higher by R13,10,000 than the Budget Estimate of 1903-1904, though well below the probable actuals of that year. *1904-1905. Opium Revenue.*

1904-1905. Salt Revenue.

133. The increase in Salt revenue is expected to be general throughout India except in Burma, where the receipts of 1903-1904 were overestimated, and in Bombay, where, however, an advance over the receipts of the current year is anticipated. The experience of the expiring year shows that in framing the estimate for 1903-1904, sufficient allowance was not made for the effect of the reduction of duty in stimulating consumption. Fuller allowance has been made for this factor in the present estimate but a small reduction, as compared with the probable revenue of 1903-1904, has been made to allow for the effect of credit sales in Madras made at the old rate of duty which have swelled the receipts of the current year.

1904 1905 Stamp Revenue.

134 An increase in Stamp revenue is expected in Bengal and Burma, and to a less extent in the United Provinces and the Punjab

1904-1905. Excise Revenue

135. With returning prosperity, the Excise revenue has continued to improve. The Revised Estimates show that the expansion has been even greater than was anticipated last March In view of the favourable character of the recent harvests, it is estimated that this process will continue in the coming year, especially in Burma, the United Provinces, Madras, and Bombay

1904 1905 Customs Revenue

136. The Budget Estimate of Customs revenue is R45,58,000 higher than that of the current year, but is R1,84,000 lower than the Revised Estimate. In Burma, a decrease is expected in the export duty on rice, the high receipts from which cannot safely be expected to continue for a third year in succession. Elsewhere, a moderate improvement is estimated for.

137 The articles in which the chief increase or decrease is expected, as compared with the Revised Estimate, are the following:—

	R
Decreases—	
Silver	2,75,000
Rice, export duty	10,00,000
Petroleum	2,00,000
Increases—	
Spirits and Liqueurs	4,00,000
Manufactured articles	3,00,000
Metals and Manufacture of Metals (other than silver)	2,00,000
Cotton goods	3,10,000

1904-1905. Assessed Taxes.

138. An increase is expected from Assessed Taxes, chiefly in Bombay, Burma and Madras. The extension of the income-tax to Berar is expected to bring in R2,89,000

1904-1905. Forest Receipts.

139 Forest receipts are expected to be better in every province except the Punjab, but chiefly in Burma where the improvement is estimated at 8 lakhs.

1904-1905. Post Office Receipts

140 A normal growth of revenue is expected from the Postal Department.

1904-1905 Marine Receipts.

141. The increase under Marine is largely though not entirely due to a change of classification, by which receipts on account of vessels and stores supplied to the Home Government are shown in gross instead of as a deduction from the expenditure.

1904-1905. Railways—Net Earnings.

142. Under State and Guaranteed Railways the net earnings are of greater significance than gross receipts. The progress of these has been as follows:—

	Actuals, 1902-1903. R	Budget, 1903-1904. R	Revised, 1903-1904. R	Budget, 1904-1905. R
State Railways—				
Gross receipts	28,70,65,000	29,05,74,000	30,67,13,000	30,87,13,000
Working expenses	14,74,08,000	14,85,49,000	15,38,37,000	15,84,59,000
Net earnings	13,96,57,000	14,20,25,000	15,28,76,000	15,02,54,000
Guaranteed Companies—				
Net traffic receipts	1,41,93,000	1,37,75,000	1,42,07,000	1,48,25,000

1904-1905. State Railways—Gross Traffic Receipts.

143. As explained in paragraph 98, there has been a marked expansion of traffic and of net earnings during the current year, which has extended to all the larger Railway systems except the Rajputana-Malwa and the Bengal-Nagpur, on which the improvement expected last March has not been realized. For 1904-1905, a cautious estimate has been framed providing for an increase of net earnings on State Railways of R82,29,000 over the Budget of last year, but less

by R26,22,000 than the Revised Estimate. The more important differences, as compared with the Revised Estimate, are anticipated on the following lines :—

	INCREASE +	DECREASE —	
	Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net Earnings.
Better than the Revised—	R	R	R
Rajputana Malwa Railway .	+20,00,000	+4,00,000	+16,00,000
Bengal Nagpur Railway .	+19,00,000	+5,00,000	+14,00,000
North-East Line, Madras Railway	+1,00,000	—2,85,000	+3,85,000
Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway	+5,00,000	+1,50,000	+3,50,000
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	+10,00,000	+8,00,000	+200,000
Worse than the Revised—			
East Indian Railway .	+5,00,000	+9,00,000	—4,00,000
North Western Railway .	—42,00,000	+4,00,000	—46,00,000
South Indian Railway . .	+1,00,000	+6,25,000	—5,25,000
Eastern Bengal Railway .	—6,75,000	—2,75,000	—4,00,000

The large decrease estimated for on the North Western Railway is due to the fact that the high earnings of the current year were swollen by an exceptionally heavy wheat traffic, and it is not considered safe to reckon on a continuance of this next year.

1904-1905. Major Works—Direct Receipts.

144 The estimate of receipts from Major Irrigation Works is taken at R2,60,000 less than the Revised Estimate of the current year, which again was R22,28,000 better than the Budget framed in March 1903. It is expected that there will be an increase of R70,000 in Burma and that in the Punjab (which supplies the bulk of the revenue under this head), decreases on the Western Jumna, Bari Doab, and Sirhind Canals will be nearly made good by expansion on the Chenab and Jhelum systems

1904-1905. Decrease of Expenditure in India

145. A material decrease of expenditure in India is expected under the following heads :—

	R
Interest on Debt	24,74,000
Mint	25,88,000
Miscellaneous	7,46,000
Famine Relief	15,30,000
Irrigation—Minor Works	17,59,000
Construction of Local Railways	4,56,000

1904-1905. Interest on Debt.

146. There is an increase of R38,29,000 in the amount of interest transferred to the Railway and Irrigation accounts, representing the interest on new capital expenditure This causes a decrease in the charges for interest on debt by an exactly equal amount. The annual payment of 12 lakhs towards the principal of the Gwalior loan also gives a saving of R48,000 On the other hand, the interest on the new loan of two crores raised in 1903 will increase the charges by 7 lakhs. A further charge of R50,000 is on account of interest on the temporary loan of 50 lakhs obtained from Gwalior in January 1904 The usual provision has also been made for the loan which it is proposed to raise during the current year

1904-1905. Mint Expenditure.

147. The decrease under Mint is due to the smaller coinage expected to be undertaken during the year, involving a smaller payment to the Gold Reserve Fund. It is not, however, possible to frame a reliable estimate of the amount of additional coinage required many months in advance, and the estimate of the current year has been completely falsified.

1904-1905. Miscellaneous Expenditure.

148. The decrease under Miscellaneous occurs chiefly in the Punjab and to a less extent in Burma, the Central Provinces and the districts directly under the Government of India. In the Punjab the provision for writing-off irrecoverable loans, chiefly in the Rohtak district, is less by R6,68,000. In Burma the decrease is in Kheddah charges ; and in the Central Provinces it is due to smaller provision for payment to the Chattisgarh zemindars on the resumption of their cattle pounds.

1904-1905. Famine Relief.

149. In the estimate of the current year, a provision of 15 lakhs was made for Famine Relief in the Central Provinces and of R30,000 in the Punjab. For 1904-1905, no provision is considered necessary. As explained in paragraph 211

of the last Financial Statement, this reduction does not affect the surplus of the year.

1904-1905. Minor Irrigation Works.

150. The smaller provision for Minor Irrigation Works is due to the fact that in 1903-1904 a special additional grant of 25 lakhs was sanctioned for expenditure under this head, and this has not been repeated in the estimate for next year. The reduction is chiefly in Bengal and the Punjab

1904-1905 Construction of Railways charged to Provincial or Local Revenue.

151. The Mayavaram-Mutupet and the Jorhat Railways are the only lines now charged to the head "Construction of Railways charged to Provincial or Local Revenues." The smaller provision is considered sufficient for requirements.

1904-1905 Increase in Expenditure in India

152. The following are the more important increases in expenditure in India in 1904-1905 over the estimates for 1903-1904 —

	R
Land Revenue	20,44,000
Opium	40,00,000
Post Office	6,60,000
Telegraphs	4,51,000
General Administration	4,61,000
Courts of Law	5,59,000
Police	2,65,000
Marine	28,20,000
Education	6,29,000
Medical	2,31,000
Political	37,77,000
Superannuations	4,20,000
Construction of Protective Irrigation Works	8,90,000
State Railways—Working Expenses	99,10,000
Interest on Railway Debt	30,79,000
Irrigation—Major Works—	
Working Expenses	9,49,000
Interest on Irrigation Debt	4,37,000
Civil Works	98,87,000
Army	1,37,69,000

1904-1905. Land Revenue, Opium, Post Office, Telegraph, Civil Departments and Superannuation charges

153. The increases under Land Revenue, General Administration, Courts of Law, Police, Education, and Medical are distributed throughout all the Provinces of India and represent the additional expenditure to be incurred in improving and developing the ordinary Civil Administration of the country. The increase of R4,20,000 under Superannuations represents the normal growth of the pension list. Under Opium, in view of the bumper crop of last season, and the probable extension of cultivation consequent thereupon, it has been thought right to budget for the charges of more than an average crop as is the usual custom The latest reports moreover indicate that the current season's crop will also be considerably above the average The increased charge under Post Office and Telegraphs represents expenditure necessitated by the progressive growth of these Departments. In the case of the latter, heavier expenditure is anticipated on repairs, and a provision of R2,52,000 has been made for additional stores to be kept in reserve for Military purposes On the other hand, there is a partial set-off of R1,88,000 on account of smaller provision being required for the Central Persian line.

1904-1905 Marine Expenditure.

154. The increase under Marine is partly nominal as explained in paragraph 141. It is also due in part to provision being made for hire of transport and other charges in connection with the return of troops from Somaliland and the escort of the Aden Boundary Commission. The budget includes R6,75,000 for a new steam pilot vessel for Bengal.

1904-1905. Political Expenditure.

155. The increase of R37,77,000 under Political is due—

(1) to provision having been made for the payment of R21,50,000 on account of arrears of the Amir's subsidy, in addition to the usual annual provision of R18,50,000,

(2) to grants of R8,39,000 and R2,00,000 respectively for political expenditure in connection with the Seistan and Tibet Missions, and

(3) to the reorganization of the Waziristan Militia at a cost of R3,36,000.

156. For Protective Irrigation Works, the grant has been raised from R25,00,000 to R35,00,000 to enable better progress to be made with these works, especially the Ken Canal in the United Provinces, the investigation of the Kistna Reservoir, and the Tangabhadra and Pennar projects in Madras. *1904-1905. Construction of Protective Irrigation Works.*

157. The increased charge for working expenses of State Railways is explained in paragraph 183. It follows the expected increase of earnings. The higher charge for interest on Railways and Canals is on account of the additional capital expenditure that has been, and will be, incurred thereon. The increase under Working Expenses of Major Irrigation Works is mainly due to the transfer of the Indus Inundation Canals to this head. Larger grants have also been provided for almost every province in consequence of the extension of irrigation. *1904-1905. State Railways and Irrigation—Working Expenses and Interest on Debt.*

158. Of the increase of R98,87,000 under Civil Works, R31,00,000 represent a portion of the initial grants sanctioned for the four Provinces whose settlements have just been revised, and R22,00,000 represents special grants to the eight large Provinces referred to in paragraph 223 It is explained in paragraph 190 below, that the entry of these amounts is made under this head for convenience sake, and that the Local Governments have power to transfer the grants to any other head at their discretion Of the remainder, R20,00,000 represents the provision made in the Punjab for the extension and improvement of Simla, in accordance with the recommendation of the Simla Extension Committee *1904-1905. Civil Works Expenditure.*

159 The Military charges as a whole are considered in paragraph 192 below The following remarks refer only to that portion of the total which represents expenditure incurred in India, and brought to account under the head Army. *1904-1905. Army Expenditure.*

The Budget Estimate for 1904-1905 amounts to R20,28,15,000 against R18,90,46,000 in the current year being an increase of R1,37,69,000. The figures for the two years may be compared as follows.—

	1903-1904	1904-1905.
	R	R
(1) Ordinary Military Expenditure .	18,53,20,000	19,45,08,000
(2) New measures for increasing the efficiency of the Army . .	36,08,000	34,17,000
(3) Special Services . . .	1,18,000	48,90,000

The ordinary expenditure is expected to be greater than that of the current year's estimate by R91,88,000. Of this R74,08,000 represents the extra service pay of the British troops at 6*d* a day, which became payable under Lord Alverstone's decision, from April 1904. The Budget also includes R16,72,000 on account of recurring charges arising out of the special measures sanctioned for the current year for improving the efficiency of the Army. The remainder of the differences is the net result of a number of minor increases and savings under various heads.

The new measures sanctioned for adoption next year are enumerated in paragraph 193 below.

The special services estimated for in 1904-1905 include the following:—

	R
(1) Tibet Mission	36,00,000
(2) Military escort with the Aden Delimitation Commission	11,29,000
(3) Military escort with the Seistan Boundary Commission	1,61,000

160. The estimate of Revenue in England is less than that taken in the Budget of the current year by £108,500. Interest on investments of the cash balance is expected to be greater by £10,000, and £26,000 will be realised by the sale of four torpedo and two gun boats. On the other hand, there is a decrease of £135,500 under Army. This is due (1) to a decrease in the value of articles in the possession of Regiments on their transfer from the Indian to the British establishment, and (2) to a reduction in the number of native troops lent for Imperial service, involving smaller contributions towards pensions. *1904-1905. Revenue in England.*

161. The estimate of Expenditure in England exceeds that of the current year by £708,100 The greater part of this, £654,900, occurs under the two heads, Army and Special Defences. Under the former, there is a net increase of £64,100 in non-effective charges, due to the gradual growth of pensions. Under *1904-1905. Expenditure in England.*

effective charges there is a net increase of £440,800 representing the difference between a reduction of £219,000 due to decreased payments to the War Office on account of British Forces serving in India, and an increase of £659,800. The chief factor making up the latter is an item of £700,000, representing the cost of the new artillery and rifles with which the Indian Army is to be supplied during the year Under Special Defences there is a grant of £150,000 for *materiel* in connection with the scheme referred to in paragraph 82.

Apart from military expenditure, the estimates show a net increase of £53,200, which is the difference between the totals of numerous minor variations under many heads The more important of these are (1) an increase of £56,000 under Post Office, on account of adjustments in respect of past payments to the British Post Office, (2) a decrease of £46,500 under Telegraphs, partly on account of stores, and partly on account of reduced payments to the Joint Purse in respect of the guarantee, (3) an increase of £40,400 on account of part payment for the new Royal Indian Marine Vessel *Dufferin* which is to replace the *Clive;* and (4) an increase of £23,500 in payments to the Madras Railway Company for the construction of Protective Railways

Section IV.—Statements comparing the figures of the Estimates under the more important heads of Revenue and Expenditure with those of past years.

LAND REVENUE.

	Accounts, 1900-1901	Accounts, 1901-1902	Accounts, 1902-1903	1903-1904 Budget	1903-1904 Revised	1904-1905, Budget
REVENUE (including that due to Irrigation)—	R	R	R	R	R	R
India General	12,84,784	14,05,222	12,37,032	14,06,000	14,62,000	14,56,000
Central Provinces	47,00,227	86,85,541	79,11,373	82,50,000	85,00,000	89,00,000
Burma	3,19,95,535	3,31,48,222	3,33,74,368	3,54,14,000	3,50,00,000	3,64,30,000
Assam	62,14,697	61,67,279	64,58,053	63,10,000	60,00,000	65,06,000
Bengal	4,06,24,103	4,08,11,631	4,11,49,522	4,07,17,000	4,11,30,000	4,11,50,000
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	6,53,18,314	6,45,25,467	6,41,12,450	6,48,35,000	6 50,00,000	6,52,87,000
Punjab	2,43,74,961	2,64,16,932	2,30,31,032	2,59,34,000	2,54,47,000	2,56,44,000
N-W Frontier Province		8,97,627	17,18,531	18,27,000	18,75,000	19,00,000
Madras	5,82,68,478	5,87,40,216	6,13,34,153	5,99,78,000	6,09,25,000	6,20,96,000
Bombay	4,08,00,606	4,57,23,091	4,14,33,606	4,83,96,000	4,88,05,000	4,95,03,000
Berar		..	70,05,389	81,15,000	78,24,000	82,69,000
TOTAL	27,37,81,705	28,65,21,228	28,87,68,569	29,92,72,000	30,19,68,000	30,71,41,000
Shown under XXIX—Irrigation	1,12,36,246	1,22,00,957	1,22,15,889	1,26,26,000	1,30,32,000	1,32,67,000
Shown under I.—Land Revenue	26,25,45,459	27,43,20,271	27,65,52,680	28,66,46,000	28,89,36,000	29,38,74,000
EXPENDITURE—						
India—						
District Administration	1,97,31,766	1,98,39,403	2,02,44,519	2,13,23,000	2,06,63,000	2,16,04,000
Other Charges	2,24,99,584	2,30,76,569	2,33,95,466	2,64,10,000	2,51,13,000	2,81,73,000
TOTAL	4,22,31,350	4,29,15,972	4,36,39,985	4,77,33,000	4,57,76,000	4,97,77,000
England—Other Charges	£ 176	£ 670	£ 148	£ 900	£ 700	£ 900

162. The figures have been explained in sufficient detail in paragraphs 86 and 131. Now that the effects of the famine of 1899-1900 have passed away, the revenue grows steadily, under the influence of extension of cultivation, the regular revision of settlements, and the development of canal irrigation.

OPIUM.

	Accounts, 1900-1901.	Accounts, 1901-1902.	Accounts, 1902-1903.	1903-1904.		1904-1905, Budget.
				Budget	Revised.	
INDIA						
Revenue—	R	R	R	R	R	R
Bengal—Sale of Opium	6,16,38,731	6,22,54,350	5,49,39,005	5,28,00,000	7,01,75,000	6,00,00,000
Bombay—Pass Fees	1,25,26,750	81,40,250	99,15,500	1,01,50,000	1,31,00,000	1,14,60,000
Excise Opium and other Revenue	23,68,152	23,85,734	26,22,071	27,77,000	27,76,000	28,66,000
TOTAL	7,65,33,633	7,27,80,334	6,74,76,576	6,57,27,000	8,60,51,000	7,43,26,000
Expenditure—						
Payments to Cultivators, including purchase of Opium	2,42,81,523	2,16,45,838	2,22,84,345	2,35,00,000	3,07,02,000	2,74,12,000
Other Charges	24,80,036	24,55,486	23,76,208	25,38,000	24,36,000	26,26,000
TOTAL	2,67,61,559	2,41,01,324	2,46,60,553	2,60,38,000	3,31,38,000	3,00,38,000
ENGLAND	£	£	£	£	£	£
Other Charges	1,771	1,935	4,446	2,900	3,700	1,400
Statistics—						
Bengal—						
Chests sold	45,300	48,000	48,000	48,000	48,000	48,000
Average Price	R1,361	R1,297	R1,144	R1,100	R1,462	R1,250
Chests produced	52,443	44,457	44,724	...	64,739	...
Chests in Balance, March 31	57,845	54,303	51,025	...	67,764	...
Reserve, December 31	17,406	21,846	18,300	15,023	15,025	31,764
Bombay—						
Chests passed for export	25,053½	16,280	19,831	20,300	26,200	22,920
Rate of duty	R500	R500	R500	R500	R500	R500

163. The quantity of Bengal opium to be sold is, as usual, taken at 48,000 chests. In view of the high average price obtained during the current year, especially at the sales of February and March, the average price for 1904-1905 has been taken at R1,250, but it is impossible to foresee what effect the war in the Far East may have on the trade. The Malwa trade has also been brisk, and a moderate increase is allowed for, though not to the full amount of the probable receipts during the current year.

164. Under 'Charges,' it is usual to budget for the payments required in respect of an average crop Last season's crop, however, was a bumper one, and the budget provision has been largely exceeded The latest reports indicate that the crop of the present season will also be considerably above the average, and it has therefore been thought prudent to frame the estimate for 1904-1905 on a liberal scale.

SALT.

	Accounts, 1900-1901.	Accounts, 1901-1902.	Accounts, 1902-1903.	1903-1904.		1904-1905. Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
REVENUE.	R	R	R	R	R	R
Northern India (a)	2,07,14,238	1,90,47,984	1,97,31,548	1,60,00,000	1,66,50,000	1,69,00,000
Burma (b)	13,40,785	15,28,881	18,30,199	19,00,000	15,00,000	16,00,000
Bengal (b)	2,54,35,094	2,60,37,624	2,67,94,565	2,12,00,000	2,16,00,000	2,20,00,000
Madras (a)	1,86,26,189	1,91,53,622	2,03,16,107	1,63,00,000	1,95,00,000	1,80,00,000
Bombay (a)	2,33,89,210	2,33,21,533	2,40,93,650	1,89,00,000	1,81,50,000	1,85,00,000
TOTAL	8,95,05,516	8,90,89,644	9,27,66,069	7,43,00,000	7,74,00,000	7,70,00,000
CHARGES.	R	R	R	R	R	R
India	50,47,501	51,41,683	51,86,238	54,63,000	49,81,000	56,35,000
	£	£	£	£	£	£
England	433	851	142	100	2,000	900

(a) Chiefly excise on local manufacture. | (b) Chiefly duty on imported salt.

165. The effect of the reduction of duty in March 1903 has been partially obscured by the destruction of a large quantity of salt in Bombay by storm. The figures of consumption show a large increase in Madras and Northern India and a considerable falling off in Bombay and Burma. In the last named province there was no reduction of duty. Excluding Burma the returns for the first 10 months of the year show an increase of 670,000 maunds passed into consumption, compared with the same period of the previous year. This represents an increase of 2·3 per cent. The reduction in retail price has varied very considerably in different parts, but has commonly been from 1½ to 2 seers per rupee.

STAMPS.

	Accounts, 1900-1901	Accounts, 1901-1902	Accounts, 1902-1903	1903-1904		1904-1905, Budget.
				Budget	Revised	
REVENUE.	R	R	R	R	R	R
Court Fees and Plain Paper . .	3,42,62,137	3,58,65,792	3,58,89,411	3,65,74,000	3,69,85,000	3,74,58,000
Commercial and other Stamps . . .	1,49,69,527	1,49,00,263	1,51,99,912	1,56,85,000	1,58,16,000	1,61,38,000
Other Revenue . .	9,12,553	9,30,028	10,16,344	9,44,000	10,21,000	9,61,000
TOTAL .	5,01,44,217	5,16,96,083	5,21,05,667	5,32,03,000	5,38,22,000	5,45,57,000
CHARGES						
India . . .	11,12,809	11,43,750	11,61,149	12,10,000	11,93,000	12,12,000
	£	£	£	£	£	£
England (Stores) .	28,752	29,567	31,898	44,800	44,000	37,500

166. The revenue continues to improve steadily except in the Central Provinces and Assam.

EXCISE.

	Accounts, 1900-1901	Accounts, 1901-1902	Accounts, 1902-1903.	1903-1904		1904-1905, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised	
REVENUE.	R	R	R	R	R	R
Burma . . .	53,20,888	54,24,494	57,64,960	60,00,000	73,00,000	79,00,000
Bengal .	1,46,48,357	1,50,25,698	1,57,87,914	1,61,00,000	1,61,00,000	1,65,00,000
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	69,00,211	74,10,078	83,23,741	87,00,000	94,00,000	98,00,000
Madras . . .	1,35,87,398	1,43,08,674	1,56,16,618	1,55,50,000	1,75,50,000	1,76,50,000
Bombay . . .	1,01,31,046	1,05,34,745	1,08,49,937	1,09,00,000	1,19,00,000	1,20,00,000
Berar . . .	..		9,14,176	14,00,000	19,10,000	19,50,000
Other Provinces . .	84,61,132	84,46,575	91,42,283	89,26,000	97,23,000	99,50,000
TOTAL .	5,90,58,032	6,11,50,214	6,63,99,629	6,75,76,000	7,38,83,000	7,57,50,000
CHARGES.						
India . . .	24,16,769	24,91,879	28,37,618	36,29,000	32,14,000	37,57,000
	£	£	£	£	£	£
England . . .	58	30	9		200	...

167. The figures have been explained in paragraphs 90 and 135.

The revenue was underestimated in Madras and Burma, but exceeded expectations everywhere, except in Bengal. In Burma the new preventive arrangements have had a marked effect on the receipts.

PROVINCIAL RATES.

	Accounts, 1900-1901.	Accounts, 1901-1902.	Accounts, 1902-1903.	1903-1904		1904-1905, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
REVENUE.	R	R	R	R	R	R
District Local Funds .	2,30,41,963	2,44,62,708	2,44,71,407	2,54,10,000	2,53,89,000	2,57,04,000
Provincial Cesses, including Famine Insurance . . .	66,43,400	68,97,833	69,19,660	70,04,000	69,81,000	70,77,000
Village Service and Patwaris . . .	72,97,805	81,79,374	81,47,838	77,23,000	79,78,000	80,97,000
Other Cesses . .	14,57,524	16,07,402	16,71,949	16,30,000	16,10,000	16,07,000
TOTAL .	3,84,40,692	4,11,47,317	4,12,10,854	4,17,67,000	4,19,58,000	4,24,85,000
CHARGES . . .	5,09,616	6,36,825	6,28,226	6,98,000	5,74,000	6,21,000

168. The receipts commonly follow the fluctuations in Land Revenue. They improved most in the Punjab and Madras In the latter province the reduction in the rate of the village cess, from 9 to 8 pies in the rupee tended to lower the revenue, but to a less extent than had been anticipated.

CUSTOMS.

SEA CUSTOMS.	Accounts, 1900-1901	Accounts, 1901-1902	Accounts, 1902-1903.	1903-1904. Budget	1903-1904. Revised.	1904-1905, Budget.
IMPORTS.						
Special Import Duties.	R	R	R	R	R	R
Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores .	2,82,800	3,58,820	3,57,148	4,00,000	3,45,000	3,60,000
Liquors—						
Ale, Beer, Porter, Cider and other fermented Liquors . .	2,01,330	2,29,381	2,39,294	2,35,000	2,50,000	2,60,000
Spirits and Liqueurs . . .	64,05,640	64,96,868	69,63,189	69,00,000	74,00,000	78,00,000
Wines	3,64,647	3,49,558	3,91,230	3,65,000	3,80,000	3,80,000
Opium	2,494	3,419	3,840	.	3,000	3,000
Petroleum	49,27,117	53,58,383	53,76,744	53,50,000	44,00,000	42,00,000
Sugar (countervailing duties, 1899)	22,70,651	40,48,294	17,04,465	6,00,000	2,12,000	50,000
Do (do, 1902) . .	...		3,32,703	1,00,000	17,000	..
General Import Duties						
Articles of Food and Drink (excluding Sugar)	16,03,999	15,13,581	14,57,463	15,00,000	15,60,000	15,70,000
Sugar (ordinary duties) . .	29,86,290	31,03,443	25,12,899	28,00,000	29,50,000	29,50,000
Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics and Dyeing and Tanning Materials .	11,09,380	12,09,503	12,07,077	12,50,000	13,75,000	14,20,000
Cotton Manufactures .	93,45,121	1,03,75,556	96,15,217	98,00,000	96,40,000	99,50,000
Metals and Manufactures of —						
Silver, Bullion and Coin .	13,34,953	30,63,948	39,40,632	28,50,000	42,00,000	39,25,000
Other Metals and Manufactures of Metals	22,19,038	23,40,000	30,62,040	28,00,000	33,00,000	35,00,000
Oils (excluding Petroleum)	1,56,605	2,32,662	1,41,712	1,68,000	95,000	90,000
Manufactured Articles	58,76,562	61,17,900	61,37,209	61,06,000	70,00,000	73,00,000
Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles	9,66,223	8,86,010	8,27,951	8,76,000	8,60,000	9,00,000
TOTAL IMPORTS .	4,00,52,850	4,56,77,326	4,42,70,813	4,21,00,000	4,39,87,000	4,46,58,000
EXCISE DUTY ON COTTON GOODS .	12,11,917	17,67,498	18,66,213	18,00,000	20,20,000	21,50,000
EXPORT DUTIES—						
Rice	85,26,079	91,76,822	1,26,55,716	95,00,000	1,20,00,000	1,10,00,000
LAND CUSTOMS AND MISCELLANEOUS .	7,83,111	8,73,642	8,71,796	8,00,000	9,35,000	9,50,000
GRAND TOTAL	5,05,73,957	5,74,95,288	5,96,64,538	5,42,00,000	5,89,42,000	5,87,58,000
Charges	24,27,076	24,19,723	24,17,843	26,53,000	25,09,000	26,96,000

169. The fluctuations in the estimates have been explained in paragraphs 91 and 136. The continued large imports of silver are a remarkable feature of the last three years, and afford an index of the increasing prosperity of the country. The growth of the receipts from the Excise duty on cotton goods, from R11,23,000 in 1896-97 to nearly double that figure in the present year, is striking evidence of the healthy vitality of this important industry. The reduced receipts from petroleum are due to the displacement of Russian and American oil by oil from Burma.

The charges in Bengal were swelled by the refund of the share of overtime fees which had been credited to Government, and which it has been decided to return to the Preventive and Custom House staff.

ASSESSED TAXES.

	Accounts, 1900-1901.	Accounts, 1901-1902	Accounts, 1902-1903.	1903-1904 Budget.	1903-1904 Revised.	1904-1905, Budget.
	R	R	R	R	R	R
Deduction by Government from Salaries, Pensions, and Interest payments . . .	44,96,603	45,44,754	46,46,579	40,93,000	41,62,000	42,22,000
Other Collections . .	1,53,34,799	1,59,94,900	1,65,09,844	1,37,09,000	1,40,55,000	1,47,36,000
TOTAL .	1,98,31,402	2,05,39,654	2,11,56,423	1,78,02,000	1,82,17,000	1,89,58,000
Charges . . .	3,35,967	3,57,348	3,62,255	3,78,000	3,51,000	3,30,000

170. The exemption of all incomes below R1,000 was estimated to involve a loss of revenue of R36 lakhs, but the actual loss has been somewhat less It is not yet known exactly what proportion of the whole number of assessees has obtained exemption. The tax will be extended to Berar next year and is expected to bring in R2,89,000.

FOREST.

	Accounts, 1900-1901.	Accounts, 1901-1902	Accounts, 1902-1903	1903-1904		1904-1905, Budget.
				Budget	Revised.	
India—	R	R	R	R	R	R
Revenue . .	1,94,67,941	1,73,60,322	1,94,71,540	1,97,81,000	2,15,68,000	2,14,22,000
Expenditure . .	1,09,24,937	1,05,20,701	1,12,49,331	1,30,67,000	1,24,23,000	1,34,01,000
NET .	85,43,004	68,39,621	82,22,209	67,14,000	91,45,000	80,21,000
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Equivalent in Sterling .	569,534	455,975	548,148	447,500	609,700	534,700
Expenditure in England	1,835	4,201	1,828	1,800	2,600	1,300
NET REVENUE	567,699	451,774	546,320	445,700	607,100	533,400

171. Burma is responsible for almost the whole of the improvement, but there was some advance in the United Provinces ; while in the Central Provinces the actual falling-off was less than had been anticipated

INTEREST RECEIPTS.

	Accounts, 1900-1901.	Accounts, 1901-1902	Accounts, 1902-1903	1903-1904		1904-1905, Budget.
				Budget	Revised	
	R	R	R	R	R	R
India	89,26,309	1,06,27,928	1,06,55,278	1,05,09,000	1,02,63,000	1,09,35,000
	£	£	£	£	£	£
England	56,392	77,151	157,315	30,000	133,000	40,000

172. The increase in 1904-1905 arises chiefly from the large advances given to the Simla-Kalka Railway The large increase in receipts in England was due to larger sums having been available for investment, and to a better rate of interest having been obtained upon them The reduction in receipts in India in the current year is partly due to the remission of interest on loans granted to Native States for expenditure on famine relief, as announced by His Excellency the Viceroy on 1st January 1903. These remissions appear in the accounts in the form of a reduction in receipts under this head. In addition to remitting the interest on the loans directly granted by the Government of India, Government also undertook to pay the interest on loans of a similar character raised by the Native States in the open market on a Government guarantee. These payments appear in the accounts as charges under the head 32.—Miscellaneous. The total value of both concessions is nearly 27½ lakhs and is distributed over four years as follows :—

	1902-1903. Accounts	1903-1904, Revised.	1904-1905, Budget.	1905-1906, Forecast.	TOTAL.
	R	R	R	R	R
Remission of interest on Government loans	3,44,001	7,96,255	7,26,696	3,94,427	22,61,379
Payment of interest on guaranteed loans	56,565	70,187	3,19,417	41,131	4,87,300
TOTAL .	4,00,566	8,66,442	10,46,113	4,35,558	27,48,679

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 19th March 1904.

Madras.—No rain fell during the week. Irrigation supplies are insufficient in parts of Deccan and Tinnevelly Ploughing, sowing and transplanting are in progress in parts The standing crops are generally fair Harvests continue with fair outturn Pasture is scanty in parts of the Circars, the Deccan, and the South Canara Fodder is procurable. The condition of cattle is good Prices are almost stationary

Bombay.—There was very slight rain during the week in parts of Satara and Belgaum The standing crops have been damaged by locusts in parts of Ratnagiri and Satara, by blight or insects in parts of Upper Sindh Frontier and Dharwar, and are generally in good condition elsewhere. Harvesting of spring crops has commenced in parts of Upper Sindh Frontier and Thar and Parkar, and continues in parts of Karachi, Ahmedabad, Broach, Surat, Khandesh, Nasik, Sholapur, the Carnatic, the Konkan, and Baroda. Threshing continues in parts of Surat, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Satara and Rajkot. Cotton is slightly damaged by blight in parts of Dharwar, is in fair condition in parts of Ahmedabad, and is in good condition in parts of Larkana, Broach, Surat, Satara Carnatic and Baroda. Picking is nearly completed in Khandesh and continues in parts of Ahmedabad, Broach, Surat, Satara, Carnatic, and Baroda Preparation of lands for next season is in progress in parts of the Konkan, Deccan, the Carnatic, Rajkot, Wadhwan and Baroda. The fodder supply is sufficient. Agricultural stock and water supply are generally sufficient Prices have fallen in two districts, risen in three districts, and are stationary elsewhere.

Bengal.—Rain is reported from Darjeeling and parts of Lower Bengal and Orissa. The fall was heavy at Darjeeling, but light elsewhere. Prospects are generally good Harvesting of spring crops and pressing of sugarcane continue Lancing of poppy approaching completion. Ploughing and sowing are in progress. Fodder and water are generally sufficient. The price of common rice has risen in three districts, has fallen in six, and is stationary in the remainder.

United Provinces.—No rain fell during the week except a slight sprinkling in Dehra Dun and Almora The spring crops are being harvested, and the preparation of fields for autumn crops is in progress. The pressing of sugarcane and the extraction of opium continue The standing crops have been slightly damaged by hail in Almora, Allahabad, and Gonda. Supplies and fodder are sufficient Prices continue stationary

Punjab.—Good rain has fallen in Shahpur, Rawalpindi, and Mianwali and insignificant showers are reported from Umballa, Lahore, Amritsar, Sialkot, and Multan. The price of wheat is falling slightly in Jullundur, Amritsar, Rawalpindi and Mianwali, and is rising in Lahore, the prices of other food grains are fluctuating Ploughings and sowings of extra spring crops and of sugarcane and cotton are in progress in most districts Rapeseed is being harvested in Hissar. The condition of the standing crops is reported good in all districts except Delhi and Hissar Unirrigated crops in Hissar were revived by the recent rainfall. Locusts appeared in the Lahore district, but did no damage. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder is said to be sufficient in all districts except Delhi and in parts of Rawalpindi.

North-West Frontier Province.—Rainfall of the week averaged from half an inch to over one inch. Showers have fallen in all districts, and the rain though generally beneficial has caused some injury to the irrigated crops and a break is now wanted Sugarcane and vegetables are being sown in Peshawar. Stocks of food grains and fodder are ample. Prices are falling, and are exceptionally low for the time of year.

Burma.—There was slight rain in four Northern districts. Reaping of hill side paddy is completed in Tavoy. Cultivation of dry weather paddy is progressing in places; and reaping is commenced in Kyunhla township of the Shwebo district. Reaping of gram and wheat and plucking of tobacco continue. Clearings on hill sides are in progress Price of paddy has fallen slightly in six centres, and risen slightly in one centre.

Central Provinces.—The weather has been occasionally cloudy, and light showers have fallen in Nagpur, Chanda, and Balaghat. The harvesting of spring crops continues and threshing is in progress. The outturns are generally good. Slight damage by the recent

hail is reported from fifteen villages in the Hatta Tahsil in the Damoh district. Rain and cloudy weather have also caused some damage to pulses in the Jubbulpore and Mandla district. The preparation of land for autumn sowings continues. Prices of wheat and grain show a slight tendency to fall.

Assam.—Rain fell in all districts during the week. More rain is wanted for tea and early rice in Kamrup. Sugarcane pressing, ploughing for rice and jute, and sowing of early rice are in progress. Tea pruning and gathering of mustard still continue in the Surma valley. Plucking of tea is commenced in Sibsagar. The outturn of sugarcane and the prospects of tea are fair. Fodder is insufficient in parts of Sylhet and in the Hills. Water is insufficient in the Hills Prices—common rice—Silchar and Sylhet 18; Tezpur 17; Dhubri, Gauhati, and Nowgong 16, Sibsagar 13, and Dibrugarh 12 seers per rupee.

Mysore.—Prices are steady. The standing crops are in good condition. Prospects of the season are good. Cattle are healthy except in parts of Shimoga. Water and fodder are available.

Coorg.—Prices of food grains are normal. Water and fodder are sufficient.

Hyderabad—There was no rain during the week Spring harvest is nearing completion and weeding of late rice continues. The standing crop is good Lands are being prepared for autumn sowings Prices—wheat 12¾; rice 11¼, and *jawari* 31 seers per hali rupee.

Rajputana—Rain fell in parts during the week Agricultural operations are generally satisfactory The condition of the standing crops and of cattle is generally good except the opium crop which has been damaged in parts by hailstorms Fodder is ample. Prices are favourable.

Central India.—There was slight rain in parts of Gwalior, none elsewhere. Agricultural operations are in progress Crops are good in Gwalior, Baghelkhand, Bundelkhand, and Bhopawar; and fair elsewhere though slightly damaged by rain in parts of Indore, Bhopal, and Baghelkhand. Agricultural stock and pasturage are generally good. Prices are normal in Gwalior, Indore, and Bagelkhand, steady in Bundelkhand and Malwa, rising in Bhopal, and falling in Bhopawar Opium is good in Gwalior and Indore, and fair in Bhopal, Malwa, and Bhopawar

Kashmir—The weather is mostly bright. Prices are stationary.

Jammu.—There was slight rain during the week. Prices are stationary Wheat sells from 14 to 20 and maize from 24 to 38 seers per rupee. The condition of the standing crops is good. Fodder is sufficient Land is being prepared for autumn sowings

Nepal.—There was no rain during the week The weather is bright and clear and getting warm The price of rice is 5½ seers for the rupee.

J WILSON,

Secretary to the Government of India

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, *at the Office of the* SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, *No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 22nd March 1904.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				1,24,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	61,32,186	9	10	1,35,92,157	10	3
Public Deposits at Branches	74,59,971	0	5			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				9,16,55,643	13	2
Bank Post Bills, etc				15,48,598	7	10
Sundries				20,82,781	5	9
RUPEES				14,13,29,181	5	0

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities				1,01,56,888	7	6
Other authorised Investments				76,01,000	12	8
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities				3,69,10,235	11	10
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities				1,84,05,506	1	10
Bills discounted and purchased				2,58,11,358	2	3
Balances with other Banks				9,14,217	6	8
Bullion				..		
Dead Stock				18,02,427	10	11
Stamps				13,875	5	9
Sundries				9,56,451	5	8
				10,25,71,961	1	1
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office*	1,85,36,639	8	3	3,87,57,220	3	11
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches†	2,02,20,580	11	8			
RUPEES				14,13,29,181	5	0

* Includes Sovs. and ½ Sovs., value R 9,85,320 0 0
† Do. do. do. „ 1,40,257 8 0
R 11,25,577 8 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 24th March 1904.

H. F. FRESHWATER,
Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 6 per cent.
Percentage 35·59.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

Specimens of Persian Manuscripts for the use of candidates for the degree of Honour and High Proficiency examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, under the authority of the Government of India, Price R6 Forwarded V.P P., on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 26, Mangoe Lane

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ACCOUNTANT GENERAL.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 23rd March 1904.

No. 4.—Mr. F. E. Bingham, Assistant Examiner of Accounts, is transferred from the office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Madras, to that of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, United Provinces.

R. N. BURN,
Accountant General.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Cheques and money orders will only be accepted if made payable *at Calcutta* to the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October 1895 in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications, and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitor's room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified, or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following

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At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

C. R. WILSON,
Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 24th March 1904.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 22nd March 1904.

	Total amount of notes in circulation			Reserve in Coin and Bullion				
	In Reserve Treasuries	Elsewhere	Total.	Silver Coin	Gold Coin and Bullion	Gold held in England under Act VIII of 1900.	Silver held as security for notes under Act VIII of 1900.	Total.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Calcutta	1,98,35 000	13,47,98,095	15,46,33,095	3,28,41,276	8,74,70,405	..	..	12,03,11,681
Allahabad		2,24,57,470	2,24,57,470	1,32,40 951	10,02,300	..	...	1,42,43,251
Lahore	.	2,50,31,335	2,50,31,335	67,93,688	19,65,435	..	..	87,59,123
Bombay	34,29 005	10,47,54,895	10,81,83,900	2,94,27,956	5,22,67,500	..	63,77,588	8,80,73,044
Karachi		94,81,970	94,81,970	43,68,990	10,85,415	...	.	54,54,405
Madras	24,97,650	3,81,48,915	4,06,46,565	1,33,25,150	1,36,80,315	.	..	2,70 05 465
Calicut	...	14,91,080	14,91,680	6,87,220	4 34,745	...	..	11,21,965
Rangoon	...	1,70,48,805	1,70,48,805	1,20,91,560	13,46,655	...		1,34 38,215
	2,57,61,655	35,32,13,165	37,89,74,820					
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			11,67,725					
Total R			37,78 07,095	11,27,76,791	15,92,52,770	..	63,77,588	27,84 07,149
Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one circle on another								6,00,000
Net Total R								27,78,07,149
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of R10,20,81,500 held under Section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act XX of 1882								9,99,99,946
Grand Total R								37,78,07,095

O. T. BARROW,
Offg. Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 22nd March 1904.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	R	a	p.
Capital paid up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				1,24,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	61,32,186	9	10	1,35,92,157	10	3
Public Deposits at Branches	74 59.971	0	5			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				0,16,55,643	13	2
Bank Post Bills, etc				15,48,598	7	10
Sundries				20,82,781	5	9
RUPEES				14,13,29,181	5	0

ASSETS.	R	a	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities				1,01,56,888	7	6
Other authorised Investments				76,01,000	12	8
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities				3,69,10,235	11	10
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities				1,84,05,506	1	10
Bills discounted and purchased				2,58,11,358	2	3
Balances with other Banks				9,14,217	6	8
Bullion						
Dead Stock				18,02,427	10	11
Stamps				13,875	5	9
Sundries				9,56,451	5	8
				10,25,71,961	1	1
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office*	1,85,36,639	8	3	3,87,57,220	3	11
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches†	2,02,20,580	11	8			
RUPEES				14,13,29,181	5	0

* Includes Sovs. and ½ Sovs., value R	9,85,320	0	0
† Do. do. do. "	1,40,257	8	0
R	11,25,577	8	0

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Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer

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C. R. WILSON,
Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

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Calcutta, the 24th March 1904.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 22nd March 1904.

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			RESERVE IN COIN AND BULLION				
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere	TOTAL.	Silver Coin	Gold Coin and Bullion	Gold held in England under Act VIII of 1900	Silver held as security for notes under Act VIII of 1900	TOTAL.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Calcutta	1,98,35,000	13,47,98,095	15,46,33,095	3,28,41,276	8,74,70,405		..	12,03,11,681
Allahabad	..	2,24,57,470	2,24,57,470	1,32,40,951	10,02,300	.	...	1,42,43,251
Lahore		2,50,31,335	2,50,31,335	67,93,688	19,65,435	.	...	87,59,123
Bombay	34,29,005	10,47,54,895	10,81,83,900	2,94,27,956	5,22,67,500	..	63,77,588	8,80,73,044
Karachi		91,81,970	94,81,970	43,68,990	10,85,415	...		54,54,405
Madras	24,97,650	3,81,48,915	4,06,46,565	1,33,25,150	1,36,80,315	...	...	2,70,05,465
Calicut	...	14,91,680	14,91,680	6,87,220	4,34,745	..	..	11,21,965
Rangoon	...	1,70,48,805	1,70,48,805	1,20,91,560	13,46,655	...		1,34,38,215
	2,57,61,655	35,32,13,165	37,89,74,820					
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			11,67,725					
TOTAL R			37,78,07,095	11,27,76,791	15,92,52,770	..	63,77,588	27,84,07,149
Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one circle on another								6,00,000
NET TOTAL R								27,78,07,149
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of R10,20,81,500 held under Section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act XX of 1882								9,99,99,946
GRAND TOTAL R								37,78,07,095

O. T. BARROW,
Offg. Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

INTEREST EXPENDITURE.

	Accounts, 1900-1901.	Accounts, 1901-1902	Accounts, 1902-1903	1903-1904. Budget.	1903-1904. Revised	1904-1905, Budget.
Interest on Debt—	R	R	R	R	R	R
India . . .	4,05,50,556	4,03,88,541	4,09,18,933	4,15,70,000	4,18,00,000	4,29,25,000
Deduct charged to—						
Irrigation .	*1,38,19,929*	*1,41,61,844*	*1,45,36,567*	*1,49,15,000*	*1,48,95,000*	*1,53,52,000*
Railways .	*4,65,59,768*	*4,78,23,864*	*4,99,00,997*	*5,21,33,000*	*5,25,22,000*	*5,55,25,000*
Balance charged to Interest .	—1,98,29,141	—2,15,07,167	—2,35,18,631	- 2,54,78,000	—2,56,17,000	—2,79,52,000
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Equivalent in sterling	—1,321,943	—1,439,811	—1,567,909	—1,698,500	—1,707,800	—1,863,500
England . . .	3,098,349	3,003,726	3,003,159	2,986,600	2,986,200	2,994,700
TOTAL .	1,776,406	1,563,915	1,435,250	1,288,100	1 278,400	1,131,200
Interest on other Obligations—						
On Savings Bank Balances converted at R15 = £1	232,036	245,797	260,001	284,700	281,300	303,000
Other items . .	130,504	134,026	137,434	133,800	139,100	142,100
TOTAL £	2,138,946	1,944,338	1,832,685	1,706,600	1,698,800	1,576,300
Debt outstanding, March 31—	£	£	£	£	£	£
Sterling . . .	133,435,379	134,307,090	133,796,261	133,838,290	133,196,261	134,694,161
Rupee Debt—	R	R	R	R	R	R
4 per cent .	4,83,61,850	4,71,61,750	4,59,61,550	4,47,61,750	4,47,61,550	4,35,61,550
3½ per cent . .	98,15,11,700	99,15,12,200	1,00,65,18,700	1,02,65,12,200	1,02,65,18,700	1,05,65,18,700
3 per cent . .	11,07,07,200	11,07,07,200	11,07,08,300	11,07,07,200	11,07,08,300	11,07,08,300
Other Debt .	1,27,38,308	1,25,31,683	1,23,52,110	1,21,82,683	1,22 52,110	1,21,52,110
Savings Bank Balances	11,68,25,091	12,36,16,334	13,27,61,060	13,98,96,334	14,31,58,060	15,28,08,060

173 An increase in the Savings Bank deposits of R50,20,000 is expected in the current year, apart from interest. For 1904-1905, the net deposit is estimated at R40,00,000

POST OFFICE.

	Accounts, 1900-1901.	Accounts, 1901-1902.	Accounts, 1902-1903	1903-1904 Budget.	1903-1904 Revised	1904-1905, Budget.
India—	R	R	R	R	R	R
Revenue . .	2,03,57,340	2,07,55,636	2,14,49,028	2,16,21,000	2,22,12,000	2,24,29,000
Expenditure . .	1,68,73,414	1,77,83,206	1,87,02,940	2,00,38,000	1,96,53,000	2,06,98,000
NET REVENUE IN INDIA . . .	34,83,926	29,72,430	27,46,088	15,83,000	25 59,000	17,31,000
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Equivalent in sterling . .	232,262	198,162	183,072	105,500	170,600	115,400
Net Expenditure in England .	97,320	95,077	99,915	98,500	104,700	151,000
TOTAL NET REVENUE	134,942	103,085	83,157	7,000	65 900	- 35,600

174. The above statement shows the revenue and expenditure brought to account under the head Post Office in the Finance and Revenue Accounts. To obtain a correct idea of the true profit and loss on the working of the Postal

Service, various adjustments are necessary. These are exhibited in the following statement —

	Accounts, 1900-1901	Accounts, 1901-1902.	Accounts, 1902-1903.	1903-1904. Budget.	1903-1904. Revised	1904-1905, Budget
	R	R	R	R	R	R
Total Net Revenue	20,24,130	15 46,275	12,47,353	1,05,000	9,89,000	—5,34,000
Add —						
Authorised Adjustments	2,40,000	2,10,000	2,76,000	5,76,000	5,76 000	5,76,000
Cost of Savings Bank out-of-pocket expenses . .	3,60,000	3,60,000	3,79,500	3,90,000	3,90,000	3 90,000
Allowance for undercharge in official rates of postage	45,00,000	45,00,000	46,20,000	47,25,000	47,25,000	47,70,000
Total Profit of the Postal Service . . .	71,24,130	66,16,275	65,22,855	57,96,000	66,80,000	52,02,000

175. The adjustments include both credits and debits Among the former are the following, *viz*. —

(1) Charges on account of District Post establishments, which are debited to the Post Office but are met from special cesses, and

(2) Share of Subsidies, which are debited to the Post Office, but which really appertain in whole or in part to other Departments, such as Military or Political.

Among debits there are the following —

(1) District Post collections

(2) Value of free services rendered by Railways.

(3) Rent of Government buildings.

(4) Pensionary charges and gratuities

TELEGRAPH.

	Accounts, 1900-1901.	Accounts, 1901-1902	Accounts, 1902-1903	1903-1904 Budget.	1903-1904 Revised	1904-1905, Budget.
India—						
Revenue Accounts—	R	R	R	R	R	R
Revenue	1,32,78,032	1,34,94,365	1,30,62,086	1,31,00,000	1,26 70,000	1,24,20,000
Expenditure .	77,55,447	82,59,978	86,33,598	91,77,000	87,83,000	94,92,000
Net .	55,22,585	52,34,437	44,28,488	39,23,000	38,87,000	29,28,000
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Equivalent in sterling .	368,172	348 962	295,233	261,500	259,100	195,200
Net Expenditure in England	51,825	68,864	65,817	99,100	65 400	70,400
.	+316,347	+280,098	+229,416	+162,400	+193,700	+124,800
Capital Expenditure—						
India (converted at R15 = £1) .	39,028	57,994	71,212	108,200	99,100	117,300
England . .	164,190	218,182	190,967	184,100	185,500	171,000
	203,218	276,176	262,179	292,300	284,600	288,300
Total net Revenue	113,129	3,922	—32,763	—129,900	—90,909	—163,500

176 The variations in revenue and expenditure have been explained in paragraphs 84, 114, 129 and 153 Of the decrease in the Revised Estimate of the current year, R1,00,000 is expected in Indian revenue, and R3,30,000 in the receipts from the Indo-European Telegraph Department. The reduction in expenditure in England on revenue account is mainly due to smaller payments on account of the guarantee (£16,500 instead of £38,000) in connection with the reduced rate for foreign telegrams When the tariff for foreign messages was reduced from 4s. to 2s 6*d*. a word from 1st March 1902, the Government of India undertook to make good to the Joint Purse the loss of revenue involved,

up to a maximum of £45,000 a year. For the first year, allowing for some increase of traffic, it was estimated that the payment under this guarantee would amount to £38,000 In fact, however, the traffic has increased in a far higher degree, and the actual payment required has been only £16,500 During the current year the traffic has continued to grow, and it is now estimated that only £12,300 will be payable in 1904-1905 Allowance has been made in the estimate for next year for the recent reduction in the tariff for inland telegrams

The increase in Capital expenditure in India, in the ensuing year, is due to provision having been made for extra mobilisation stores. The increase in revenue expenditure is due to heavier repairs of lines being anticipated, and to increased maintenance charges of signalling offices

MINT.

	Accounts, 1900-1901	Accounts, 1901-1902	Accounts, 1902-1903	1903-1904.		1904-1905, Budget
				Budget	Revised	
	R	R	R	R	R	R
India—						
Revenue	4,75,92,732	83,29,925	61,68,083	55,01,000	4,06,63,000	29,41,000
Expenditure	4,70,95,788	73,71,901	62,34,258	59,75,000	3,91,30,000	33,87,000
NET REVENUE	4,96,944	9,58,024	− 66,175	−4,74,000	15,33,000	−4,46,000
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Equivalent in sterling	33,130	63,868	−4,411	−31,600	102,200	− 29,700
Net expenditure in England	13,014	12,528	8,365	5,900	7,100	6,300
TOTAL NET REVENUE	20,116	51,340	− 12,776	−37,500	95,100	−36,000

177. These figures have been explained in paragraphs 94, 105, 129 and 147 Just before the close of the previous year, £300,000 worth of silver was purchased, and this was coined into rupees during the current year In addition to this, the very large sum of 4½ millions sterling worth of silver has been purchased during the course of the year in England and in India, and the greater part of this will have been coined by the end of the present month The profit on this coinage is expected to amount to R3,69,86,000, which has been, or will on completion be, transferred to the Gold Reserve Fund and invested.

The withdrawal and recoinage of the 1835 and 1840 rupees were continued during the year, 491 lakhs of these having been called in and recoined, in addition to over 50 lakhs which are awaiting recoinage at the present time.

CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.

	Accounts, 1900-1901.	Accounts, 1901-1902.	Accounts, 1902-1903.	1903-1904		1904-1905, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
INDIA.	R	R	R	R	R	R
General Administration	1,62,67,295	1,65,54,642	1,89,62,104	1,71,32,000	1,79,96,000	1,75,93,000
Law and Justice. Courts	3,18,60,797	3,23,58,574	3,32,26,413	3,49,05,000	3,40,13,000	3,54,61,000
Law and Justice. Jails	1,19,55,882	1,15,61,297	1,08,81,591	1,16,96,000	1,04,17,000	1,13,40,000
Police	4,37,51,116	4,43,41,080	4,52,71,032	4,74,57,000	4,58,43,000	4,77,22,000
Marine	35,68,472	42,58,472	40,20,772	43,94,000	63,63,000	72,14,000
Education	1,63,26,203	1,69,43,997	1,94,36,735	2,27,66,000	2,06,15,000	2,33,95,000
Ecclesiastical	17,33,963	16,84,155	16,55,652	17,86,000	16,84,000	18,46,000
Medical	1,40,38,220	1,28,87,984	1,42,81,869	1,54,43,000	1,39,73,000	1,56,74,000
Political	84,41,227	1,02,00,690	1 21,83,251	1,11,66,000	1,06,63,000	1,49,43,000
Scientific and Minor Departments	63,82,287	70,79,786	71,24,439	81,87,000	75,70,000	77,21,000
TOTAL INDIA	15,43,25,462	15,78,70,677	16,70,43,858	17,49,32,000	16,91,37,000	18,29,12,000
ENGLAND.	£	£	£	£	£	£
General Administration	255,196	259,112	251,474	281,400	27[illegible],000	268,200
Marine	352,023	314,351	247,914	254,300	207,600	280,200
Other heads	76,039	48,624	53,598	49,100	56,400	53,100
TOTAL ENGLAND	683,258	622,087	552,986	584,800	603,000	601,500

178 The only important variation not already explained is the decrease under Scientific and Minor Departments This is partly nominal and due to the transfer of horse-breeding operations to the Military Department In part also it is due to reduced expenditure on the Survey of India, to a grant for diamond drilling not having been utilized by the Geological Survey Department; and to the abolition of the Alumipium Department in Madras.

MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL CHARGES.

	Accounts, 1900-1901	Accounts, 1901-1902	Accounts, 1902-1903	1903-1904		1904-1905, Budget.
				Budget	Revised.	
INDIA.						
Territorial and Political Pensions	R 38,77,633	R 38,04,743	R 38,70,229	R 39,28,000	R 37,25,000	R 36,83,000
Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	23	11,492	5,480	12,000	11,000	8,000
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	1,14,05,469	1,16,83,183	1,21,31,479	1,25,92,000	1,26,29,000	1,30,12,000
Stationery and Printing	66,29,107	67,03,453	70,25,848	68,86,000	68,29,000	68,20,000
Exchange . .	4,77,736	..				
Miscellaneous .	26,93,294	45,39,511	85,09,175	42,66,000	58,97,000	35,20,000
TOTAL INDIA	2,50,83,262	2,67,42,382	3,15,42,211	2,76,84,000	2,90,91,000	2,70,43,000
ENGLAND						
Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	£ 250,864	£ 251,807	£ 244,026	£ 257,500	£ 237,500	£ 257,500
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	1,950,936	1,976,705	2,006,754	2,029,500	2,020,500	2,026,500
Other Heads	113,352	128,045	140,396	107,800	111,800	92,600
TOTAL ENGLAND .	2,315,152	2,356,557	2,391,176	2,394,800	2,369,800	2,376,600

179. The figures have been explained in paragraphs 108 and 148. The following statement shows the amount of agricultural loans written off, and charged under the head Miscellaneous:—

PROVINCE	Accounts, 1902 1903.	1903-1904.		1904-1905
		Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate.	Budget Estimate
	R	R	R	R
Bombay	26,75,809	2,12,000	2,00,000	...
Central Provinces .	39,769	1,00,000	12,00,000	1,00,000
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	1,50,041	5,000	10,000	5,000
Punjab . . .	2,59,651	6,91,000	6,44,000	23,000

FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE.

	Accounts, 1900-1901	Accounts, 1901-1902	Accounts, 1902-1903.	1903-1904.		1904-1905, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
Famine Relief .	R 6,18,78,449	R 79,37,720	R 48,22,634	R 15,30,000	R 3,06,000	R ...
Construction of Protective Railways	...	...	24,375	23,00,000	19,07,000	22,06,000
Construction of Protective Irrigation Works	4,66,710	10,60,386	14,21,131	25,00,000	22,38,000	35,00,000
Reduction or Avoidance of Debt . . .	...	42,69,574	84,70,500	86,70,000	87,96,000	81,91,000
TOTAL .	6,23,45,159	1,32,67,680	1,47,38,640	1,50,00,000	1,32,47,000	1,38,97,000
Net charge on account of the Bengal-Nagpur and the Indian Midland Railways shown in the Railway Revenue Account . .	1,42,838	17,32,320	2,61,360	...	17,53,000	11,03,000
TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGEABLE TO THE FAMINE GRANT	6,24,87,997	1,50,00,000	1,50,00,000	1,50,00,000	1,50,00,000	1,50,00,000

180. The figures have been explained in paragraphs 116, 117, 149 and 156. The increase* in the current year in the net charge on account of the Bengal-Nagpur and the Indian Midland Railways is chiefly due to the inclusion for the first time of interest charges amounting to R12,26,000 on the northern section of the East Coast Railway, which is worked by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. Till 1902, it was commonly held that there was no scope for the further construction of purely protective railways, i e, of lines which are valuable for opening up areas liable to famine, but which are not likely to pay interest on the cost of construction. This view no longer prevails, and a series of small but useful lines have been undertaken in Madras, and are being financed from the Famine Grant.

181. The information given in paragraph 255 of the last Financial Statement is repeated and brought up to date below.

Statement showing the Disposal of the Provision made in 1877-78 for Famine Relief and Insurance.

[Rupee figures are converted into sterling at 15 to the £]

Years	Revenue provided by Measures of 1877-78	Disposal of the Revenue Provided: Expenditure on Famine Relief		Expenditure on Protective Works, including Net Charge for Indian Midland and Bengal-Nagpur Railways		Amount applied in Reduction of Debt		Total Expenditure	Balance on the Year		Balance at credit from the commencement of the scheme to the end of the year
		In India at R15 = £1.	In England £.	In India at R15 = £1.	In England £	In India at R15 = £1	In England £		Credit	Debit	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1878-79	1,000,000	208,549	597					209,146	790,854		790,854
1879-80	1,000,000	69,098	343				.	69,441	930,559		1,721,413
1880-81	1,000,000	21,759	1,831					23,590	976,410		2,697,823
1881-82	1,000,000	23,123	165	545,235		116,035		684,558	315,442	.	3,013,265
1882-83	1,000,000	14,735		86,876	.	385,094		486,705	513,295		3,526,560
1883-84	1,000,000	6,064	89	621,626	28	6,243	1,001,393†	1,635,441		635,441	2,891,119
1884-85	1,000,000	4,900	.	799,669		1,747		806,316	193,684		3,084,803
1885-86	1,000,000	27,130		517,205	22,263	100		566,698	433,302		3,518,105
1886-87	1,000,000	694	..	205,319	110,323			316,336	683,664		4,201,769
1887-88	1,000,000	268	..	60,671	200,815	.		261,754	738,246		4,940,015
1888-89	1,000,000	5,199	...	59,968	331,586			396,753	603,247	.	5,543,262
1889-90	1,000,000	45,525	...	*—39,135**	408,745			415,135	584,865		6,128,127
1890-91	1,000,000	3,719	...	*—45,643**	471,231			429,307	570,693		6,698,820*
1891-92	1,000,000	15,615	...	51,284	500,245			567,144	432,856		7,131,676
1892-93	1,000,000	47,227	...	408,728	509,524	.	..	965,479	34,521		7,166,197
1893-94	1,000,000	331	..	425,677	515,531			941,539	58,461		7,224,658
1894-95	1,000,000	6,839		31,648	514,344	..	.	552,831	447,169		7,671,827
1895-96	1,000,000	12,201		60,051	506,670	..	..	578,922	421,078	.	8,092,905
1896-97	1,000,000	1,377,094	8,360	*—245,431**	514,099		.	1,654,122		654,122	7,438,783
1897-98	1,000,000	3,548,592	1,740	*—285,445**	523,717			3,788,604		2,788,604	4,650,179
1898-99	1,000,000	26,702	1	141,471	534,280	.	...	702,454	297,546		4,947,725
1899-1900	1,000,000	2,071,201	3,717	*—195,213**	248,742			2,128,447		1,128,447	3,819,278
1900-1901	1,000,000	4,117,428	7,802	*—277,907**	318,514			4,165,867	.	3,165,867	653,411
1901-1902	1,000,000	529,063	118	*—147,132**	333,313		.	715,362	284,638		938,049
1902-1903	1,000,000	321,509	..	*—235,886**	349,677			435,300	564,700		1,502,749
1903-1904	1,000,000	20,400		*—243,300*	636,500		.	413,600	586,400		2,089,149
1904-1905	1,000,000	.		*—207,100*	661,000			453,900	546,100	..	2,635,249
Total of 27 years	27,000,000	12,584,965	24,763	2,093,236	8,211,175	509,219	1,001,393	24,364,751	11,007,730	8,372,481	2,635,249

* In these years the net receipts on the Indian Midland and Bengal-Nagpur Railways exceeded the charges for other protective works in India.

† In 1882-83 a remittance of R1,22,77,330 was made to England, realising 1,001,393l., by means of which 993,584l. of sterling debt was discharged in 1883-84.

RAILWAY REVENUE ACCOUNT.

	Accounts, 1900-1901.	Accounts, 1901-1902	Accounts, 1902-1903.	1903-1904 Budget	1903-1904 Revised	1904-1905, Budget.
State Railways—	R	R	R	R	R	R
Gross Receipts	25,43,06,949	28,91,58,390	28,70,64,842	29,05,74,000	30,67,13,000	30,87,13,000
Working Expenses	12,69,85,686	14,23,85,017	14,74,08,163	14,85,49,000	15,38,37,000	15,84,59,000
Net Receipts	12,73,21,263	14,67,73,373	13,96,56,679	14,20,25,000	15,28,76,000	15,02,54,000
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Net Revenue equivalent at R15 = £1	8,488,085	9,784,892	9,310,445	9,468,400	10,191,800	10,017,000
Interest and other Charges—						
India converted at R15 = £1	3,112,165	3,223,480	3,346,997	3,501,900	3,530,400	3,750,300
England	4,556,471	5,406,829	5,511,831	5,596,200	5,557,400	5,622,000
Net Result	819,449	1,154,583	451,617	370,300	1,104,000	644,700
Guaranteed Railways—						
Net Traffic Receipts converted at R15 = £1	1,316,809	914,989	946,182	918,400	947,100	988,300
Surplus Profits, Interest and other Charges—						
India converted at R15 = £1	179,209	154,673	90,884	105,200	116,500	134,300
England	1,589,417	1,009,544	1,026,892	1,046,700	1,032,800	1,056,100
Net Result	—451,727	—249,228	—171,594	—233,500	—202,200	—202,100
Other Receipts	22,933	33,753	50,062	43,300	44,700	46,600
Other Charges	65,531	92,492	101,136	139,200	91,900	135,000
Statistics—						
State Railways—						
Capital Expenditure to March 31—						
Expenditure by Government	111,384,707	114,330,144	117,729,962	121,111,314	122,551,162	127,379,662
Expenditure by Companies	34,817,796	36,590,076	38,699,861	39,975,076	40,395,561	41,821,161
Outlay on the East Indian Railway from Debentures raised by the Company	4,323,18	4,328,351	5,630,490	6,880,451	5,630,490	6,830,490
Outlay on the South Indian Railway by the Company	250,000	1,001,250	1,001,250	1,501,250	1,001,250	1,451,250
Outlay on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway by the Company	..	...		450,000	..	...
Total	150,775,685	156,249,821	163,061,563	169,921,121	169,578,463	177,482,563
Miles open on April 1	17,136	19,295	19,380	20,241	20,119	20,767
Guaranteed Railways— Miles open on April 1	2,612	1,305	1,334	1,366	1,349	1,409

182. The Revised Estimate of net receipts from State Railways in 1903-1904 is better than the Budget Estimate by R1,08,51,000 or £723,400, the gross receipts having exceeded expectation by R1,61,39,000 and working expenses by R52,88,000. Details of the more important variations are given in paragraph 98 above.

The great improvement on the North Western Railway system was due partly to increased open mileage, but chiefly to general development of traffic throughout

the system, and especially in connection with the Jhelum and Chenab Canal Colonies. The exceptionally heavy wheat traffic was the dominating feature of the year. The counrry served by the Rajputana-Malwa Railway seems not yet to have fully recovered from the scarcity of some years back The coal traffic on the Midnapore-Jherriah branch of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway has not come up to expectations

183 The estimate of net receipts from State Railways in 1904-1905 is placed at R26,22,000 or £174,800 below the Revised Estimate of 1903-1904. An increase of £133,300 has been taken in gross receipts and an increase of £308,100 in working expenses The former allows for normal expansion of traffic and for development of traffic on extensions recently opened, but assumes that the very high rate of increase recently obtained on the North Western Railway and some other lines will not be maintained. Working expenses follow the receipts, but it has also been found necessary to provide for special renewals of permanent way and rolling-stock, and for repairs to flood damages in continuation of those undertaken in the current year The increase in Interest and other charges in India is due to the progress of capital outlay, and that in England chiefly to further receipts of capital from Railway Companies As a result of these increases, the estimated net gain from the working of State Railways in 1904-1905 is less by £459,300 than in the Revised Estimate for 1903-1904.

The principal modifications allowed for in the estimates of net receipts have been specified in paragraph 143

184 The Revised Estimate of net receipts from Guaranteed Railways shows an improvement of £28,700 compared with the original estimate, due chiefly to a large increase in goods traffic on both the Madras and Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railways, partly counteracted by an increase in working expenses In the Budget Estimate for 1904-1905 a further improvement in net receipts of £41,200 has been allowed for, the whole of this is on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, the country served by which has now recovered from the effects of famine The increase in the Revised Estimate of Surplus Profits, Interest and other charges in India compared with the original estimate is due mainly to the larger share of surplus profits payable to the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company consequent on improved earnings The decrease in the estimate of Interest paid in England is due to capital not having been raised as anticipated The increases allowed for in the Budget Estimate for 1904-1905 under these heads are due mainly to the larger share of surplus profits payable to the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company and to further receipts on account of capital.

IRRIGATION.

Irrigation.	Accounts, 1900-1901.	Accounts, 1901-1902.	Accounts, 1902-1903	1903-1904 Budget.	1903-1904 Revised.	1904-1905, Budget.
Major Works.	R	R	R	R	R	R
Revenue — Direct Receipts	2,47,71,151	2,33,93,665	2,72,44,019	2,67,57,000	2,89,85,000	2,87,25,000
Revenue — Land Revenue	1,12,36,246	1,22,00,957	1,22,15,889	1,26,26,000	1,30,32,000	1,32,67,000
Expenditure — Working Expenses	1,03,36,344	1,05,28,805	1,13,19,158	1,13,69,000	1,20,51,000	1,23,18,000
Expenditure — Interest	1,38,19,929	1,41,61,844	1,45,36,567	1,49,15,000	1,48,95,000	1,53,52,000
Net	+1,18,51,124	+1,09,03,973	+1,36,04,183	+1,30,99,000	+1,50,68,000	+1,43,22,000
Minor Works.						
Receipts—Direct	23,31,393	24,68,966	20,74,935	25,47,000	23,33,000	24,53,000
Expenditure	1,06,48,641	1,07,79,865	1,27,72,936	1,47,05,000	1,34,70,000	1,29,47,000
Statistics of Major Works.						
Capital Outlay to March 31	35,21,44,980	36,15,60,720	37,24,61,175	38,41,68,720	38,31,32,175	39,94,10,175

185 In the Revised Estimate, the direct receipts from Major Works show an increase over the Budget Estimate of R22,28,000 The Punjab contributes the main portion of this increase which is partly due to general all-round improvements and partly to the transfer of the Indus Inundation Canals to "Major Works"

186 The Revised Estimate of expenditure shows an increase of R6,85,000 over the Budget Estimate This is partly due to the execution of certain works of maintenance not foreseen when the budget was framed, and partly to the working expenses of the Indus Inundation Canals, and special repairs to damages caused by heavy floods in the river Kistna. In the Budget for 1904-1905 provision has been made for the Indus Inundation Canals, and for larger grants required in almost every province owing to the expansion of irrigation.

187 As regards 'Minor Works,' the reduction under receipts in the Revised Estimate is due mainly to the transfer, during the year, of the Indus Inundation Canals to the category of Major Works The increase in the Budget for 1904-1905 as compared with the Revised is due to the introduction of water rates on the Lower Sutlej Inundation Canals consequent on the abolition of the Chher system Under expenditure, the Budget Estimate for 1903-1904 included a special additional grant of R25 lakhs The Revised Estimate, however, shows a lapse, due to its not having been practicable to utilise this grant fully in 1903-1904 In the Budget for 1904-1905, a special contribution of 3 lakhs to the Central Provinces is included

OTHER PUBLIC WORKS.

	Accounts, 1900-1901	Accounts, 1901-1902	Accounts, 1902-1903	1903-1904		1904-1905, Budget.
				Budget	Revised	
EXPENDITURE	R	R	R	R	R	R
India—						
Military Works	1,11,28,272	1,39,52,561	1,55,10,922	1,54,27,000	1,49,00,000	1,55,84,000
Civil Works, Imperial	30,07,654	66,37,813	72,01,046	80,00,000	88,47,000	97,37,000
Civil Works, Provincial	2,76,97,674	3,01,94,023	3,52,06,548	3,64,21,000	3,91,37,000	4,41,26,000
Civil Works, Local	1,63,09,396	1,66,08,290	1,81,65,666	2,03,19,000	1,87,68,000	2,07,64,000
TOTAL INDIA	5,90,42,996	6,73,92,687	7,60,84,182	8,01,67,000	8,16,52,000	9,02,11,000
England—	£	£	£	£	£	£
Military Works	41,057	34,612	62,607	17,500	54,000	17,700
Civil Works	92,286	105,176	107,562	108,300	95,200	90,800
TOTAL ENGLAND	133,343	139,788	170,169	125,800	149,200	108,500
RECEIPTS.						
India R	64,76,334	67,63,743	68,73,931	67,39,000	78,41,000	68,04,000
England £	26,714	28,649	28,679	27,900	25,700	26,800

188. The Military Works expenditure of the year in India is expected to be less than the Budget Estimate by R5,27,000, due chiefly to the transfer of R5,47,000 to the grant for expenditure in England. Special expenditure amounting to R4,43,000 was sanctioned during the year out of savings in Army expenditure due to the continued absence of troops in Somaliland. But the excess due to this has been nearly counterbalanced by savings on other works. Under the new system of budgetting for Military Works expenditure there will be a fixed quinquennial grant for all expenditure except that on large works costing over R50,000 each, which will be separately budgetted for year by year according to requirements Any part of the grant for the year not spent within the year will be regranted for expenditure in the following year, up to a maximum of 10 per cent on the whole grant. The Budget for next year has been fixed on these lines at R1,58,50,000 for both India and England, and is made up as follows.—

		R
Fixed quinquennial grant		97,00,000
Large works costing over R50,000 each—	R	
(a) Schedule items	28,95,000	
(b) Other works	29,55,000	
		58,50,000
Regrant of expected lapses of 1903-1904		3,00,000
TOTAL		1,58,50,000

189. It is expected that the expenditure in India on Imperial Civil Works during 1903-1904 will be more than the Budget Estimate by R8,47,000, due to additional sums being required for works in several provinces.

The Budget grant for 1904-1905, inclusive of provision for special payments in England, has been fixed at R1,10,99,000.

190. The Revised Estimate of Provincial Civil Works shows an increase of R27,16,000, as compared with the Budget, and is due to more funds being available for expenditure. The Revised Estimate of Local Civil Works shows a decrease of R15,51,000. The Provincial Civil Works Budget for 1904-1905 includes the following grants which have been entered under this head merely for the sake of convenience, and are liable to be transferred at the discretion of the respective Local Governments for expenditure under other heads They represent partly a portion of the initial lump grants made to four Provinces whose settlements have just come under revision, and partly special grants made from Imperial revenues during 1903-1904 for expenditure during 1904-1905 on particular works of public improvement:—

	R
Central Provinces	1,50,000
Burma	3,00,000
Assam	5,50,000
Bengal	20,00,000
United Provinces	12,00,000
Punjab	22,00,000
Madras	9,00,000
Bombay	9,00,000
TOTAL	82,00,000

H

ARMY SERVICES.

EXPENDITURE.	Accounts, 1900-1901.	Accounts, 1901-1902.	Accounts, 1902-1903.	1903-1904.		1904-1905, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
INDIA—	R	R	R	R	R	R
Effective Services—						
Regimental Pay and Allowances.	7,18,58,256	7,85,63,254	8,25,96,895	9,10,78,000	8,86,83,000	9,84,04,000
Supply and Transport . . .	3,90,48,972	4,09,64,916	4,19,46,895	4,26,82,000	4,18,51,000	4,24,34,000
Ordnance . .	71,02,726	96,46,625	1,12,99,554	1,17,77,000	1,10,37,000	1,25,73,000
Other Heads .	3,25,38,785	3,22,11,150	3,51,55,659	3,37,51,000	4,04,43,000	3,95,67,000
	15,05,48,739	16,13,85,945	17,09,99,003	17,92,88,000	18,20,14,000	19,29,78,000
Non-effective Services	91,03,829	93,27,144	98,37,015	97,58,000	1,00,42,000	98,37,000
TOTAL INDIA .	15,96,52,568	17,07,13,089	18,08,36,018	18,90,46,000	19,20,56,000	20,28,15,000
ENGLAND—	£	£	£	£	£	£
Effective Services—						
Payments to War Office in respect of British Forces serving in India.	700,000	64,010	851,993	775,000	717,300	556,000
Furlough Allowances and Pay during Voyage of British Forces serving in India .	50,207	94,074	112,750	108,000	150,000	113,000
Furlough Allowances of Officers of the Indian Service .	183,518	216,620	250,605	230,000	260,000	240,000
Indian Troop Service . .	86,286	196,521	345,499	330,100	371,300	333,800
Other Heads	45,592	32,590	75,062	46,100	53,000	53,000
Stores for India—						
Clothing .	229,747	191,178	183,149	228,800	211,000	233,600
Ordnance and Miscellaneous.	673,009	1,147,238	1,015,005	899,400	777,400	1,529,300
Other Heads .	86,017	90,029	92,795	101,400	129,000	100,900
	2,054,376	2,032,260	2,926,858	2,718,800	2,669,000	3,159,600
Non-effective Services—						
Payments to War Office for Retired Pay, etc., of British Forces for services in India	553,235	554,562	615,037	650,000	647,300	716,800
Pay and Pensions of Non-effective and Retired Officers of the Indian Service .	1,687,398	1,650,391	1,602,887	1,570,000	1,585,000	1,560,000
Other Heads .	144,285	145,846	145,875	150,000	151,300	157,300
	2,384,918	2,350,799	2,363,799	2,370,000	2,383,600	2,434,100
TOTAL ENGLAND .	4,439,294	4,383,059	5,290,657	5,088,800	5,052,600	5,593,700
RECEIPTS—	R	R	R	R	R	R
India . .	1,17,64,929	1,05,12,361	1,09,79,881	81,25,000	92,42,000	80,59,000
	£	£	£	£	£	£
England .	32,945	276,765	392,998	497,900	456,100	362,400

191. As usual of late years, considerable savings have accrued on the military estimates in consequence of the absence of troops in China, and also in Somaliland. They were, however, on a considerably smaller scale than in 1902-1903. Inclusive of stores, they amounted to R35,88,000: and out of this, sums aggregating R27,10,000 have been applied to meeting the cost of various measures for improving the efficiency of the army and its various Departments. The largest items among these were the following:—

	R
Construction of the second section of the road to the hill cantonment, Lansdowne	2,00,000
Cost of warm coats sent to Africa, and condemned by the Military authorities in that country	3,05,000
Special purchase of 1,900,000 rounds of ·303 ammunition	1,72,000
Supply of 895 sets of mekometers	1,47,000
Reconstruction of N. I. lines at Secunderabad, Bangalore and Bellary	1,03,000
Additional grant for Camps of Exercise and Instruction	1,00,000
Staff College at Quetta (collection of materials for building)	1,00,000
Increase in pay of Indian Medical Service officers	2,00,000
Stables and quarters for horse-breeding operations	85,000
Re-armament of two 5·4 inch howitzer batteries (part)	84,000

192. It will be convenient to bring together the figures exhibiting the whole military expenditure of India both in this country and in England, and irrespective of the head of account under which it is charged.

The following shows these figures for the Budget Estimate of 1903-1904:—

	In India	In England
	R	£
(1) Ordinary Military expenditure, including the Hyderabad Contingent	18,53,20,000	4,662,400
(2) Special measures for increasing the efficiency of the Army—		
(a) Under Army	36,08,000	426,400
(b) Under Military Works	40,60,000	...
(c) Under Marine	...	63,300
TOTAL	76,68,000	489,700
(3) Special Services	1,18,000	...
(4) Coast Defences	18,00,000	.
GRAND TOTAL	19,49,06,000	5,152,100

The corresponding figures for 1904-1905 are as follows:—

	In India	In England
	R	£
(1) Ordinary Military Expenditure including the Hyderabad Contingent	19,45,08,000	4,769,300
(2) Special measures for increasing the efficiency of the Army—		
(a) Under Army	34,17,000	824,400
(b) Under Military Works	30,55,000	...
(d) Under Marine		107,000
TOTAL	64,72,000	931,400
(3) Special Services	48,90,000	
(4) Coast Defences	16,00,000	150,000
GRAND TOTAL	20,74,70,000	5,850,700

193. The increase under "Ordinary Expenditure" has been explained in paragraph 159. The principal factors are (1) R74,08,000 on account of the extra service pay of British troops, and (2) £169,000 on account of ordnance stores for manufacture of ·303 ammunition Of the increase in respect of the special measures for increasing the efficiency of the Army, £500,000 represents the cost of new artillery, and £200,000 of new rifles which (along with a part of the expenditure on coast defences) are to be provided from the surplus revenue of the current year as explained in paragraph 82.

Excluding these two items the cost of the special measures amounts to R64,72,000 in India and £231,400 (equivalent to R34,71,000) in England, or a total of R99,43,000 as compared with R1,50,14,000 in the current year. The principal items making up this total are the following —

	R
Rearmament of the Native Army	14,67,000
Buildings for Rifle Factory, Ishapore	4,00,000
Rolling Mills at Ishapore	9,52,000
Central Gun Carriage Factory, Jubbulpore	4,00,000
Construction of Royal Indian Marine Vessel *Dufferin*	16,05,000
Increase in strength of Native Army Reserves	3,00,000
Establishment of a Staff College in India	2,00,000
Railway Pioneer Battalion	2,29,000
Installation of Electric Lights and Fans in barracks	7,00,000
Increase to strength of Native Infantry Battalions in Madras and Bombay Commands	5,00,000
Mobilisation equipment for northern line of communications	5,03,000
Reorganization of Artillery	3,00,000
Addition of 36 horses to each British Cavalry Regiment	2,76,000
Accommodation for 3 Howitzer Batteries	2,50,000
Improvement of rifle ranges for the regulars	2,00,000
Re-introduction of signalling into all Batteries, of horse, field, heavy and mountain artillery	2,71,000

The items included under special services have been specified in paragraph 159

Section V.—Capital Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works not charged to Revenue.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

194. The expenditure on Railway Construction for which the Government of India undertakes any financial responsibility or gives any direct guarantee is estimated at R9,82,07,000 in the current year and at R12,00,00,000, (inclusive of R60,00,000 for the purchase of four branch Railways) in 1904-1905, the amounts having been R10,05,75,960 in 1902-1903 and R11,00,00,000 in the Budget Estimate of the current year The lapse of R1,17,93,000 in the current year is due to short outlay in England against some of the amounts placed at the disposal of the Secretary of State and some of the Companies' Boards for the purchase of rolling-stock and stores. This was largest in the case of the East Indian, Madras and South Indian Railways. It was partly compensated for by increased outlay in India and by commencement of construction work on the Ondal-Sainthia and Khurja-Hapur branches of the East Indian Railway. The distribution of the total expenditure on Railway Construction between

State and Companies' agency in each of the three years from 1902-1903 to 1904-1905 is as follows :—

	Accounts, 1902-1903.	Revised Estimate, 1903-1904	Budget Estimate, 1904-1905
Expenditure in England.	£	£	£
1 State Lines	1,529,344	1,287,800	1,709,000
2. Old Guaranteed Railways	462,521	484,900	416,400
3. Extensions of ditto	33	...	...
4. Other Guaranteed or Assisted Railways	893,333	852,700	845,900
TOTAL	2,885,231	2,625,400	2,971,300
Equivalent in rupees of Expenditure in England.	R	R	R
1. State Lines	2,29,40,155	1,93,17,000	2,56,35,000
2. Old Guaranteed Railways at contract rates	56,65,797	62,77,000	50,67,000
3. Extensions of ditto at prescribed rates	491	...	...
4. Other Guaranteed or Assisted Railways at contract rates	1,34,14,258	1,27,90,000	1,26,89,000
TOTAL	4,20,20,701	3,83,84,000	4,33,91,000
Expenditure in India.			
1. State Lines	4,55,19,860	5,06,94,000	6,90,20,000
2. Old Guaranteed Railways	—8,80,876	—38,00,000	—9,22,000
3. Extensions of ditto	12,34,837	2,00,000	30,000
4. Other Guaranteed or Assisted Railways	1,25,94,390	1,26,25,000	84,31,000
5. Branch Lines on firm guarantee	87,048	1,04,000	50,000
TOTAL INDIA	5,85,55,259	5,98,23,000	7,66,09,000
TOTAL OF PROGRAMME	10,05,75,960	9,82,07,000	12,00,00,000

195. The figures in the above table do not include the expenditure on Protective Railways met from the Famine Insurance grant, nor of Branch Line Companies not in receipt of a direct guarantee, nor that of other Companies whose transactions are outside the Government accounts Including this expenditure and also the expenditure from Provincial and Local Revenues and from loans raised by Local Boards for local lines, the total expenditure on Railway Construction in the three years may be stated as follows :—

	Accounts, 1902-1903.	Revised Estimate, 1903-1904.	Budget Estimate, 1904-1905
	R	R	R
Total as in table in paragraph	10,05,75,960	9,82,07,000	12,00,00,000
Famine Protective lines	24,375	19,07,000	22,06,000
Branch lines not on firm guarantee	7,95,054	2,58,000	1,63,000
Railways outside the Government account	1,00,20,900	93,58,000	88,96,000
Provincial and Local State lines	8,19,892	3,99,000	3,18,000
GRAND TOTAL	11,22,36,181	11,01,29,000	13,15,83,000

196. The following are the details of the expenditure on State lines:—

	Accounts, 1902-1903.	Revised, 1903-1904	Budget, 1904-1905.
Expenditure by State Agency—	R	R	R
Open lines—			
North-Western	66,03,425	27,40,000	76,55,000
Frontier Railway Reserve	43,548	10,000	...
Peshawar Railway do	—7,212	.	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand	45,81,534	33,85,000	28,98,000
Eastern Bengal	53,67,848	49,15,000	52,74,000
Warora Colliery	—73,003	—46,000	—25,000
Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British section)	58,141	3,000	8,000
Stores Transactions and Reserve	—1,49,195	...	44,10,000
TOTAL	1,64,25,056	1,10,07,000	2,02,20,000
Lines under construction—			
Moorshedabad Branch, Eastern Bengal State Railway	6,28,435	40,00,000	37,51,000
Coonoor-Ootacamund	...	...	10,00,000
Kankoorgachi Chord, Eastern Bengal State Railway	2,87,670	5,25,000	4,10,000
Kaunia-Bonarpara Extension		8,50,000	10,00,000
Kaunia-Dhubri Extension	5,28,012	1,41,000	1,50,000
Dhubri-Gauhati	72,581	14,35,000	10,23,000
Lower Sind Extension	...	17,80,000	18,61,000
Nowshera-Dargai	3,35,400	1,16,000	..
Agra-Delhi Chord	17,90,416	45,19,000	39,60,000
Khushalgarh-Kohat-Thal	22,49,205	3,94,000	62,000
Extensions of Chitpore Terminus	7,07,594	4,43,000	3,00,000
Allahabad-Fyzabad	53,34,749	17,52,000	6,75,000
Do. Ganges Bridge	...	24,37,000	4,03,000
Jech-Doab (Northern section)	15,42,494	2,02,000	...
Quetta-Nushki	7,26,111	25,89,000	27,35,000
Doubling line between Canal Junction and Kankoorgachi	42,867	2,36,000	3,76,000
Jech-Doab (Southern section)	..	8,68,000	23,00,000
TOTAL	1,42,45,534	2,22,87,000	2,00,06,000
Lines to be purchased	..	...	60,00,000
Expenditure by Agency of Companies—			
Open lines—			
East Indian Railway (including extensions)	1,33,96,937	1,37,50,000	1,57,50,000
Rajputana-Malwa	24,51,766	16,70,000	18,00,000
Tirhoot	31,55,242	10,50,000	15,00,000
Bhopal	2,72,803	1,74,000	2,00,000
South Indian	1,88,948	5,00,000	12,00,000
Guntakal-Mysore Frontier	2,657	5,000	24,000
Madras Railway, North-East line	8,72,540	26,50,000	20,00,000
Palanpur-Deesa	3,863	...	...
Bezwada Extension	5,814	15,000	3,000
Great Indian Peninsula	16,97,267	32,66,000	1,00,00,000
Nilgiri	35,41,940	3,000	3,60,000
TOTAL	2,55,89,777	2,30,83,000	3,28,37,000
Lines under construction—			
Ahmedabad-Dholka	59,900	...	...
Assam-Bengal { Land	—176	12,000	6,000
Assam-Bengal { Construction	74,44,084	36,36,000	19,94,000
Assam-Bengal { Chittagong jetties	—6,62,562	...	...
Madura-Pamban	12,41,366	6,53,000	1,56,000
Tinnevelly-Quilon—British section	6,36,296	6,36,000	3,06,000
Ditto —Native State section	31,22,750	25,01,000	3,30,000
Azikhal-Mangalore	3,52,690	32,18,000	50,00,000
Marina Loop	5,300	—5,000	...
Tirhoot State Railway Extensions	...	18,18,000	50,00,000
Rewari Phulera	...	11,65,000	28,00,000
TOTAL	1,21,99,648	1,36,34,000	1,55,92,000
GRAND TOTAL	6,84,60,015	7,00,11,000	9,46,55,000

197. The following are the details of the expenditure on the old Guaranteed Companies' lines and their extensions :—

	Accounts, 1902-1903.	Revised, 1903-1904.	Budget, 1904-1905.
	R	R	R
Madras Railway . .	24,43,515	1,56,000	33,00,000
Madras Railway Extensions	12,35,328	2,00,000	30,000
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway .	23,41,406	23,21,000	8,45,000
TOTAL .	60,20,249	26,77,000	41,75,000

198. The details of the figures under other Guaranteed or Assisted Railways are as follows —

	Accounts, 1902-1903.	Revised, 1903-1904	Budget, 1904-1905
	R	R	R
Assam-Bengal . .	—61,558	...	...
Bengal Central . .	1,93,616	50,000	66,000
Bengal-Nagpur . .	8,06,123	12,71,000	12,00,000
Bengal-Nagpur Extensions . . .	1,67,13,711	1,70,73,000	1,10,00,000
Burma Railways . .	58,11,768	29,53,000	32,52,000
Ditto Extensions .	...	.	15,00,000
Indian Midland (including Saugor-Katni)	12,37,469	34,84,000	27,27,000
Lucknow-Bareilly .	9,34,853	3,84,000	54,000
Mysore . . .	86,587	1,20,000	1,21,000
Southern Mahratta .	2,86,079	80,000	12,00,000
TOTAL .	2,60,08,648	2,54,15,000	2,11,20,000

199. The details of the expenditure on Branch lines having a direct guarantee are :—

	Accounts, 1902-1903.	Revised, 1903-1904	Budget, 1904-1905
	R	R	R
Brahmaputra-Sultanpur	78,342	50,000	.
Hardwar-Dehra . .	8,706	54,000	50,000
TOTAL .	87,048	1,04,000	50,000

200. The details of the expenditure on Protective Railways met from the Famine Insurance grant are as follows —

	Accounts, 1902-1903.	Revised, 1903-1904.	Budget, 1904-1905.
	R	R	R
Morappur-Dharmapuri .	3,177	2,90,000	3,96,000
Tiruputtur-Krishnagiri .	5,524	4,35,000	4,70,000
Hospet-Kottur . .	7,665	3,08,000	13,00,000
Bellary-Royadrug . .	8,009	8,74,000	40,000
TOTAL .	24,375	19,07,000	22,06,000

201. The following are the details of Branch lines without a guarantee:—

	Accounts, 1902-1903	Revised, 1903-1904.	Budget, 1904-1905.
	R	R	R
Ahmedabad-Parantij	23,624	6,000	11,000
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagganathganj	55,527	45,000	27,000
South Behar	—57,358	—1,000	—47,000
Ahmedabad-Dholka	7,53,499	1,08,000	65,000
Tapti Valley	19,762	1,00,000	1,07,000
TOTAL	7,95,054	2,58,000	1,63,000

202. The Railways outside the Government account shown above are the following —

	Accounts, 1902-1903	Revised, 1903-1904.	Budget, 1904-1905
	R	R	R
Bengal and North-Western Railway Extensions	22,58,600	19,08,000	4,89,000
Kalka-Simla	61,44,900	45,43,000	12,50,000
Bengal Dooars Extensions	16,17,400	7,10,000	3,57,000
Rohilkand-Kumaon Extensions	...	2,27,000	20,00,000
Southern Punjab Extensions		19,70,000	48,00,000
TOTAL	1,00,20,900	93,58,000	88,96,000

The expenditure on the Kalka-Simla Railway, both in the current year and also that estimated for in 1904-1905, is almost wholly met from advances by Government

203. The expenditure on the Provincial and Local State lines is distributed as follows —

	Accounts, 1902-1903	Revised, 1903-1904.	Budget, 1904-1905
	R	R	R
Jorhat	—834	—1,000	—1,000
Mayavaram-Mutupet	8,20,726	4,00,000	3,19,000
TOTAL	8,19,892	3,99,000	3,18,000

IRRIGATION CONSTRUCTION

204. The figures are:—

Accounts, 1902-1903.	Budget, 1903-1904.	Revised, 1903-1904	Budget, 1904-1905.
R	R	R	R
84,62,858	1,00,00,000	81,18,000	1,25,00,000

The Revised Estimate for 1903-1904 has been prepared for R18,82,000 less than the Budget Estimate, as, with the exception of the United Provinces, no province has found it possible to work up to the budget grants. The Budget grant for 1904-1905 has been fixed at R1,25,00,000, or R25,00,000 more than in the current year so as to provide for adequate progress on projects now in hand and for new schemes likely to be started.

205. The following table shows the projects included in the programme of each year, and the amounts to be spent on each :—

Name of Project.	Expenditure in 1903-1904.	Expenditure in 1904-1905.
Canals in operation—	R	R
Mandalay canal	4,02,000	1,64,000
Ganges canal	9,82,000	8,36,000
Lower Ganges canal	2,00,000	4,27,000
Fatehpur Branch of the Lower Ganges canal	76,000	59,000
Eastern Jumna canal	3,01,000	3,03,000
Western Jumna canal	34,000	42,000
Bari Doab canal	1,53,000	2,30,000
Sirhind "	1,33,000	2,62,000
Chenab "	5,02,000	12,52,000
Jhelum "	17,90,000	26,97,000
Indus Inundation canals	1,19,000	7,68,000
Godavery Delta	1,54,000	2,35,000
Kistna Delta	3,43,000	3,53,000
Penner River canals	1,00,000	1,03,000
Cauvery Delta	1,83,000	2,34,000
Periyar Project	2,27,000	2,14,000
Desert canal	59,000	11,000
Eastern Nara Works	1,40,000	1,02,000
Jamrao canal	1,71,000	34,000
Canals under construction—		
Shwebo canal	10,42,000	8,86,000
Mon canals	65,000	5,00,000
Other projects.	9,42,000	7,38,000
Reserve	...	20,50,000
TOTAL	81,18,000	1,25,00,000

Section VI.—Provincial Finance.

206. During the year an important step in advance was made in the development of Provincial finance As it is possible that this new departure may have important and far reaching consequences, it is desirable to explain its nature in some detail.

Early history of Provincial finance

207. When the system of provincialisation was first introduced in 1871 by the Government of Lord Mayo, the method adopted was briefly as follows :—Certain heads of expenditure, of which the more important were Police, Education, Jails, Medical Services (in part), Printing, Roads and Civil Buildings, were made over to the Local Governments. To meet these charges, there were assigned to the latter the departmental receipts under the corresponding heads, and also a fixed lump grant from Imperial Revenues: the Local Governments being left to make up the deficiency, if any, by local taxation.

208. This system remained in force without material change till 1877. In that year an important modification was introduced by the Government of Lord Lytton. In the first place, a considerable addition was made to the heads of expenditure transferred to Provincial management, the new heads (in most Provinces) including Land Revenue, General Administration, Law and Justice, and Miscellaneous. Secondly, certain principal heads of revenue, including Stamps and Excise, were provincialised, the growing receipts from these sources taking the place, *pro tanto*, of the former fixed lump grant. Since 1877, a number of changes of detail have been effected, mostly in the direction of adding to the heads (or shares of heads) of expenditure and revenue which are under Provincial control. But no alteration of principle has been introduced, and broadly* speaking it may be stated that the present position is as follows :—Each Local Government is responsible for the whole of the expenditure recorded under "Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments," "Miscellaneous Civil Charges," "Irrigation" (in part), and "Civil Public Works", as well as some charges under "Interest." It receives the whole of the corresponding departmental receipts, and a certain share (which is different in different Provinces, and under different heads) of each of the "Principal heads of Revenue" except Salt, Customs, Opium,

The present system

* There are numerous exceptions of detail in relatively minor points, and variations between the different Provinces. It is unnecessary to specify these at length in the present place.

and Tributes. In some Provinces, irrigation revenue is also Provincial in whole or in part. The excess of expenditure over revenue is made up by a fixed assignment from Imperial Revenues.

209. Under this system the Provincial shares of growing revenue have usually (though not uniformly) increased more rapidly than the sum which could properly be spared for expenditure under the Provincial heads, having regard to the general needs of Imperial finance. It was therefore necessary to revise the terms of the settlements from time to time, ordinarily at five-year intervals, with a view to adjust inequalities that had arisen, either between the Provinces themselves, or between the Provinces as a whole and the Imperial Government. These quinquennial revisions have usually, though not invariably, resulted in the resumption of a certain amount of revenue for Imperial purposes. When the settlement of 1877 was made, a total retrenchment of 40 lakhs was enforced; in 1882 the finances were in a prosperous condition and the Imperial Government surrendered an additional 26 lakhs net, in 1887 they resumed 64 lakhs, and in 1892, 46 lakhs The last revision, made in 1897, effected little change in the aggregate, increases to some Provinces being almost exactly counterbalanced by resumptions from others.

Its defects.

210. The system is marred by several grave defects :—

(1) The periodical revisions interfere with the continuity of Provincial finance, and each revision involves a protracted and sometimes controversial discussion with the Local Governments.

(2) A still more serious evil is that the system tends to encourage extravagance rather than economy "It has been described as a system of five-year budgets and this definition indicates the root of the evil Each Local Government is supposed to be free to enjoy the fruits of its economy, or of the successful nursing of its revenues. But in practice its term of enjoyment is limited to five years, or, more correctly, to the last two or three years of the term of settlement, for during the earlier years it has usually little margin to spend. It is therefore under constant temptation to spend its money, not on carefully matured schemes of well-thought-out improvement, but on such as can be carried through before the close of the settlement, in order to leave as small a balance as possible for resumption at the impending revision."

(3) The apportionment of revenue to the several Provinces has never been made on any definite or logical principle.

The new system.

211 To remove these defects, and in particular to introduce an element of relative permanence into the settlements, the following arrangement has been made Firstly, it has been decided to give the Local Governments a permanent, instead of a merely temporary interest in the revenue and expenditure under their control. Secondly, the assignments to the Local Governments will include a slightly smaller share of growing revenues Thirdly, this share has been calculated so that each Province separately, and all the Provinces taken together, shall be placed in possession of an amount of growing revenues which bears approximately the same proportion to the Provincial expenditure as the Imperial share of growing revenues bears to Imperial expenditure. With some small exceptions the actual heads of revenue which are either Imperial, Provincial, or divided, have been left unchanged, but the Provincial shares of the divided heads have been altered in accordance with the principle stated above. When any head of revenue is divided between Imperial and Provincial, the corresponding head of expenditure has ordinarily been divided in the same proportion.

Modifications of detail.

212. In applying these principles to the actual figures, it was found that the aggregate Provincial expenditure represented rather less than one-fourth of the whole, while the Imperial expenditure, which includes the army and the home charges, was in excess of three-fourths These proportions have accordingly been taken as the basis of the division of revenue between Imperial and Provincial, but numerous adjustments have been necessary—(1) to make allowance for the heads of revenue which are wholly Imperial or wholly Provincial as the case might be, (2) to allow for a larger assignment to the more backward Provinces than to those which are more advanced; and (3) to permit of provision being made for various administrative reforms and works of improvement which it is

desired to undertake. Subject to these adjustments, which are specified below, it has been decided that the divided heads of revenue, and of the corresponding heads of expenditure, shall be shared as follows:—

(1) In Bengal, United Provinces, Bombay, and Madras, three-fourths Imperial and one-fourth Provincial.

(2) In the Punjab and Burma, five-eighths Imperial and three-eighths Provincial, and

(3) In the Central Provinces and Assam, half Imperial and half Provincial.

213. It is intended that the settlements thus made shall be permanent, in the sense that they shall not be subject to revision at the end of fixed periods. The Government of India necessarily reserves to itself, as the final authority in India responsible for the finances and administration of the country, the power to revise the settlement of any or all Provinces at any time whenever necessity may demand it. It is however the intention of Government only to exercise this power when the variations from the initial relative standards of revenue and expenditure in any Province have, over a substantial term of years, been so great as to result in unfairness either to the Province itself, to other Provinces, or to the Government of India, or in the event of the Government of India being confronted with the alternatives of either imposing additional taxation or of seeking assistance from the Provinces.

214 For the present, the scheme has been applied to four Provinces, *viz*, Bengal, Madras, Assam, and the United Provinces. In the ensuing year it is proposed to extend it to Bombay and the Punjab, and possibly also to the Central Provinces

215. The modifications that have been made in applying the scheme to these four Provinces are as follows:—

Bengal.—The Provincial share of revenue and expenditure has been taken at one-half under Stamps, and at seven-sixteenths under Excise, while Registration receipts and charges have been made wholly Provincial; and the expenditure recorded under 3—Land Revenue, which really represents the cost of the ordinary district administration, is also made wholly Provincial. An addition of 4 lakhs has been made to the fixed assignment to enable the Local Government to improve the pay of ministerial establishments, and a further addition, not exceeding 2½ lakhs, will be made when a scheme has been prepared and sanctioned for strengthening the staff of Deputy Collectors.

Madras.—The Provincial share of Stamp revenue and expenditure has been raised to one-half. The revenue and expenditure under Registration, and expenditure under 3—Land Revenue have been made wholly Provincial. Special provision has been made in the form of a lump non-recurring grant of 20 lakhs for surveys and settlement. Grants of R75,000 and R50,000 a year have been made for the relief of certain local bodies, and for agricultural experiments, and the fixed assignment has been placed at a specially high figure. The Government of India have also undertaken to provide for the cost of reorganising the district administration.

United Provinces.—The Provincial share of Stamp revenue and expenditure, and of the expenditure under 3—Land Revenue has been raised to one-half. Irrigation revenue has been made wholly Provincial, subject to a guarantee from the Government of India that the net receipts shall not fall below 40 lakhs a year; and special grants of 2½ lakhs and 1½ lakhs per annum respectively, have been made to enable the Local Government to relieve Municipalities from the charges for municipal police, and to reform the system of District Board finance.

216. The net result of the new settlements in these four Provinces is an increase of the Imperial contribution to Provincial of R23,89,000 per annum as follows:—

	R
Bengal Provincial assignment *less*	−5,00,000
Madras Provincial assignment *more*	+16,56,000
United Provinces Provincial assignment *more*	+8,25,000
Assam Provincial assignment *more*	+4,08,000
TOTAL	+23,89,000

General Result.

217. The shares of growing revenue and the fixed assignments from Imperial to Provincial stand as follows:—

(*Figures in thousands of Rupees.*)

	Madras.	Bengal.	United Provinces.	Assam.
Growing Revenues . . .	2,90,82	4,49,84	3,62,64	60,07
Fixed Assignment . . .	59,66	49,03	4,00	12,00
TOTAL	3,50,48	4,98,87	3,66,64	72,07

The provincialisation of the whole of the Irrigation Revenue in the United Provinces, and the assignment of half shares of the Principal Heads of Revenue in Assam, account for the large proportion which the growing revenues bear to the total in those Provinces

Effect of the alteration in the shares.

218. The following table shows the share of the average annual increments of revenue (calculated on the basis of the figures for the years 1892-93 to 1902-03), which the Local Governments would have received if the terms of the old settlements had remained unchanged, with the share which they will receive under the new settlements:—

(*Figures in thousands of Rupees.*)

	Under the old Settlements.	Under the new Settlements.
Madras	5,60	4,89
Bengal	9,00	7,33
United Provinces	3,33	3,91
Assam	1,50	1,24

In other words, out of the annual increment of revenue of the four Provinces taken together, the Imperial Government will receive R2,06,000 more than it has hitherto done. On the other hand, owing to the division of expenditure under the heads corresponding to the Principal Heads of Revenue, the Government of India will bear R36,000 of the present Provincial increment of expenditure. On the whole, therefore, the Imperial Government receives an additional net increment of revenue of only R1,70,000.

219. Finally, in order that the Local Governments may start the new settlement under favourable conditions, the Government of India have sanctioned the following initial grants, *viz.*:—

	Lakhs.
To Bengal	50
,, Madras	50
,, United Provinces	30
,, Assam	20

The grant to Bengal is exclusive of a grant of 50 lakhs which has been separately sanctioned for the Calcutta Improvement scheme, and which is conditional on an acceptable scheme being framed and sanctioned. The grant to Madras includes 20 lakhs on account of special survey and settlement expenditure which is likely to be spread over several years, but will not recur permanently These grants have been made in the Revised Estimate of 1903-04, and will go to increase the Provincial opening balances of the ensuing year. It is not contemplated that the Local Governments will desire to spend more than a portion of these during 1904-05, and the following provision has accordingly been made by addition to the Provincial Budgets under 45.—Civil Works, *viz.*:—

	Lakhs.
Bengal	15
Madras	10*
United Provinces	6
Assam	4

* Including 4 lakhs under 3.—Land Revenue for special surveys.

The Local Governments will be at liberty to transfer these grants for expenditure under any other heads at their discretion.

220. In addition to the above a grant of R1,25,000 has been made to the United Provinces to compensate the Province for expenditure on the purchase of encumbered estates in Bundelkhand under the Bundelkhand Encumbered Estates Act, 1903.

221. The following table gives the usual information regarding the Revenue, Expenditure and balances of each Province, compared with the standard of 1897 :—

	Estimate for the Settlement of 1897-98 to 1901-1902	Accounts.						Revised, 1903-1904.	Budget, 1904-1905
		1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	01-1902	1902-1903		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
CENTRAL PROVINCES—									
Balance on April 1, 1897	...	.	...	...	...	.	.	.	...
Total Revenue, including adjustments	83,93,000	89,85,000	88,10,000	83,47,000	92,10,000	1,17,14,000	1,02,98,000	1,14,78,000	1,19,79,000
Total Expenditure	83,93,000	89,85,000	86,87,000	84,70,000	92,10,000	94,71,000	1,02,99,000	1,22,19,000	1,26,80,000
Closing Balance	...	...	1,23,000	.	..	22,43,000	22,42,000	15,01,000	8,00,000
BURMA—									
Balance on April 1, 1897	...	31,22,000	.	.	...	...	.		.
Total Revenue, including adjustments	4,83,81,000	3,15,97,000	3,41,00,000	3,47,29,000	3,64,64,000	3,65,36,000	3,40,43,000	3,68,57,000	3,75,59,000
Total Expenditure	2,83,81,000	2,99,03,000	2,99,85,000	3,21,15,000	3,49,47,000	3,57,81,000	3,73,30,000	3,85,96,000	4,09,97,000
Closing Balance	...	48,16,000	89,31,000	1,15,45,000	1,30,62,000	1,38,17,000	1,05,30,000	87,91,000	53,50,000
ASSAM—									
Balance on April 1, 1897	...	9,44,000	...	.	.			...	.
Total Revenue, including adjustments	66,43,000	71,62,000	89,34,000	71,53,000	70,97,000	72,64,000	84,16,000	95,36,000	75,47,000
Total Expenditure	66,43,000	76,18,000	80,67,000	79,68,000	71,84,000	71,17,000	74,07,000	82,09,000	79,45,000
Closing Balance	..	4,88,000	13,55,000	5,40,000	4,53,000	6,00,000	16,09,000	29,36,000	25,38,000
BENGAL—									
Balance on April 1, 1897	..	30,54,000	...		.		...	...	..
Total Revenue, including adjustments	4,43,49,000	4,65,69,000	4,74,76,000	4,73,90,000	4,80,97,000	4,93,24,000	5,23,92,000	6,26,90,000	5,03,80,000
Total Expenditure	4,43,49,000	4,86,01,000	4,52,81,000	4,66,89,000	4,76,53,000	4,86,80,000	5,17,69,000	5,44,20,000	5,36,34,000
Closing Balance	...	9,22,000	31,17,000	38,18,000	42,62,000	49,06,000	55,29,000	1,37,99,000	1,05,45,000
UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH—									
Balance on April 1, 1897	.		...	..	.				
Total Revenue, including adjustments	3,42,62,000	3,52,97,000	3,77,81,000	3,64,77,000	3,69,76,000	3,62,46,000	3,89,87,000	4,20,97,000	3,69,55,000
Total Expenditure	3,42,62,000	3,52,97,000	3,44,95,000	3,57,23,000	3,61,72,000	3,72,10,000	3,90,51,000	3,80,03,000	3,94,15,000
Closing Balance	...	...	32,86,000	40,40,000	48,44,000	38,80,000	38,16,000	78,10,000	53,50,000
PUNJAB—									
Balance on April 1, 1897	...	5,23,000	.	...	..	..	.	.	
Total Revenue, including adjustments	1,90,28,000	1,95,58,000	2,07,00,000	1,87,24,000	2,04,57,000	2,22,16,000	2,24,54,000	2,26,30,000	2,20,69,000
Total Expenditure	1,90,28,000	1,95,81,000	1,95,46,000	2,03,78,000	2,04,57,000	2,07,20,000	2,14,25,000	2,19,55,000	2,42,69,000
Closing Balance	...	5,00,000	16,54,000	...		14,96,000	25,25,000	32,00,000	10,00,000
MADRAS—									
Balance on April 1, 1897	...	22,95,000	...	...	...		..	...	..
Total Revenue, including adjustments	3,10,65,000	3,16,20,000	3,36,38,000	3,14,94,000	3,25,78,000	3,75,85,000	3,64,05,000	4,21,46,000	3,60,60,000
Total Expenditure	3,10,65,000	3,31,97,000	3,20,31,000	3,32,52,000	3,28,97,000	3,35,44,000	3,64,21,000	3,67,30,000	3,77,12,000
Closing Balance	...	7,18,000	23,25,000	5,67,000	2,48,000	42,87,000	42,71,000	96,87,000	80,35,000
BOMBAY—									
Balance on April 1, 1897	...	17,93,000	...	.	.		...	...	.
Total Revenue, including adjustments	4,16,53,000	4,26,98,000	4,60,23,000	4,24,32,000	4,50,92,000	5,14,22,000	4,67,70,000	4,56,67,000	4,61,43,000
Total Expenditure	4,16,53,000	4,39,92,000	4,50,18,000	4,39,36,000	4,50,92,000	4,55,99,000	4,91,93,000	4,57,90,000	4,74,20,000
Closing Balance	..	5,09,000	15,04,000	...	..	58,23,000	34,00,000	32,77,000	20,00,000

222. In the four provinces whose settlements are under revision, the new standard of Revenue and Expenditure is as follows:—

	R
Assam	72,07,000
Bengal	4,98,87,000
United Provinces	3,66,64,000
Madras	3,50,48,000

223. The closing balances shown in the Revised Estimate include grants, aggregating R1,62,65,008, which have been given from Imperial revenues during the current year for expenditure on certain special purposes, in addition to the grant of R1,50,00,000 referred to in paragraph 219. In the case of Bombay, the Punjab, and the Central Provinces they also include R13,11,000, R7,86,000 and R15,28,000 respectively given to these Provinces to enable them to close with the prescribed minimum balance The following table shows the distribution of the grants to various Provinces —

PROVINCES	Grant of 40 lakhs for Education	Grant in 1903-1904 of recurring portion of grant of 18 lakhs for District and other Establishment.	Grant in 1903-1904 for Expenditure in 1904-1905 on special purposes	Grant in 1903-1904 for Expenditure in 1904-1905 on special public objects.
1	2	3	4	5
	R	R	R	R
Central Provinces .	2,00,000	1,90,000	3,00,000	1,50,000
Burma . .	4,00,000	.		3,00,000
Assam . .	1,00,000	1,11,000	. .	1,50,000
Bengal . .	10 00,000	.	50,00,000	5,00,000
United Provinces .	5,00,000	2,26,000	3,00,000	3,00,000
Punjab .	4,00,000	1,36,000	20,50,000	2,00,000
Madras . .	8,00,000	3,50,000		3,00,000
Bombay . .	6,00,000	3,50,000	10,52,000	3,00,000
TOTAL .	40,00,000	13,63,000	87,02,000	22,00,000

224 As explained in paragraph 282 of the Financial Statement for 1903-1904 the grants shown in columns 2 and 3 of the foregoing table were made for permanent recurring expenditure on education, and the improvement of district administration. Those shown in column 4 have been sanctioned in the course of the current year. The grant of R3,00,000 to the Central Provinces is intended for expenditure on Irrigation Works That of R50,00,000 to Bengal represents the Government contribution towards the scheme for the structural improvement of Calcutta, the money will be reserved exclusively for this purpose, and its appropriation is conditional on the scheme being approved by the Government of India The grant of R3,00,000 to the United Provinces represents a grant to the Lucknow Municipality to enable it to undertake a drainage scheme. Of the allotment of R20,50,000 to the Punjab, R20,00,000 is for expenditure on extensions and improvements in Simla, and R50,000 is a grant to the Punjab University to enable it to construct a Senate Hall at Lahore In Bombay, a grant of R6,00,000 has been made for the completion of St George's Hospital, and the remaining R4,52,000 is intended to enable the Local Government to carry out improvements under a variety of heads.

225. The present financial position has also enabled the Government of India to make the special grants shown in column 5 for expenditure in 1904-1905 upon a variety of desirable objects of public utility, such as hospitals, museums, colleges, public libraries, hostels, public parks and gardens, and the like, which have hitherto had to yield precedence to works of more pressing urgency

226. In the Budget Estimate for 1904-1905 the recurring grants for expenditure on education and the improvement of district administration are repeated except for Assam, Bengal, the United Provinces, and Madras; in these Provinces the grants have been taken into account in fixing the standard of expenditure and they now form part of the permanent assignments made to Provincial revenues in the new settlements. Grants of ten and five lakhs respectively have also been made to the Punjab and Bombay for expenditure on Civil Works. The grants to the Punjab, Bombay, and the Central Provinces, which are deficit provinces, to work up to the prescribed minimum closing balances at the end of 1904-1905 are R10,66,000, R24,51,000, and R29,26,000 respectively.

Section VII.—Ways and Means.

HOME TREASURY.

227. The following are the details of the transactions of the Home Treasury in the Budget and Revised Estimates of 1903-1904 and in the Budget Estimates of 1904-1905:—

	Budget, 1903-1904	Revised, 1903-1904.	Budget, 1904-1905.
	£	£	£
Opening balance	5,686,537	5,767,787	7,003,387
RECEIPTS.			
Capital raised and deposited by Railway Companies—			
For Capital outlay	1,052,600	7,300	1,252,600
* For discharge of Debentures	3,332,800	200,000	2,070,100
Deposits and Advances—			
* Gold Reserve Fund	102,700	2,566,200	166,800
Other items	26,000	40,900	7,500
Remittance Account between England and India—			
Railway transactions	2,053,000	16,600	2,453,000
* Remittance of Gold from India for purchase of silver	...	3,996,900	.
Other transactions	1,510,000	2,596,700	504,000
Total Receipts excluding Council Bills and Loans and opening balance	8,077,100	9,424,600	6,454,000
DISBURSEMENTS			
Excess of Expenditure over Revenue	17,619,300	17,487,800	18,435,900
Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue—			
Outlay on State Railways and Irrigation Works	1,813,400	1,293,300	1,715,800
Outlay of Railway Companies	1,396,800	1,344,900	1,264,900
* Payments to Railway Companies for discharge of debentures	3,332,800	247,000	2,070,100
Permanent Debt discharged	600,000	600 000	1,002,100
Temporary Debt discharged	3,500,000	3,500,000	2,000,000
Deposits and Advances—			
* Gold Reserve Fund	102,700	2,566,200	166,800
Other transactions	.	215,100	7,900
Remittance Account between England and India—			
Railway transactions	1,991,300	1,601,500	2,747,000
* Purchase of Silver		4,055,000	
Other transactions	472,700	278,200	350,600
Total Disbursements	30,829 000	33,189,000	29,761,100
Net Disbursements excluding Council Bills and loans and opening balance	22,751,900	23,764,400	23,307,100
Financed as follows:			
Council Bills	17,000,000	21,500,000	16,500,000
Permanent Debt incurred	2,000,000	1,500,000	2,500,000
Temporary Debt incurred	2,000,000	2,000 000	2,000,000
Reduction of + or addition to — Cash balance	+1,751,900	—1,235,600	+2,307,100
TOTAL	22,751,900	23,764,400	23,307,100
Closing balance	3,934,637	7,003,387	4,696,287

* The heads marked with an asterisk appear both on the Receipt and Payment sides. As the Receipts and Disbursements under each of them are practically equal, they do not affect the Ways and Means of the year to any material extent.

1903-1904. General Remarks

228. In the Revised Estimate the net disbursements (apart from receipts from Council Bills and loans) are taken at £23,764,400 against £22,751,900 in the Budget Estimate. There is thus an increase in the net outgoings of £1,012,500. The conditions obtaining in the London money market during the current year have not been favourable for the raising of fresh capital by Railway Companies. Accordingly, the additional capital which it was originally proposed to raise through the agency of Companies, *viz.*, £1,050,000 for their own lines, and £2,050,000 for State lines worked by Companies, was in fact not raised at all; while only £200,000 was raised to discharge debentures, in place of £3,332,800 taken in the Budget. On the other hand, the net expenditure chargeable against revenue is less than the Budget Estimate by £131,500, the Capital outlay on State

Railways and Irrigation Works by £520,100 and the Advances to Railway Companies for Capital outlay on Purchased Railways worked by them by £389,800. The miscellaneous remittances from India, consisting mainly of recoveries from His Majesty's Imperial Government on account of expenditure incurred in India in connection with the forces in Somaliland, South Africa and China and for Emigration bills, Chelsea out-pensioners and supplies to His Majesty's Imperial Navy exceed the Budget Estimate by £1,086,700. The net result of these variations is an increase of net outgoings of £971,900. This with minor differences under other heads aggregating £40,600 make up the difference of £1,012,500 in the net disbursements mentioned above.

229. The increase in the net disbursements was met partly from an increase of £81,250 in the opening balance of the year, but mainly by an increase of £4,500,000 in Council Bills. Of the latter, £500,000 was applied towards reduction of the sterling loan proposed in the Budget Estimate and the remainder will go to swell the closing balance of the year which is expected to stand at £7,003,387.

1903 1904 Council Bills.

230 In addition to the £21,500,000 shown in the table above, the Revised Estimate also provides for the sale of £2,200,000 additional Council Bills, for remittance to London of the balance of the Gold Reserve Fund held in India. It should be noted that the receipts by the Secretary of State on this account, as well as the remittance of gold made from India in July last on account of the Gold Reserve Fund, are for investment and do not therefore affect the balances of the Home Treasury otherwise than temporarily.

1903 1904 Loans

231. Great Indian Peninsula Railway debentures for £600,000 and India Bills for £3,500,000 fell due in 1903-1904. The Budget Estimate provided for the discharge of these by the issue of £2,000,000 India stock and £2,000,000 India Bills. The Budget programme was carried out except that only £1,500,000 3 per cent India stock was issued. Tenders were invited at a minimum rate of 97 per cent. The applications received amounted to £5,971,500, the average rate of accepted tenders was £98-19-2 and the lowest accepted rate £98-18-6 per cent.

232. The results of the issues of £2,000,000 India Sterling Bills was as follows:—

Month of Issue	Amount tendered.	Amount accepted.		Average rate of interest per cent per annum. £ s. d.
	£	£		
May 1903	2,991,000	500,000	for twelve months	3 7 5
September "	2,038,000	500,000	ditto	3 11 6
December "	3,661,000	500,000	ditto	3 12 11
March 1904	2,439,000	500,000	ditto	3 5 2

1903-1904 Capital raised and deposited by Companies

233. The details of the transactions under capital raised and deposited by Railway Companies are as follows:—

RECEIPTS	Budget.	Revised.
Subscribed Capital.	£	£
To discharge debentures—		
Bengal Nagpur Railway	100,000	...
" " extensions	400,000	...
Indian Midland Railway	1,584,900	...
Southern Mahratta Railway	100,000	100,000
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway	949,900	100,000
Madras Railway	200,000	...
	3,332,800	200,000
To meet Capital outlay—		
Bengal Nagpur Railway	50,000	...
" " " extensions	200,000	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway	500,000	...
Madras Railway	300,000	...
	1,050,000	...
Miscellaneous (Transfer fees, etc.)	2,600	7,300
TOTAL RECEIPTS	4,385,400	207,300
ISSUES.		
For Discharge of Debentures	3,332,800	247,000
For Capital outlay, *i.e.*, Stores, Establishment Charges, etc.	1,396,800	1,344,900
TOTAL ISSUES	4,729,600	1,591,900

234. For the reason stated in paragraph 228, the Companies mostly found it preferable to renew their debentures, rather than discharge them at maturity. The only exceptions were the following, which were paid off during the year :—

	£
Southern Mahratta Railway	100,000
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway	145,000
Madras Railway	800
	245,800

The £247,000 shown in the preceding paragraph includes £1,200 which represents discount payable on the renewal of debentures.

235. The issues for Capital outlay do not differ materially from the Budget Estimates, except that the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway is likely to require £113,000 more, and the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railways £130,900 and £47,600 less than the Budget Estimates

1903-1904. Remittance Account between England and India—Railway transactions.

236. The Railway Companies whose transactions are dealt with above have separate capital deposit accounts in England, and funds raised and withdrawn by them in England are brought directly to account in the Home Treasury. Besides these there are also other Railway Companies which work railways that are the property of the State. These include the East Indian, the South Indian, the Great Indian Peninsula and the Rajputana-Malwa Railways. Advances are made to these Companies in England for the purchase of stores, and funds are sometimes raised by the Companies working the railways and deposited with the Secretary of State, but these deposits and advances instead of being brought directly to account in England under the appropriate heads, are treated as remittances from or to India and are brought to account in this country The details of these transactions during the current year are as follows —

	Budget.	Revised
RECEIPTS.		
Debentures raised—	£	£
East Indian Railway	1,250,000	..
South Indian Railway	350,000	
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	450,000	...
	2,050,000	—
Transfer fees, etc.	3,000	16,600
TOTAL RECEIPTS	2,053,000	16,600
ISSUES.		
Advances for Purchase of Stores—	£	£
East Indian Railway	900,000	594,000
Rajputana Malwa Railway	200,000	170,600
South Indian Railway	232,000	132,900
Bengal and North-Western Railway	30,000	141,300
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	629,300	562,700
TOTAL ISSUES	1,991,300	1,601,500

1903-1904. Purchase of Silver and Remittance of Gold from India.

237. The demand for rupee currency during the second half of the current year has necessitated large purchases of silver in England The total cost of the purchases is now estimated at £4,055,000, practically the whole of this amount has been remitted from India in gold, the sale-proceeds of which are taken at £3,996,900 in the Revised Estimate.

1904-1905. Main features

238. In the Budget Estimate of 1904-1905, the net disbursements are taken at £23,307,100 including £1,002,100 and £2,000,000 respectively for the discharge of Great Indian Peninsula Railway Debentures, and India Bills which expire next year.

239. This estimate of the net disbursements exceeds the Budget Estimate of the current year by £555,200. This represents the net result of a number of variations the most considerable of which are as follows :—

Better.	£
Capital raised by Railway Companies for Capital outlay, *more* .	200,000
Capital outlay not charged to revenue, including outlay by Companies, *less*	229,500
Temporary Debt discharged (India Bills), *less* . . .	1,500,000
Remittance Account between England and India— Payments in England on account of money orders and stores for Provincial Governments and Local Funds, etc , *less*	122,100
	2,051,600
Worse.	
Net Expenditure on Revenue Account (Increase due to cost of new armaments and stores for Coast Defences), *more* .	816,600
Permanent Debt discharged (Great Indian Peninsula Debentures), *more*	402,100
Debenture Capital raised by Railway Companies working State Railways (Debentures raised *more* £400,000, Debentures discharged, *more* £800,000) net *worse* . . .	400,000
Remittance Account between England and India— Recoveries from His Majesty's Government on account of payments in India for Somaliland force, etc., *less* .	1,006,000
	2,624,700

240 It is proposed to meet the net disbursement of £23,307,100 by the sale of £16,500,000 Council Bills, and by the issue of £2,500,000 India Stock and £2,000,000 India Bills. The remainder, which amounts to £2,307,100, will be met by drawing upon the cash balance of the Home Treasury which is expected to stand at £7,003,387 on 31st March 1904. The estimated balance on the 31st March 1905 is therefore £4,696,287.

1904-1905. Loans

241. As mentioned above, India Sterling Bills for £2,000,000 fall due in 1904-1905, and it is proposed to replace these by the issue of new Bills of a corresponding amount. Of the £2,500,000 India Stock which it is at present intended to issue next year, £1,002,100 is for the discharge of Great Indian Peninsula Railway Debentures which fall due on the 30th June 1904, and the balance is for advances to Indian Railway Companies under Act 51 Vict., c. 5.

1904-1905. Capital of Railway Companies.

242. The following are the details of the Estimates of Capital to be raised by Railway Companies :—

	To replace Debentures.	Additional Capital.
Subscribed Capital of Railway Companies—	£	£
Bengal-Nagpur Railway	25,000	...
Ditto Extensions	375,000	...
Indian Midland Railway . . .	1,000,000	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway . . .	147,000	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway .	120,000	500,000
Madras Railway	403,100	750,000
	2,070,100	1,250,000
Transfer fees and Miscellaneous refunds . .	...	2,600
	2,070,100	1,252,600
Debenture Capital of Companies working purchased Railways—		
East Indian Railway	800,000	1,200,000
South Indian Railway	...	450,000
	800,000	1,650,000
Transfer fees and Miscellaneous refunds . .	...	3,000
TOTAL .	800,000	1,653,000

243. The following are the details of the transactions of the Gold Reserve Fund in England:— *1903-1904 and 1904-1905. Gold Reserve Fund*

	1903-1904, Budget.	1903-1904, Revised.	1904-1905, Budget.
Receipts.			
(*a*) Profit on coinage, remitted to England from India—	£	£	£
By Council Bills . .	...	2,200,000	...
In gold (less charges of remittance £1,400) . .	...	259,600	...
(*b*) Dividends on investments .	102,700	106,600	166,800
TOTAL .	102,700	2,566,200	166,800
Payments.			
Investments made	102,700	2,566,200	166,800
Opening Balance—			
Invested	3,810,300	3,810,300	6,376,500
Uninvested	1,000	1,000	5,700
Closing Balance—			
Invested	3,913,000	6,376,500	6,543,300
Uninvested	289,000	5,700	129,000
Net Profits on new coinage in India	288,000	2,465,700	123,300

244. The following is a summary of the figures relating to Council Bills and the Sterling Debt of Government and of Railway Companies included in the Estimates for 1903-1904 and 1904-1905. The figures are — *1903-1904 and 1904-1905. Summary of Debt transactions and Capital Account of Railway Companies*

	Budget, 1903-1904.	Revised, 1903-1904	Budget, 1904-1905
RECEIPTS.	£	£	£
Council Bills (exclusive of Bills drawn in connection with the Gold Reserve Fund) .	17,000,000	21,500,000	16,500,000
Permanent Debt incurred (India Stock)	2,000,000	1,500,000	2,500,000
Temporary Debt incurred (India Sterling Bills)	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Receipts on account of the Subscribed Capital of Railway Companies . .	4,382,800	200,000	3,320,100
Receipts on account of the Debenture Capital of other Railway Companies (the East Indian, South Indian and Great Indian Peninsula Railway Companies) . . .	2,050,000	*Nil*	2,450,000
OUTGOINGS.			
Permanent Debt discharged .	600,000	600,000	1,002,100
Temporary Debt discharged .	3,500,000	3,500,000	2,000,000
Discharge of Railway Companies' Debentures	3,332,800	247,000	2,070,100
Discharge of East Indian Railway Company's Debentures .	...	...	800,000

245. The programme herein announced of the probable drawings on India and of the transactions in connection with the Government Sterling Debt and the borrowings of Railway Companies represent the present intentions of the Secretary of State. But in view of the varying conditions of Indian finance and of the London money market, no assurance can possibly be given that the programme will be adhered to either in amount or form. The Secretary of State reserves to himself the right to vary the programme to any extent that may be considered necessary during the course of the year.

INDIA.

246. The following is a summary of the Estimates of Ways and Means in India during 1903-1904 and 1904-1905 —

	Budget Estimate, 1903-1904		Revised Estimate, 1903-1904		Budget Estimate, 1904-1905.	
	Rupee figures.	Equivalent in £ at R15 = £1.	Rupee figures.	Equivalent in £ at R15 = £1.	Rupee figures.	Equivalent in £ at R15 = £1.
Receipts						
	R	£	R	£	R	£
Excess of Revenue over Expenditure charged to Revenue	27,85,20,000	18,568,000	30,29,86,000	20,199,000	29,03,19,000	19,354,600
Capital raised through Companies for outlay on State Railways (net)	3,07,50,000	2,050,000	..	...	2,47,50,000	1,650,000
Capital raised and deposited by Railway Companies	4 96,000	33,000	2,73,[illegible]00	18,200	2,59,000	17,200
Unfunded Debt incurred, mostly Savings Bank deposits (net)	89,31,000	595,400	1,09,65 000	731,000	1,03,22,000	688,100
Deposits and Advances—						
Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	86 70,000	578,000	87,96,000	586,400	81,91,000	546,100
Balances of Provincial allotments	−2,07,52,000	−1,383,500	1,80,18,000	1,201,200	−1,97,52,000	−1,316,800
Other Items (net)	49,84,000	332,300	40,10,000	267,300	5,93,000	39,500
Remittances—						
Inter-Departmental Remittances		..	59,53,000	396,900	.	...
Remittance account between England and India—						
Silver remitted from England	..	.	6,08,25,000	4,055,000	...	...
Transactions of Railway Companies	2,98 69,000	1,991,[illegible]00	2,40,22,000	1,601,500	4,12,05,000	2,747,000
Total Receipts excluding loans	34,14,68,000	22,764,500	43 58,48,000	29,056,500	35,58,87,000	23,725,700
Disbursements						
Capital Expenditure not charged to Revenue—						
State Railways and Irrigation Works	6,28,20,000	4,188,000	5,87,30,000	3,915,300	8,14,18,000	5,427,800
Outlay by Companies (net)	1,05,94,000	706,300	83,67,000	557,700	80,27,000	535,000
Permanent Debt discharged	13,50,000	90 000	13,00,000	86,700	13 00,000	86,700
Temporary Debt discharged	.	...			50,00,000	333,300
Loans granted and repaid (net)—						
Imperial	7,54,000	50,200	20,02,000	133,500	−7 63,000	−50,800
Provincial	−12,09,000	−80,600	−42,07,000	−280,500	5,65,000	37,700
Remittance account between England and India—						
Gold remitted to England for purchase of silver	..	...	5,99,54,000	3,996,900	..	...
Transactions of Railway Companies	3,07,95,000	2,053 000	2,49,000	16,600	3,67,95,000	2,453,000
Other transactions (net)	,54,15,000	361,000	2,07,82,000	1,385,500	85,90,000	572,700
Council Bills	25,00,[illegible]4,000	17,066,900	32,24,07,000	21,493,800	25,15,45,000	16,769,700
Total Disbursements	36,65,23 000	24,434,800	46,95 84,000	31,305,500	39,24,77,000	26,165,100
Net Disbursements	2,50,55 000	1,670,300	3,37,36,000	2,249,000	3 65,90,000	2,439,400
Financed as follows:						
Permanent Debt incurred	2,00,00,000	1,333,300	2,00 00,000	1,333,300	3,00,00,000	2,000,000
Temporary Debt incurred			50 00,000	333,300	.	.
From Treasury Balances	50,55,000	337,000	87,36,000	582,400	65,90,000	439,400
Total	2,50,55,000	1,670,300	3,37,36,000	2,249,000	3,65,90,000	2,439,400
Opening Balance	17,74,99,524	11,833,301	18,12,36,240	12,082,416	17,25,00,240	11,500,016
Closing Balance	17,24,44,524	11,496,301	17,25,00,240	11,500,016	16,59,10,240	11,060,616

247. When the Budget Estimate of the current year was framed in March last, the cash balance in the treasuries on 1st April 1903 was estimated at 17,75 lakhs. It was calculated that net revenue receipts would amount to 27,85 lakhs, and that remittance and other miscellaneous transactions would yield a net receipt of 2,71 lakhs. Council drawings were taken at 25,60 lakhs, Capital outlay on State Railways and canals at 6,28 lakhs, and net expenditure from the balances of Provincial Governments at 2,07 lakhs. The net disbursements were thus in round figures 3,39 lakhs. It was proposed to meet these (1) by a rupee loan of two crores, (2) by unfunded debt, mostly Savings Bank deposits, to the amount of 89 lakhs, and (3) by drawing on the cash balances to the extent of 50 lakhs *1903-1904 Main features of Budget Estimates*

248 The results according to the Revised Estimate have differed considerably from this forecast. The actual cash balance on 1st April 1903 was 18,12 lakhs, or greater by 37 lakhs: the net revenue was better than the estimate by 2,45 lakhs the Provincial balances, instead of being drawn upon, were increased by 1,80 lakhs, making a net improvement of 3,87 lakhs and capital expenditure on State Railways and Irrigation was less by 41 lakhs On the other hand, Council drawings reached the very large total of 32,24 lakhs or 6,64 lakhs more than estimated, and miscellaneous remittance and other transactions yielded a net credit of only 1,18 lakhs, being less than the forecast by 1,53 lakhs. The net result was a worseness of 1,07 lakhs, which was met as follows, (1) from an increase in Savings Bank deposits which improved to the extent of 20 lakhs, (2) by a special temporary loan from Gwalior of 50 lakhs, and (3) by drawing further on the cash balance to the extent of 37 lakhs. The cash balance at the close of the year is now estimated at 17,25 lakhs. *1903-1904. Main features of Revised Estimates.*

249 The leading feature of the year was the strong demand for Councils. The demand was active throughout the summer and autumn, when it is as a rule comparatively weak, the sales never falling below 2 crores in any one month This did not prevent the demand becoming still keener in the cold weather, the sales in January reaching 5,02 lakhs, and those in February 5,01 lakhs. The total sales of the year are the highest on record

The figures shown in the table are exclusive of 3,30 lakhs paid on account of Council Bills drawn for the remittance of the profits on coinage, for investment on account of the Gold Reserve Fund.

250 The improvement in the net revenue and expenditure has been explained in Section II of the Financial Statement. The improvement in the Provincial balances is partly due to increased receipts and short expenditure by the Local Governments, but also in great measure to the large grants aggregating 2,59 lakhs, which have been made to them from Imperial revenues towards the close of the year for various purposes The miscellaneous transactions include remittances on account of Railway Companies, and their capital receipts and expenditure, the Imperial and Provincial loan account, transactions in connection with the purchase of silver for coinage, and the portion of the Famine Insurance grant which is appropriated for the reduction or avoidance of debt They also include expenditure incurred in India on account of His Majesty's Government the amount of which is recovered from the latter through the London account. This consists chiefly of payments on account of troops in Somaliland and China, charges for stores issued, emigration bills, Chelsea out-pensioners, and Naval charges. They considerably exceeded the forecast of the year.

251. The nature of the Railway transactions has been explained in paragraph 236. In respect of the loan account, the receipts were larger than had been expected, in consequence of the improved condition of the country which enabled recoveries of takavi advances given during the late famine to be effected on a considerable scale, especially in the Central Provinces and the Punjab. On the other hand, the advances to the Simla-Kalka Railway amounted to 45 lakhs, against only 33 provided in the Budget

252. The remittance of gold to England for the purchase of silver, and the transfer of the latter in India for coinage, involved very large transactions approximating 6 crores on either side. But the amounts are necessarily nearly equal and have little effect on the net result. The £300,000 worth of silver purchased in 1902-1903, to which reference was made in paragraph 308 of the last Financial Statement was not received till after the close of that year, and the transaction appears in the accounts of 1903-1904 under the head of Remittances. *1903-1904 Purchase of Silver*

1903-1904 and 1904-1905. Unfunded Debt.

253. The following table gives the details of the transactions of Savings Banks and Provident Funds during a series of years and the estimated transactions for 1903-1904 and 1904-1905:—

Year	Net additions to deposits, cash	Interest	Total addition.
	R	R	R
1892-93	54,89,000	33,94,000	88,83,000
1893-94	17,99,000	36,80,000	54,79,000
1894-95	—8,45,000	29,70,000	21,25,000
1895-96	24,77,000	33,85,000	58,62,000
1896-97	—58,11,000	34,66,000	—23,45,000
1897-98	—65,71,000	32,70,000	—33,01,000
1898-99	—8,84,000	32,29,000	23,45,000
1899-1900	1,40,000	33,48,000	34,88,000
1900-1901	19,44,000	34,80,000	54,24,000
1901-1902	31,04,000	36,87,000	67,91,000
1902-1903	52,40,000	39,00,000	91,40,000
1903-1904 (Budget)	40,73,000	41,65,000	82,38,000
1903-1904 (Revised)	61,77,000	42,20,000	1,03,97,000
1904-1905 (Budget)	51,05,000	45,45,000	96,50,000

254. A net deposit in the Post Office Savings Bank of 30 lakhs apart from interest was assumed in the Budget Estimate of the current year. The transactions of the first eight months of the year have resulted in a net increase in the deposits of more than 61 lakhs, and allowing for withdrawals usually made in the closing months of the year, it is now expected that apart from interest there will be a net increase in the deposits of R50,20,000 during the year.

255. In the Budget Estimate for 1904-1905 a net deposit in the Post Office Savings Banks of 40 lakhs apart from interest is anticipated.

1903-1904. Rupee Loan.

256. In accordance with the intention expressed in paragraph 310 of the last Financial Statement, a 3½ per cent loan of 2 crores was announced in July last. Tenders were opened on the 22nd idem and the result of the loan was as follows:—

Total amount tendered.	Amount accepted.	Average rate of accepted tenders.	Minimum rate accepted.
R	R	R a. p.	R a. p.
4,96,00,835	2,00,00,000	98 1 7·2	97 15 0

1903-1904. Temporary Debt incurred

257. As stated in paragraph 19, there was an extraordinary demand for rupee currency during the past winter, and in January last, as a measure of precaution, it was arranged to obtain a temporary loan of 50 lakhs of rupees from the Gwalior Durbar for three months. It will be repaid early next year.

258. In the Budget Estimate for next year, the net disbursements are taken at R28,54,000 more than in the Revised Estimate of the current year. The following variations have chiefly contributed to this excess :— *1904-1905. Main feature.*

Worse.	R
Excess of Revenue over Expenditure, *less*	1,26,67,000
Reduction of Provincial balances	3,77,70,000
Deposits and Advances—other items and Inter-Departmental Remittances (chiefly due to absence of special receipts from coinage of bullion in balance and withdrawn coin)	93,70,000
Expenditure not charged against Revenue, including Outlay by Companies, due to a larger programme of Capital Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works	2,23,48,000
Temporary Debt discharged (Gwalior loan)	50,00,000
Loans by Provincial Governments (smaller recoveries of agricultural advances and a more liberal provision for loans to Municipalities for water-works, drainage schemes, etc.) *net*	47,72,000
Remittance Account between England and India—Withdrawals by Railway Companies for stores, etc., in England	1,93,63,000
	11,12,90,000
Better.	
Capital raised through Companies for outlay on State Railways (Debentures raised)	2,47,50,000
Loans by Imperial Government (R12,05,000 provided on account of advances to the Simla-Kalka Railway against R45,00,000 in the Revised)	27,65,000
Remittance Account between England and India—Other transactions (chiefly due to smaller provision for payments on account of Somaliland force)	1,21,92,000
Council Bills	7,08,62,000
	11,05,69,000

259 It is proposed to meet the net disbursements of R3,65,90,000 in the Budget Estimate of next year by a new loan in India of three crores, and by drawing upon the cash balance to the extent of R65,90,000. The announcement now made regarding the rupee loan is in accordance with the present programme, but full liberty is reserved, as usual, to vary the programme now announced to any extent that may be considered desirable. *1904-1905. New Rupee Loan.*

Section VIII.—Summary.

260. The principal features in this statement are the following:—

I.—The accounts of 1902-1903 closed with a surplus of £3,069,549, being £331,049 higher than the surplus expected in the Revised Estimate of that year.

II—1903-1904—

(1) The Revised Estimates show a total revenue of £83,067,800, a total expenditure charged to Revenue of £80,356,600, and a surplus of £2,711,200 This surplus is higher than that estimated in March 1903 by £1,762,500

(2) There has again been a large increase of revenue under almost every important head, especially from railway net earnings and opium

Land Revenue yielded an increase of £179,800, Excise of £420,400, Customs of £316,200, Forests of £119,200 and Irrigation Major Works of £148,600

The reduction in the Salt duty has stimulated consumption, and the revenue is expected to exceed the estimate by £206,700

The net earnings of State Railways exceeded the estimate by £723,400, and those of Guaranteed Railways by £28,700. The North Western Railway contributed most largely to the former.

The prices of Bengal opium ruled extraordinarily high, and the revenue exceeded the estimate by £1,354,900. On the other hand, the season's crop was a bumper, involving very large payments for the raw product. The charges exceeded the estimate by £474,100.

(3) Army expenditure is expected to exceed the estimate by £164,400 This is inclusive of £300,000 for the Tibet Mission, and £186,400 for the escorts with the Aden and Seistan Delimitation Commissions. There were savings of £239,200 on account of the absence of troops in China and Somaliland

The expenditure on Civil Public Works increased by £121,100.

Owing to the inability of the Local Governments to expend their full allotments, there were savings under most of the chief administrative heads, the more important being Land Revenue £130,700, Jails £84,600, Police £107,500, Education £141,400, Medical £97,100 and Minor Irrigation Works £82,300

Under Famine Relief total expenditure was only £20,400. The grant of £120,000 for special defences was only used to the extent of £28,400.

(4) Special grants, aggregating £1,726,700, have been made to Provincial Governments, of which £1,000,000 represents initial grants to the four Provinces,—Assam, Bengal, the United Provinces, and Madras,—whose settlements have been revised The remainder represents grants for various specific purposes, including £333,300 for the improvement of Calcutta.

(5) Mint receipts exceed the Budget Estimate by £2,345,500, and the expenditure has been higher by £2,212,900. These differences are mainly due to the profit of £2,465,700 on the coinage of £4,625,000 worth of silver, of which £300,000 worth was brought forward from 1902-1903, and the remainder was purchased, in India and England, during the year. The whole profits, with the exception of a sum of £5,700, will have been remitted to England for investment to the account of the Gold Reserve Fund, which now consists of Consols and National War and Local Loans stock. The amount at credit of the Fund is £6,382,200.

(6) It has been decided to appropriate £956,700 from the surplus of the year towards the provision of new artillery and rifles, and in pushing on the scheme of special coast defences.

(7) A loan of two crores was raised in India; and India 3 per cent stock to the amount of £1,500,000 was issued, of which £600,000 was applied to the discharge of Great Indian Peninsula Railway debentures. £3,500,000 of India Bills, temporary, fell due, of which £2,000,000 were replaced, and £1,500,000 were discharged.

(8) A temporary loan of £333,300 for three months was raised from the Gwalior Durbar in January 1904.

(9) The drawings of Councils in 1903-1904 are expected to amount to £23,700,000. Of this, £2,200,000 represents remittances on account of the Gold Reserve Fund, and £21,500,000 are remittances on ordinary account, as compared with £17,000,000 entered in the Budget

(10) In addition to Councils, a sum of £261,0.7 in gold was remitted to the Secretary of State in July last on account of the Gold Reserve Fund.

III.—1904-1905—

(1) The Budget Estimates of 1904-1905 show a total revenue of £80,148,600, a total expenditure charged to Revenue of £79,229,900, and a surplus of £918,700.

(2) Opium receipts are estimated at £781,600 less than the Revised Estimate of 1903-1904, but the other principal heads of Revenue are expected to yield an increase of £558,400, of which the principal factors are Land Revenue £329,200; and Excise £124,500. The net earnings of State Railways are taken at £174,800 less than the latest estimate of the current year.

Mint receipts are taken at £2,516,100 less, and the corresponding charges, including payments to the Gold Reserve Fund, at £2,385,000 less, than the Revised Estimates.

(3) It is not thought necessary to make any provision for direct famine relief, but the Famine Insurance grant of one million is maintained at the same figure as formerly.

(4) Army expenditure is expected to be greater than that of the Budget Estimate of 1903-1904 by £1,422,800. The provision of new artillery and rifles accounts for £700,000, the service pay of British troops, at *6d.* a day, for £493,900, and expenditure on the Tibet, Aden, and Seistan Missions for £326,000. A sum of £256,700 is provided for prosecuting the scheme of special coast defences and sums aggregating £662,900 under various heads on account of projects for improving the efficiency of the army.

(5) Most of the other heads of expenditure show an increase.

(6) The Provincial Settlements of Assam, Bengal, the United Provinces and Madras have been revised and placed on a permanent basis. The revision involves the surrender to the Local Governments of Imperial Revenue amounting to £159,300 per annum.

(7) Subject to the usual reservations, loans of £2,500,000 in England and of three crores in India are announced as contemplated, and the drawings of Council Bills are entered at £16,500,000. The sterling loan is required partly to pay off Great Indian Peninsula Railway debentures to the amount of £1,002,100, and partly for advances to Railway Companies. The rupee loan is intended for expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works.

(8) Subject to the usual reservations, provision is also made for the raising of capital through Railway Companies as follows, *viz.*:—

(*a*) towards outlay on State Railways, £1,650,000;
(*b*) for expenditure on Companies' Railways, £1,250,000.

(9) £2,000,000 of India Bills will fall due within the year, and it is intended to replace them by an issue of similar Bills of equal amount.

IV.—The following table shows the Capital expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works:—

	Accounts, 1902-1903	Revised Estimate, 1903-1904.	Budget Estimate, 1904-1905
RAILWAYS.	R	R	R
Included in the Government programme	10,05,75,960	9,82,07,000	12,00,00,000
Famine Protective lines	24,375	19,07,000	22,06,000
Branch lines not on firm guarantee	7,95,054	2,58,000	1,63,000
Railways outside the Government account	1,00,20,900	93,58,000	88,96,000
Provincial and Local State lines	8,19,892	3,99,000	3,18,000
TOTAL RAILWAYS	11,22,36,181	11,01,29,000	13,15,83,000
Irrigation Works	84,62,858	81,18,000	1,25,00,000

E. N. BAKER.

March 23, 1904

APPENDIX I.

ACCOUNTS AND ESTIMATES.

Accounts	1902-1903
Revised Estimates . . .	1903-1904
Budget Estimates . . .	1904-1905

CONTENTS.

I.—General Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure charged to

	For details, *vide* Statement.	Accounts, 1902-1903	Budget Estimate, 1903-1904.	Revised Estimate, 1903-1904.	Budget Estimate, 1904-1905.
Revenue—					
Principal Heads of Revenue—		£	£	£	£
Land Revenue	A	18,436,845	19,109,700	19,262,400	19,591,600
Opium	„	4,498,438	4,381,800	5,736,700	4,955,100
Salt	„	6,184,405	4,953,300	5,160,000	5,133,300
Stamps	„	3,473,711	3,546,900	3,588,100	3,037,100
Excise	„	4,426,642	4,505,100	4,925,500	5,050,000
Customs	„	3,977,636	3,613,300	3,929,500	3,917,200
Other Heads	„	6,383,223	6,212,800	6,389,700	6,484,400
TOTAL PRINCIPAL HEADS		47,380,900	46,322,900	48,991,900	48,768,700
Interest	A	807,607	[illegible]	[illegible]	760,000
Post Office	„	1,429,035	1,441,400	1,480,800	1,495,300
Telegraph	„	876,979	884,400	854,200	834,400
Mint	„	411,238	366,700	2,712,200	196,100
Receipts by Civil Departments	„	1,322,388	1,323,500	1,514,200	1,470,100
Miscellaneous	„	630,987	640,400	680,600	656,100
Railways	„	20,133,930	20,333,300	21,439,400	21,615,800
Irrigation	„	2,768,990	2,795,300	2,956,700	2,963,000
Other Public Works	„	486,941	477,300	548,400	480,400
Receipts by Military Department	„	1,124,990	1,039,600	1,072,200	899,700
TOTAL REVENUE		77,434,915	76,355,400	83,067,800	80,148,600

G. D. PUDUMJEE,
Offg. Deputy Comptroller General.

FORT WILLIAM,
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT;
March 23, 1904

Revenue of the Government of India, in India and in England.

	For details, *vide* Statement	Accounts, 1902-1903.	Budget Estimate, 1903-1904.	Revised Estimate, 1903-1904.	Budget Estimate, 1904-1905.
Expenditure—		£	£	£	£
Direct Demands on the Revenues	B	7,635,069	8,384,600	8,624,900	8,823,300
Interest	"	1,832,685	1,706,600	1,698,800	1,576,300
Post Office	"	1,346,778	1,434,400	1,414,900	1,530,900
Telegraph	"	909,742	1,014,300	945,100	997,900
Mint	"	424,014	404,200	2,617,100	232,100
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	"	11,689,243	12,246,900	11,878,800	12,795,600
Miscellaneous Civil Charges	"	4,493,990	4,240,400	4,309,200	4,179,500
Famine Relief and Insurance	"	982,576	1,000,000	883,200	926,400
Railway Revenue Account	"	19,904,951	20,292,400	20,584,800	21,261,600
Irrigation	"	2,575,244	2,732,600	2,694,600	2,707,900
Other Public Works	"	5,297,107	5,521,900	5,619,300	6,143,800
Army Services	"	17,346,392	17,691,900	17,856,300	19,114,700
Special Defences (1902)	"	...	120,000	28,400	256,700
TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL	..	74,437,791	76,790,200	79,155,400	80,546,700
Add—Provincial Surpluses: that is, portion of Allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year.	End of B	285,460	...	1,381,100	...
Deduct—Provincial Deficits: that is, portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial Balances.	"	*357,885*	*1,383,500*	*179,900*	*1,316,800*
TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED TO REVENUE	...	74,365,366	75,406,700	80,356,600	79,229,900
SURPLUS	...	3,069,549	948,700	2,711,200	918,700
TOTAL	.	77,434,915	76,355,400	83,067,800	80,148,600

O. T. BARROW,
Offg. Comptroller General.

E. N. BAKER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

APPENDIX II.

Memorandum by the Hon'ble Major-General Sir Edmond Elles, K.C.B., on Military, Military Works, Special Defences, and Marine Expenditure for the years 1903-1904 and 1904-1905.

The estimates with which the Military and Marine Department of the Government of India is concerned are —

I.—The Indian Military Estimates.
II.—The Home (India) Military Estimates.
III.—The Military Works Estimates.
IV.—Special Defences.
V.—The Marine Estimates.

I will deal with them in this order.

2. Taking the Indian and the Home (India) Military Estimates together, the net expenditure in 1904-1905 will, it is estimated, be more than that provided in the Budget for 1903-1904 by £1,562,700.

The main causes of this excess are :—

In the Indian Estimates—

(I) Increased pay of the British soldier	74 lakhs.
(II) Provision for Sikkim-Thibet Mission, Aden Delimitation and Seistan Boundary Commissions .	49 „
	£
	123 lakhs = 820,000

In the Home Estimates—

	£
(III) Provision of 71,574 new pattern rifles, . . .	297,800
(IV) Provision of 3 Horse and 18 Field Artillery Batteries of the new field gun	500,000 = 797,800
TOTAL .	1,617,800

The increased pay of the British soldier was dealt with in para. 2 of my Memorandum on the Budget of 1902-1903 and comes into force from the 1st April. Necessary provision has been made for the Sikkim-Thibet Mission, Aden Delimitation and Seistan Boundary Commissions, the duration of which is at present uncertain. The provision of 71,574 new rifles will enable us to arm the field army with the most improved rifle of the charger loading type. Experience in South Africa proved the necessity for re-arming our Field Artillery with a Quick firing gun carrying a heavier shell in the case of the Field Artillery and giving greater mobility and rapidity of fire in the case of the Horse Artillery. The War Office having offered to give priority to the Indian Government in the provision of these guns, the offer was accepted, it being especially desirable at the present juncture that the Army in India should be equipped with the most modern weapons.

3. Before dealing with the Estimates in detail I will refer to the measures carried out or in progress during the present year for improving the efficiency of the Army and also to those which we propose to continue or initiate during the ensuing financial year.

Following the same headings as last year, my remarks will be recorded under Field Army, Frontier Defence, Frontier Railways, Internal Defence, Coast Defence, Ordnance Factories and General requirements.

Budget 1903-04.

4. The following items have been or are being carried out as proposed :— *Field Army.*

(1) Increase of Reserve of Military Hospital Assistants from 20 to 25 per cent.

(2) Organisation of 12 Mule Corps with full complement of British and Native Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers.

(3) Substitution of horse for bullock draught in the 4 existing Heavy Batteries and conversion of 2 garrison companies into Heavy Batteries with bullocks.

(4) Addition of 110 officers to the Indian Army.

(5) Formation of Mounted Sapper Detachment.

Re-organisation of the Madras Army—Three other regiments of Madras Infantry, *viz.*, the 76th, 82nd, and 87th were reorganised during the past year, as also the two remaining regiments of Madras Cavalry, now the 26th and 27th Light Cavalry. Another double Company of the 71st Coorgs consisting of Tamils has been mustered out and replaced by Coorgs, leaving one double Company only to be replaced by the latter class, when the regiment will become purely Coorg in its composition.

Re-organisation of the 9th Bhopal Infantry.—This regiment has now been re-organised as to its composition, and given the same strength and constitution as an Infantry regiment of the Bengal Command, in order to render it more efficient. A proposal is also under consideration to delocalise it.

Re-organisation of the 5th, 17th and 18th Infantry and 12th Pioneers—It became necessary for various reasons to make certain changes in the class constitution of these regiments. The 12th has moreover been converted into a Pioneer Battalion and linked with the 48th Pioneers.

Re-organisation of the Hyderabad Contingent—This has now been carried out, the Cavalry being transferred to the Bombay Command, and the Infantry to the Madras Command. The 4 batteries of Field Artillery have all been broken up and converted into Ammunition Columns.

Frontier Defence.

The Quetta-Nushki line has been under construction.

Internal Defence.

Rearmament.—The supply of '303" rifles to all troops, volunteers and reservists will be complete when the rifles due from home this year are received.

Ordnance Factories.

The programme in regard to expenditure on Ordnance Factories has practically been carried out.

General Requirements.

The following measures have been or are being carried out:—

(1) Increase to Leave Reserve of Military Assistant Surgeons from 15 to 20 per cent.

(2) Increase in the establishment of the Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service for India by 16 nurses.

(3) Owing to the increase in the pay of the R. A. M. C. the pay of the I. M. S. Officers in military employ has been increased at an estimated annual cost of R3,70,000.

(4) Reorganisation of the Army Remount Department.

(5) Expansion of Grass and Dairy Farms.

(6) Separation of the Burma District from the Madras Command.

(7) Establishment of a School of Cookery at Poona and appointment of Sergeant Cooks at hill stations.

Machine Guns.—Further steps have been taken towards providing an adequate number of machine guns for the army in India. Seventy of these guns have been ordered during the past year at a cost of Rs. 1,54,375, which has been met from savings due to the absence of troops in Somaliland and China and from other military savings.

Supply and Transport. Organisation of transport.—The proposal to organise twelve corps of mule transport referred to last year has received the sanction of the Secretary of State for India, and has been partly carried out. It will be completed next year and a sum of Rs. 76,500 has been provided in the estimates for the purpose. A similar organisation has been undertaken in Burma. The number of elephants kept for military transport has been reduced, and the savings thus resulting have been applied to an increase in the complement of mules in India.

With the co-operation of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab great strides have been made in the registration of transport for war and in maturing a scheme which, under the Punjab Military Transport Act, will admit of the rapid collection of transport animals in emergency with the least possible inconvenience or hardship to the civil population.

The organisation of transport which has been in progress during the last four years has during the past year and a quarter been tested at the Delhi manœuvres and in Somaliland. At Delhi the efficiency of the organised corps was very marked and the number of casualties was far below those experienced on any similar occasion in the past. In Somaliland the good effects of organisation have been still more remarkable. The Indian camels, instead of dying at a ruinously rapid rate as has occurred in all previous campaigns, are, under their "sillidar" drivers and with a military organisation, enduring the hardships of the service in a remarkable way; and their efficiency is the subject of very favourable comment by Sir Charles Egerton and other officers with the force.

Marine Estimates.—As noted last year the defence squadron previously maintained at Bombay at a cost of £59,000 annually was abolished at the end of 1902-03. The vessels of the flotilla were disposed of during the current year. The turret ships *Magdala* and *Abyssinia* and the hulk *Tenasserim* were sold. The two gunboats *Assaye* and *Plassy* and four of the torpedo boats were sent to England and are being disposed of through the agency of the Admiralty; and the three remaining torpedo boats are kept in reserve at Bombay.

Proposals for improving the position of the officers, Executive and Engineer, of the Royal Indian Marine, were submitted for the consideration of His Majesty's Government. The Secretary of State has sanctioned those for improving the position and furlough rules of the executive officers but those for the Engineer officers are still under consideration.

In addition to their usual trooping work the Royal Indian Marine vessels have been employed for the conveyance of troops, animals, etc., between India and Somaliland. Eighteen hired transports were also taken up and fitted in the Royal Indian Marine dockyards for this service. The Royal Indian Marine Ship *Hardinge* has been employed during part of the year as a hospital ship for the conveyance of the sick from Somaliland to India.

Budget 1904-05.

5 *Increase of the scales of Army Signalling equipment.*—The increase is considered necessary with a view to bring the signalling equipment up to the level of modern requirements. The total cost involved is R1,22,510 initial (R90,244 Home and R32,266 Indian) and R19,659 annual recurring. A sum of R90,244 has been provided in the Home Estimates for 1904-05. *Field Army.*

Re-introduction of signalling into all batteries of horse, field, heavy, and mountain artillery.—This involves (*a*) issue of signalling equipment to all batteries, and (*b*) addition of men and issue of horses and saddlery to certain batteries of Royal Horse Artillery and Royal Field Artillery.

The total cost involved is—

(*a*) Initial R23,393 (Home, R3,613 and Indian R19,780).
Annual recurring R5,571.

(*b*) Initial R1,97,456 (Home R22,185 and Indian R1,75,271).
Annual recurring R2,06,281.

Pending the Secretary of State's sanction the following provision has been made in the Estimates for 1904-05:—

(*a*) R23,393 (Home R3,613, Indian R19,780) for initial expenditure.

(*b*) Initial R1,97,456 (Home R22,185, Indian R1,75,271). Recurring R50,000.

Re-organisation of artillery.—It has been proposed to raise certain batteries to the higher establishment with a view to enable them to mobilise at the

field service strength without extraneous assistance. The total cost involved is R6,59,762 initial (Military R5,67,762, and Military Works R92,000) and R1,78,467 annual recurring. A sum of R3,00,000 has been provided in the Indian Estimates for 1904-05 for purchase of horses and saddlery.

Rearmament.—A further supply of 28,936 rifles is necessary to complete the ordnance reserves and 21,574 of these have been ordered during 1904-05 at a cost of Rs. 14,67,000. Meanwhile the home authorities have now adopted a modified pattern of the Lee Enfield rifle, with a short barrel and a magazine mechanism arranged for loading with a clip or charger. The alteration of the rifles in use in India to the new pattern will be taken up shortly, and as a preliminary to that measure the Secretary of State has arranged to send out 50,000 of the new pattern from home in addition during 1904-05, at a cost of Rs. 30,00,000.

Rearmament of horse and field artillery.—After protracted trials the War Office authorities have just adopted new patterns of guns for field and horse artillery. Both of these guns are quick firers, the latter a 12½ pr. and the field artillery gun an 18½ pr. The rearmament of the batteries in India is a matter of urgent necessity, for the guns now in use have done long service and are not up to the requirements of modern conditions. Arrangements have been made to obtain twenty-one batteries next year, *viz.*, 18 field and 3 horse batteries at a cost of £500,000.

Addition of 36 horses to each British Cavalry regiment in India.—In order to allow of British Cavalry regiments being mobilized without drawing on other mounted corps or on remount depots to complete their field service strength of horses we have decided to add 36 horses to each of the nine regiments in India, at an initial cost of Rs 3,50,766 and a recurring cost of Rs. 1,40,101. For the initiation of this scheme a sum of Rs. 2,75,765 has been included in the budget for 1904-05

Increase to the Native Army Reserves.—The Native Army Reserve now consists approximately of 24,500 men, but this number is not adequate to meet the heavy drain which extensive operations would entail, and the Secretary of State has sanctioned the reserve being raised gradually to 50,000 men in a series of years. A provision of 3 lakhs has been made in the estimates.

Pioneer Battalion of Hazaras.—The question of employing Hazaras more largely in our Native Army has for some time been under consideration. They are good labourers and with their soldierly qualities are expected to make excellent Pioneers. The Secretary of State has accordingly been asked to sanction the formation of a Pioneer Battalion composed exclusively of Hazaras.

Ordnance Factories.

Cordite factory.—The anticipation that cordite would be actually manufactured before the end of 1903 has not been realised The factory will, however, be in working order during the next financial year, and provision has been made in the estimates of that year to meet the cost of the complete staff required.

Gun-carriage factory, Jubbulpore.—It is hoped that this factory will be completed shortly. Meanwhile acting on the best expert advice in England, it has been found necessary to provide a further sum of £5,000 for machinery. This amount has been provided in the home ordnance estimates of 1904-05

Rifle factory, Ishapore.—It is not anticipated that the factory will be sufficiently advanced to admit of its being in full working order during next financial year, but all machinery has now been ordered and will be erected in the course of the year. Manufacture will be commenced and the conversion of the existing Lee Enfield rifles to charger loading will be carried out concurrently.

Rolling mills, Ishapore, and field gun factory at Cossipore.—Satisfactory progress has been made in the preparation of these two factories. An additional sum of £4,020 has been provided in the estimates of 1904-05 for machinery for the gun factory, and in both cases the buildings will be got ready and machinery will be for the most part erected during that year.

Coast Defences.

Corps of Indian coast artillery.—The Secretary of State's sanction to the scheme was asked for in our despatch of 5th March 1903, but has not yet been received. The estimated cost to India of its share of the

proposals is R1,47,000 initial, and R3,41,000 annual; out of this a sum of R3,40,000 (R1,20,000 for initial and R2,20,000 for recurring expenditure) was provided in the estimates of 1903-04, pending Secretary of State's sanction. This has lapsed. In anticipation of the Secretary of State's sanction a sum of R1,27,000 (R27,000 for Military initial and R1,00,000 for Military Works expenditure on buildings) has been made in the estimates for 1904-05.

General requirements

Increase to the establishment of the Indian Nursing Service—The Secretary of State sanctioned the addition of 16 nurses to the Indian Nursing Service during 1902-03 and of the same number during 1903-04. A further addition of 7 nurses during 1904-05 has now been sanctioned, thus completing the increase which was inaugurated in 1901. For this purpose R 10,589 has been provided in the military estimates of the ensuing year.

Reorganisation of the Remount and Horse Breeding Departments.—As stated last year the whole control of horse and mule breeding operations has now been transferred to the Army Remount Department. The new Government run for young horse stock near Shahpur in the Jhelum canal colony has been started, and the scheme for granting land to colonists on the canal subject to the condition that they shall keep a brood mare has been successfully inaugurated. A large number of eligible colonists have come forward and in another year or two the results ought to be apparent in the stock on the Government run. We are about to begin the preparation of the second run where a large number of young mule stock will be kept. This measure is no less important than the rearing of horse stock, for while the demand for mules annually increases, the supply does not keep pace. During the present spring the numbers procurable at the fairs of Northern India have been so much below our requirements that we have been obliged to arrange for considerable purchases from Persia, South America and South Africa. The mules so obtained are of excellent class but they are necessarily more expensive than indigenous animals.

The importance of fostering the pure eastern breeds of both horses and donkeys has led us to propose to the Secretary of State the establishment of two small stud farms one at Ahmednagar, the other at the Shahpur depôt. So far as horses are concerned these studs will be particularly devoted to breeding pure bred Arabs and Kathiawaris, Dekkhanis, and other pure Indian breeds.

Establishment of a Staff College in India—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief considers it essential that candidates for staff employ in India (whether for British or Indian service) should be more highly trained than at present and that the means of obtaining such training should be provided in India itself. The staff college at Camberley being unable to provide for more than a portion of the wants of India, and also being unable from various causes to attract the best available officers, it is proposed that an Indian Staff College should be established at Quetta, open to officers of both the British and Indian services. The total cost involved in the proposal is estimated at R6,33,440, initial (Military R17,000 and Military Works R6,16,440) and R69,892 annual recurring. Pending the Secretary of State's sanction a sum of R2,00,000 has been provided in the Military Works estimates for 1904-05.

Inspector General of Volunteers—In 1901 the Secretary of State sanctioned the appointment of an Inspector General of Volunteers in India as an experimental measure for three years. This period will expire in August next, and as the appointment has proved the success anticipated, the sanction of His Majesty's Government has been asked to its continuance as a permanent arrangement.

Peace strength of Madras and Bombay Infantry.—At present the peace strength of Infantry regiments of the Madras and Bombay Commands is 832 and 816, respectively, out of which they have to furnish the strength of 752 at which Indian Infantry takes the field. Owing to sickness, unfits, depôt requirements, etc., they cannot, however, take the field at the authorised strength without depleting their linked battalions to such an extent as to render the latter ineffective at a time their services are likely to be most required. A proposal is therefore under consideration to raise the peace strength of Madras

and Bombay Infantry, with certain exceptions, to the Punjab-Bengal strength of 912 of all ranks.

Proposed revision of the present system of promotion in the Indian Army. —With a view to the greater efficiency of the Indian Army, proposals have been made this financial year for a revision of the present system of promotion of officers. These proposals involve an extra expenditure of about R1,00,340 and provision for this amount has been made in the estimates of 1904-05.

Redistribution of Staff Officers in military districts in India.—With a view to the better distribution of work connected with the duties of the district staff and to enable officers so employed to devote more of their time to work out of doors and in the field, an increase of staff officers has been sanctioned this financial year. To meet the extra cost provision has been made in the estimates of 1904-05 for over R60,000.

Seconding and replacement of officers—Sanction has been accorded to the seconding of all officers taken from regiments of the Native Army for employment in any civil or political capacity, or with any department of the Army, or for oversea expeditions in extra regimental employment, or for any employment under the Imperial or a Colonial Government. With a view to carrying out this measure, the Secretary of State has been asked to send out 57 officers, and provision on this account has been made in the estimates of 1904-05 for R52,000.

General Remarks.

Marine.—Funds have been allotted for the completion during the ensuing year of the new vessel, which is being built to replace the *Clive*. The total cost of the vessel (which will be called the *Dufferin*) will be £205,000, of which £100,000 was provided this year.

Re-numbering of the regiments of the Indian Army.—With the abolition of the Presidential system, the old numbering of regiments on a Presidential basis under which several corps often had the same number became anomalous and inconvenient. The regiments of the Indian Army have accordingly been numbered consecutively throughout. Every endeavour has been made to meet the wishes of regiments as to their titles and to preserve their distinguished traditions. In many cases old titles in connection with previous service or former eminent commanders have been revived.

Somaliland.—The Army in India has continued to supply, as required, men, supplies, munitions of war, etc., for the operations in Somaliland, the whole cost being borne by His Majesty's Government. The reorganised transport and more especially the Silladar Camel Corps have been tried for the first time.

China.—The Indian Army now furnishes at the expense of the War Office five regiments for permanent Colonial garrisons. In addition we now have 2 regiments of Indian Infantry in North China and an additional Battalion at Hongkong. The whole cost of these three additional battalions is also borne by the War Office.

Aden delimitation.—The Indian Army has furnished the necessary escorts for the delimitation of the Arab Hinterland.

Sikkim-Thibet Mission.—The escort of this mission has carried out its operations at an altitude which has never before been attempted in winter. The troops have well withstood the rigour of the climate owing to the special provision made for their welfare. One detachment was withdrawn from Kambajong by a pass over 17,000 ft. high in December. The climate has been a severe test of our Indian troops.

Military Expenditure from 1896-97 to 1903-04.

6. I give below a statement showing the total military expenditure under the Indian Military Budget, the Military Works Budget including special defences and the Home (India) Budget for the past 8 years, in view to comparing the military expenditure with the total revenue. This statement shows that whereas the percentage of total military expenditure to revenue for the first period of four years was 24·70, the percentage for the last period of four years is only 21·08.

Statement showing the proportion of net Military and Military Works, including Special Defence Works, expenditure (Indian and Home) to General Revenues for the eight years 1896-97 to 1903-04.

YEARS.	1 Total Revenue.	2 Total Expenditure	3 Net Military Expenditure	4 Net Military Works and Special Defence Expenditure	5 Percentage of Col 3 to Col 1	6 Percentage of Cols. 3 and 4 to Col. 1.
	£	£	£	£		
1896-97	62,621,932	63,758,614	15,091,485	786,211	24 09	25·35
1897-98	64,257,207	67,830,014	17,233,296	756,011	26 81	27·99
1898-99	67,595,815	64,954,942	15,385,042	772,467	22 76	23·90
1899-1900	68,637,164	65,862,541	14,165,743	802,656	20·63	21·80
4 Years	263,112,118	262,406,111	61,875,566	3,117,345	23 52	24 70
1900-01	75,272,291	73,602,087	14,265,525	754,051	18 95	19 95
1901-02	76,344,525	71,394,282	14,786,342	917,140	19·36	20·56
1902-03	77,434,915	74,365,366	16,221,402	1,058,368	20·95	22·32
1903-04	83,067,800	80,356,600	16,784,100	1,032,900	20·20	21·44
4 Years	312,119,531	299,718,335	62,057,369	3,762,459	19 88	21·08
TOTAL	575,231,649	562,124,446	123,932,935	6,879,804	21·54	22·73

I.—Indian Military Estimates.

Revised Estimates, 1903-1904.

Comparison—Revised for 1903-1904 and Budget for 1903-1904.

7. The Revised Indian Military estimates for 1903-1904, compared with the Budget for that year, show an increase of R18,93,000 caused by an increase in receipts of R11,17,000 and an increase in expenditure of R30,10,000.

The increase in receipts is chiefly due to credit from the Imperial Government for the peace equipment of native troops on service in China over and above the amount included in the accounts for 1902-1903; for Europe stores issued from stock to Somaliland and China; for Mounted Infantry ponies sent to Somaliland; to larger sales of Ordnance Stores; and to increased contributions towards Indian Military Service Family pensions.

8. The more important causes which have led to an increase in expenditure have been the following:—

(a) Extra expenditure on account of the following Services amounting to R72,97,000:—

(i) Military Charges in connection with the Sikkim-Thibet Mission, R45,00,000, including R4,00,000 on account of road-making operations in the Teesta Valley;

(ii Military Escort with the Aden Delimitation Commission R25,71,000; and

(*iii*) Military Escort with the Seistan Boundary Commission, R2,26,000.

(*b*) Cost of special expenditure to be incurred in India against the Military Estimates from savings due to the absence of troops in China and Somaliland account for R13,29,000.

(*c*) Special military expenditure in India to be met from lapses from schedule items provided for in the India Military Budget amount to R2,49,000.

(*d*) More supernumerary officers as candidates for the Indian Army and more Unattached List officers than provided for, R1,66,000.

(*e*) More charges for conveyance of troops and stores, R4,60,000.

(*f*) Transfer of the control of Breeding Operations from the Civil Veterinary Department to the Army Remount Department, and the consequent reconstitution of the latter Department, account for an increase of R2,84,000.

(*g*) Mounted Infantry ponies purchased in replacement of those sent to Somaliland amount to R2,32,000.

(*h*) Reconstitution of certain Native Corps of the Madras Command have caused an increase of R2,17,000, and non-effective charges in excess of the amount included in this amount, an increase of R1,69,000.

(*i*) Arrear charges on account of the Delhi Durbar account for R38,000

(*j*) Arrear charges on account of Camps of exercise and manœuvres amount to R1,83,000.

(*k*) The deduction made in the Indian Budget owing to an excess provision in the Home Estimates not being necessary has accounted for an increase of R1,00,000.

(*l*) A sum of R2,81,000 has been sanctioned for the purchase of mules in Persia and South America in addition to a sum of R40,000 to be met from savings on account of the absence of troops in China and Somaliland

9. On the other hand, there have been decreases of expenditure under certain heads, the more important of which are the following:—

(*a*) Savings in pay and subsistence charges on account of troops serving in China and Somaliland, R29,32,000.

(*b*) Less expenditure for food-supplies and grass cultivation, R10,86,000.

(*c*) Lapses expected on account of schedule items so far as known at present, R7,19,000.

(*d*) Smaller expenditure is anticipated to the extent of (*i*) R3,50,000 in the Ordnance Department, and (*ii*) R1,00,000 under Medical.

(*e*) The difference between the credits taken by debit to Imperial Government for the value of local stores issued from stock, and also for the peace equipment of Native Troops employed in China, and the amounts likely to be spent on their replacement during the current financial year, accounts for a net decrease of R6,56,000.

(*f*) Smaller charges for the garrisons beyond the North-West Frontier, and the Gilgit Agency, mainly due to the withdrawal of regular troops from Wano and certain posts in the Tochi Valley and to less feed charges on account of the Chitral and Malakand garrisons, account for R3,55,000.

(*g*) Saving in the provision made for special items, apart from schedule items, such, for instance, as increased pay to officers of the R. A. M. Corps, charges for the Brigade Staff, Royal Horse and Field Artillery, and for the reorganisation of Silladar Camel Corps, etc., amount to R2,86,000.

(*h*) R4,25,000 has been saved by the short strength of medical officers and subordinates and troops.

(*i*) Savings consequent on the reorganisation of the Hyderabad Contingent in excess of the amount for which credit was taken in the Budget amount to R1,40,000.

(*j*) A sum of R3,30,000 was over-estimated for the purchase of remounts in the Budget.

(*k*) R1,20,000 represents less Sea Transport charges, chiefly due to coal having been paid for in England.

Estimates, 1904-1905.

10. The estimates for 1904-1905, in the net, amount to R19,47,56,000, or R1,38,35,000 more than the Budget for 1903-1904. This is due to a decrease in receipts of R66,000 and an increase in expenditure of R1,37,69,000.

Comparison—Budget for 1903-1904 and Estimates for 1904-1905.

The decrease in receipts is due chiefly to less sales of malt liquor being anticipated.

The more important causes of increase in expenditure are the following:—

(*a*) Service pay to British soldiers, including those on the Unattached List and with Departments accounting for R74,08,000.

(*b*) Larger provision for conveyance of troops and stores with reference to past actuals, R5,50,000.

(*c*) Extra expenditure on account of the following services amount to R48,90,000:—

(*i*) Sikkim-Thibet Mission, R36,00,000.

(*ii*) Military Escort with the Aden Delimitation Commission, R11,29,000.

(*iii*) Military Escort with the Seistan Boundary Commission, R1,61,000.

(*d*) Larger provision to the extent of R3,81,000 has been made for Breeding Operations in the Army Remount Department

(*e*) Pay of officers of the Indian Medical Service having been increased has caused an extra expenditure to the extent of R2,15,000.

(*f*) Provision to the extent of R4,52,000 has been made for the local purchase of stores and tools, and cost of erecting machinery in connection with the steel plant and rolling mills at Ishapore; R1,00,000 for the revision of the present system of promotions in the Indian Army; R3,00,000 for the increase of the strength of the Native Army Reserves up to 50,000 men; R1,33,000 for the formation of a Railway Pioneer Battalion composed exclusively of Hazaras; and R1,25,000 for the acquisition of land for the improvement of rifle ranges for regular troops.

(*g*) Larger provision to the extent of R2,89,000 has been made for Supernumerary and Unattached List officers of the Indian Army.

(*h*) Larger provision to the extent of R1,58,000 has been made for grass cultivation.

(*i*) Provision to the extent of R4,12,000 has been made to enable all Native Infantry battalions of the Madras and Bombay Commands, with certain exceptions, being raised to a strength of 912 natives of all ranks; and of R4,64,000 for mobilisation equipment for two British and eight Native Infantry Battalions required for the northern line of communication.

Among other causes of increased expenditure might be mentioned the following:—

Additional officers for the supply and transport corps (R49,000); Organisation of 12 transport mule corps (R76,000); Establishment of two

Stallion Breeding Studs at Ahmednagar and Mona (R1,72,000); Re-introduction of signalling into all Batteries of Horse, Field, Heavy and Mountain Artillery (R2,45,000); Establishment for the Cordite Factory, Wellington (R80,000); Re-organisation of Artillery (R3,00,000); Addition of 36 horses to each of the British Cavalry Regiments in India (R2,76,000); Personnel required for the Rifle Factory at Ishapore (R62,000); Increased provision for debit note telegrams (R1,20,000) and more non-effective charges (R80,000).

11. Against the foregoing increases there will be a partial set-off by reason of certain decreases, the most important of which are—

(*a*) Less provision for the garrisons beyond the North-West Frontier and the Gilgit Agency, R7,42,000.

(*b*) Smaller provision for the troops which formed the Hyderabad Contingent, taking into account the re-organisation of the Cavalry and Infantry and disbandment of the Artillery, R6,20,000.

(*c*) Smaller provision for initial expenditure on account of the re-organisation of mule, pony and camel cadres, R1,84,000

(*d*) Smaller provision has been made for ordinary requirements under Medical which accounts for a decrease of R2,10,000.

(*e*) Less provision causing a decrease of R2,23,000 has been made for local stores and camp equipage.

(*f*) Initial expenditure included in the Budget for 1903-1904 from the Schedules of September 1902 and February 1903, and also recurring expenditure on account of the Corps of India Coast Artillery, having been omitted from the Budget for 1904-1905, in the absence of sanction, accounts for a decrease of R21,51,000.

(*g*) The transfer to the Military Works estimates of charges hitherto borne by the military estimates on account of telegraphic and telephonic communications and railway sidings and platforms causes a decrease of R1,03,000.

II.—Home (India) Military Estimates.

Revised Estimates, 1903-1904.

Comparison — Revised for 1903-1904 and Budget for 1903-1904

12. The Military Department is next concerned with the home estimates for army effective and non-effective charges. The Home Budget Estimates for 1903-1904 made provision for a gross expenditure of £5,088,800, but in the Revised Estimates the provision has been reduced to £5,052,600, or by £36,200.

This decrease in the Revised Estimate as compared with the Budget Estimate is chiefly brought about by reduced expenditure on stores; smaller "payments to the War Office in respect of British forces serving in India" and less expenditure on "Passage of officers and others not charged to Indian Troop Service", partly counterbalanced by larger payments on account of furlough allowances; by increased expenditure in connection with the Indian Troop Service mainly due to arrears of previous years in respect of the cost of moving units, etc., from South Africa to India and to increase in freight of troops to India; and by the larger payments recorded under the head "Pay and Pensions of the Non-effective and Retired Officers of the Indian Service" owing to the transfer to this head of pensions formerly charged through the Remittance Account for adjustment against Berar Revenues.

13. The net figures of the Revised Estimate show an increase of £5,600 over those of the Budget Estimate for 1903-1904, due to less expenditure of £36,200, as explained above, and a decrease in receipts of £41,800.

Estimates, 1904-1905.

Comparison—
Budget for 1903-1904
and
Estimates for 1904-1905.

14. The estimated receipts and expenditure for 1904-1905 are as follows :—

	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Net expenditure
	£	£	£
Effective	334,400	3,159,600	2,825,200
Non-effective	28,000	2,431,100	2,406,100
TOTAL .	362,400	5,593,700	5,231,300

15. Under receipts credit is taken for contributions to be made to the extent of £230,000 by the Imperial Government in respect of the cost of the transport of troops, and of military charges for Aden in consequence of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Indian Expenditure, compared with the Budget for 1903-1904 the receipts show an anticipated decrease of £135,500. This is brought about by decreases in the receipts on account of the Indian Troop Service, and in the value of articles in the possession of regiments on their transfer from the Indian to the British Establishment, and also by smaller contributions towards pensions of Indian native soldiers lent for Imperial Service owing to a decrease in the numbers of native soldiers so lent. The total gross anticipated expenditure for 1904-1905 is more by £504,900 than the amount provided in the Budget for the preceding year. This increase is chiefly accounted for by the increased requirements for stores, chiefly artillery equipment and rifles; additional provision for the retired pay, etc., of British forces for service in India to allow for the normal growth of this charge and for an adjusting payment in respect of 1902-1903; to larger provision for the furlough allowances of officers of the Indian Service which is necessitated with reference to recent payments; partly counterbalanced by smaller anticipated payments to the War Office in respect of the British forces serving in India due chiefly to a decreased charge for deferred pay and an expected refund by the War Office on this account in respect of 1902-1903

16. The gross charges on account of effective services, as estimated for the coming year, include payments to the War Office in respect of the British forces serving in India (£556,000); furlough allowances and pay during the voyage of British forces serving in India (£113,000), furlough allowances of officers of the Indian Service (£240,000); Indian Troop Service (£333,800), passage of officers and troops otherwise than in transports (£19,000), miscellaneous (£34,000); and stores for India (£1,863,800).

17. The gross charges on account of non-effective services are made up of the retired pay, etc., of the British forces for service in India (£716,800); pay of the non-effective Colonels of Royal Artillery (£20,300); pay and pensions of non-effective and retired officers of the Indian Service (£1,560,000), miscellaneous pensions, etc., (£87,000); and the Indian Military Service Family Pensions (£50,000).

18. The net anticipated expenditure for 1904-1905 is more by £640,400 than that for the preceding year, and, as explained above, this is due to a decrease of £135,500 in receipts and to an increase of £504,900 in gross expenditure.

III.—Military Works Estimates.

19. Formerly a fixed grant, at first one crore of rupees, was allotted annually for all military works of every class, but of late years this sum has usually been exceeded owing to the increasing demands of the Army and Defences. A new

system of budgetting has therefore been introduced under which fixed grants are allotted annually for a quinquennial period for (1) Repairs, (2) Establishments, (3) Barrack Department, (4) Original Works under R50,000. All works costing over R50,000 are considered separately, and a sum is allotted for them according to requirements and subject to financial exigencies. Under this system the control of the Finance Department is enhanced and the procedure will be in some degree analogous to that in the Public Works Department.

20. Excluding English expenditure, the Budget Estimate for 1903-1904 amounted to R1,54,27,000 (£1,028,500); but these figures have been modified during the year by additional grants and by transfers to other heads of account. The final grant is R1,53,10,000 (£1,020,700) and a lapse of R4,10,000 (£27,300) on this amount is anticipated, which is due mainly to short outlay on stores.

21. The Budget Estimate for 1904-1905, excluding English expenditure, is R1,55,84,000 (£1,038,900), or an increase over that of 1903-1904 of R1,57,000 (£10,500).

22. The main heads of expenditure in the Military Works Estimate are these (in round figures).—

	R	£
Original works, including those in progress and those to be commenced	83,26,000	555,100
Repairs	36,49,000	243,300
Establishment and tools and plant	29,75,000	198,300
Barrack Department, establishment, supplies and tools and plant	9,00,000	60,000

23. In connection with the more important original works, expenditure amounting to R6,32,000 (£35,400) will be incurred on water-supply projects; R7,00,000 (£46,700) will be spent on electric lighting and punkah-pulling installations in barracks, provision has been made in the Budget for R30,000 (£2,000) for completing the cordite factory in the Nilgiris, R6,00,000 (£40,000) for the central gun-carriage factory at Jubbulpore, R6,00,000 (£40,000) for a small arms factory at Ishapore; R7,00,000 (£46,700) for steel and cartridge-metal rolling mills at Ishapore. Progress will be made towards the completion of the requirements of volunteer corps in the matter of buildings, armouries, etc., and special allotments have been entered in the budget in connection with the scheme for improving rifle ranges for regular troops and volunteers. The remaining original works include new hospitals, barracks, buildings for a medical store depôt at Calcutta, etc, and provide for the ordinary requirements of the Ordnance, Remount and Marine Departments and of the Supply and Transport Corps.

24. Provision is made for 146 new major works and schemes of which 55 are in progress and 91 have yet to be commenced A sum of R6,30,000 (£42,000) is allotted to minor works, each costing not more than R2,500.

IV.—Special Defences.

25. Excluding English expenditure, the Budget Estimate for 1903-1904 was R18,00,000 (£120,000); the Revised Estimate of expenditure is taken at R3,36,000 (£22,400). The lapse is mainly due to short outlay on stores; but the Indian grant also has not been fully expended.

26. The Budget Estimate for 1904-1905, excluding English expenditure, is R16,00,000 (£106,700).

V.—Marine Estimates.

Revised Estimates, 1903-1904.

Comparison—
Revised for 1903-1904.
Budget for 1903-1904.

27. The net total of the Budget Estimate of the Royal Indian Marine for 1903-1904 was R16,04,000 (£106,933); the Revised Estimate stands at R10,27,000 (£68,466) showing decrease of R5,77,000 (£38,467).

28. The decrease is chiefly due to large recoveries from the Home Government in connection with the employment of Royal Indian Marine vessels on Imperial service, counterbalanced to some extent by increased expenditure in connection with the hire and fitting of transports for the Aden Boundary Commission, and the cruise of His Excellency the Viceroy, in the Persian Gulf.

Estimates, 1904-1905.

Comparison—
Budget for 1903-1904.
Estimates for 1904-1905.

29. The net total of the Marine Estimates for 1904-1905 is R20,10,000 (£134,000), against R16,04,000 (£106,933), the total of the Budget for 1903-1904, showing an increase of R4,06,000 (£27,067) which is chiefly due to provision being made for charges in connection with the return of the troops with the Aden Boundary Commission.

E. R. ELLES.

March 23, 1904.

APPENDIX III.

Memorandum on Railway Development and working by the Honourable Sir A. T. Arundel, K.C.S.I. (March 1904).

Our programme of capital expenditure on railways for the year 1904-1905 has been prepared on the same lines as before; and, as on previous occasions, has been limited not by the amount which the full development of the country could employ or by that which the existing organisation could profitably spend on that development, but by the amount which the Government can make available. This amount, I am glad to say, provides for a larger expenditure on railway development next year than has ever been possible before. That it is not however by any means so large as to meet all the claims upon it, is evident from the following figures contrasting the amounts which have been asked for by the various railway administrations concerned or for projects which have been accepted as necessary, with those which we have been able to allot :—

	Demand Lakhs.	Allotment. Lakhs.
(a) Open lines, including rolling stock	645·78	548·67
(b) Lines already under construction—		
(i) Begun prior to 1903-04	379·53	351·84
(ii) „ during 1903-04	168·05	148·11
(c) New lines to be begun in 1904-05	248·52	91·38
	1441·88	1140·00
(d) Purchase of lines	60·00	60·00
TOTAL	1501·88	1200·00

2. As usual the principle has been followed of providing for the needs of open lines and lines already under construction before deciding to undertake the construction of new ones, and in doing this the necessity for providing for the additional rolling stock necessary to cope with the growth of traffic has not been overlooked. Although the number of goods wagons in India has been increased from 76,471 in 1898 to 94,796 in 1902, *i.e.*, by about 24 per cent. in five years, and although 11,731 more wagons have since been supplied or are under order, we have considered it desirable to provide no less than about 300 lakhs to pay for the latter and provide for further increases of rolling stock during the coming year.

3. The following statement shows the growth of expenditure on railway development by Government during the past five years :—

Year.	Open lines, including Rolling Stock.	Lines under construction. Started in previous years.	Lines under construction. Started in current year.	Total.
	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.
1900-01 (actual expenditure)	528·22	251·10	18·34	797·66
1901-02 ditto	352·58	509·06	25·64	887·28
1902-03 ditto	481·74	452·50	71·52	1005·76
1903-04 (latest grants)	398·81	511·20	72·06	982·07
1904-05 (proposed grants)	548·67	499·95	91·38	1140·00

4. The details of the distribution of the allotment for next year are shown in statement A, and a complete list of the railways already opened, now in hand, or about to be

started, is given in statement D The following are the chief new items of the construction part of the programme, *viz.* :—

I. Lines started in 1903-1904 .—

Railway	Length in miles	Allotments.	
		1903-1904	1904-1905.
Khurja-Hapur Extension, East Indian railway	38·87	3·00 (Khurja-Hapur and Ondal-Sainthia)	10 00
Ondal-Sainthia Chord, ditto	43·62		10·00
Kaunia-Bonaipara branch, Eastern Bengal State railway	44 25	8·50	10·00
Hyderabad-Badin Extension, North Western railway	61·00	17·80	18·61
Jech-Doab, Southern Section ditto	103·00	8·68	20·00
Hapur-Meerut branch, Oudh and Rohilkhand railway	19·50	4·25	1·50
Rewari-Phulera Chord, Rajputana Malwa railway	133 32	11·65	28·00
Bairagnia-Shikarpur, Tirhoot State railway	58 05	18·18 (Bairagnia-Shikarpur to Shikarpur-Bikna Thori)	50·00
Bettiah-Bagaha, ditto	49 35		
Mansi-Baptiahi, ditto	78 62		
Sakri-Jainagar, ditto	30 47		
Shikarpur-Bikna Thori, ditto	21 50		
TOTAL	681·55	72 06	148·11

II. Lines proposed to be commenced in 1904-1905 —

Railway	Length in miles	Allotments proposed for 1904-1905.
Pench Valley Coal Branch, Bengal Nagpur railway	25	5·00
Nagda-Bara-Muttra-Aligarh, Bombay, Baroda and Central India rly.	392	20·00
Henzada-Kyangin, Burma railways	65	15·00 (Henzada-Kyangin and Pegu-Moulmein)
Pegu-Moulmein, ditto	122	
Katihar-Malda branch, Eastern Bengal State railway	50	30·00
Coonoor-Ootacamund, Nilgiri railway	12	10·00
Jullundur-Kapurthala (British Section) North Western railway	7	2·00
Khushalgarh-Kohat Conversion and Indus Bridge, ditto	33	9·38
TOTAL	707	91·38

5 Besides these lines, arrangements have been concluded for the construction of the following railways by private enterprise not directly guaranteed or otherwise aided by the State —

Railway	Gauge.	Length.	Approximate cost in lakhs.
Ludhiana-Ferozepur-McLeodganj, Southern Punjab railway	5' 6"	163·06	87·19
Gainsari-Jarwar branch, Bengal and North-Western rly.	3' 3⅜"	12·56	3·07
Gorakhpur-Bagaha Extension, ditto ditto	3' 3⅜"	60·94	24·83
Kopaganj-Dohrighat, ditto ditto	3' 3⅜"	21·70	6·43
Uska Bazar-Tulsipur Extension, ditto ditto	3' 3⅜"	53·54	23·83
Bareilly-Soron, Rohilkund and Kumaon railway	3' 3⅜"	55·80	55·73
Lalkua-Kashipur, ditto ditto	3' 3⅜"	40 00	10·00
Moradabad-Ramnagar, ditto ditto	3' 3⅜"	47 00	16·00
Barasat-Basirhat Tramway	2' 6"	26·00	9·50
Pandharpur and Tadwala Extensions, Barsi Light rly.	2' 6"	57·37	31 49
Tuna-Bundar Anjar Extension, Cutch State railway	2' 6"	11·86	2·31
Moharbanj State railway	2' 6"	28·50	6·60
Sabalgarh-Sheopur Extension, Gwalior Light railway	2' 6"	69·00	19·10
Matheran Light Tramway	2' 0"	12·00	10·00

and negotiations are in progress, which we hope will result in the early construction of the following in a similar manner:—

Railway.	Length in miles	Gauge.	Estimated cost
			Rs.
Amritsar-Pati, North Western railway	27	5' 6"	13,39,000
Mymensingh-Bara Ari with a branch to Gauripur, Eastern Bengal State railway	36½	3' 3⅜"	22,15,812
Bezwada-Masulipatam, Southern Mahratta railway	50	3' 3⅜"	27,89,406
Guntur-Repalle, ditto	38	3' 3⅜"	17,33,687
Kurnool Road-Kurnool, ditto	32	3' 3⅜"	7,11,000
Phirangipuram-Gurzala, ditto	50¾	3' 3⅜"	12,59,641
Rawalpindi-Murree with extensions to Kuldana and Gharial, North Western railway	50	2' 6"	41,34,077
Singhjani-Nalitabari, Eastern Bengal State railway	25	2' 6"	12,38,886

6. Towards the close of the current year we have been approached by the owners of the following lines, *viz.*:—

	Gauge	Length in miles
Segaulie-Raksaul railway, Bengal and North-Western railway	3' 3⅜"	18·09
Brahmaputra-Sultanpur railway, Eastern Bengal State railway	3' 3⅜"	59·37
Cooch Behar State railway, Eastern Bengal State railway	2' 6"	33·60
Ranaghat-Krishnagar Light railway, ditto	2' 6"	20·25

with a view to the purchase of the lines by the State, and, after consideration of the value of each as a commercial undertaking, Government propose to purchase them at an aggregate cost of about 60 lakhs. It is expected that the transactions will shortly be completed. The purchase of the last named line is, of course, a result of the construction of the new Ranaghat-Murshidabad line in its neighbourhood, but as regards the rest, it seems somewhat disappointing that after all the endeavours made with the intention of encouraging landowners and capitalists to embark in railway enterprise in India, the owners of the first two lines should consider it better to sell than to wait for the development of traffic which must in time make those lines remunerative investments

7. This incident, and the fact that but few offers have been received for concessions on branch line or rebate terms, clearly show that, in the present state of the market, money cannot be attracted for railway enterprise in India except by a firm guarantee of a minimum interest at least as high as is paid on direct Government loans, or unless the promoters can be assured of a much higher rate of profit than Indian railways as a rule are likely to earn during the first few years after opening This matter has been dealt with by Mr. T. Robertson in his report on the working of Indian railways, and his remarks are receiving the careful consideration of this Government and of the Secretary of State, but it will probably be some time before a conclusion can be arrived at.

8. It is satisfactory to observe that there are indications that the offer made by the Government of India to encourage Local Boards to finance light railways in their own districts by advancing them money on the security of their entire resources is likely to be availed of by the District Board, Kistna, for the construction of one or more of the following lines:—

(*a*) Bezwada-Masulipatam,
(*b*) Guntur-Repalle,
(*c*) Phirangipuram Gurzala,

in the event of the promoters who have endeavoured to form a company to construct these lines failing to raise the necessary funds within the time fixed, *vide* Statement C.

9. At the beginning of the official year 1903-1904, there were 26,308 miles of railway open for traffic and 2,650 miles under construction. Since then and up to the date

of going to press 738 miles have been added to the former figure, and before the end of this month an addition of 100 miles is expected. This will raise the total length of railways open for traffic at the close of the year 1903-1904 to 27,144 miles (*vide* Statement D).

During the current year sanction was accorded to the construction of 1,282 miles of railways, details of which are to be found in Statement D, and there are now 3,044 miles under construction or sanctioned for construction.

10. The railways of India, taken as a whole, for the fourth year in succession show a balance to the credit of the general revenues after paying working expenses, interest charges and payments for annuities in redemption of Capital. The approximate figures for 1903-1904, as compared with the three previous years, are as follows :—

	1900-1901. Lakhs.	1901-1902. Lakhs.	1902-1903. Lakhs.	1903-1904. Lakhs.
Surplus of revenue over expenditure .	48·77	126·99	34·34	128·19

11. Compared with the figures of the previous year the results for the year 1903-1904 show an improvement of 93·85 lakhs. The receipts are more by 195·83 lakhs, the working expenses are higher by 64·29 lakhs, while interest charges, etc., have increased by 37·69 lakhs. In 1902-1903 although there was an improvement in the earnings of certain railways due to the Delhi Durbar, the installation of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore and certain religious fairs, a considerable falling-off occurred in the earnings of the East Indian, North Western and Rajputana Malwa railways owing to an abnormal depression in the coal trade and in grain and pulse traffic. In the Budget Estimate for 1903-1904 due allowance was made for general improvement in traffic, particularly on the lines that were so backward in the previous year, and the above result shows that although adverse conditions remain much the same on the Rajputana Malwa railway, the improvement has been marked on some of the larger lines, the traffic on which has been exceptionally favourable. The increase in working expenses occurs chiefly on the Great Indian Peninsula railway system and on the Burma, Eastern Bengal State and North Western railways, where largely increased outlay has been necessary on maintenance and renewals of way and rolling stock and on repairs to flood damages. The charges for interest, etc., rise with the steadily increasing expenditure on Capital account, but this increase is more than covered by the increase in profits above quoted. The large surpluses of the last four years are full of encouragement for the construction of carefully selected extensions and projects in the future.

A. T. ARUNDEL.

CALCUTTA,
The 23rd March 1904.

STATEMENT A IN APPENDIX III

STATEMENT

OF

Anticipated Capital Expenditure on Railways, Open or under Construction, for the year 1904-1905.

Branch lines under Rebate terms are excluded.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE ON RAILWAYS—1904-1905.

(Figures in Lakhs and Decimals of Lakhs.)

No	Railway	Grants allotted for 1903-1904.	Distribution of grants during 1904-1905.
	I.—OPEN LINES	R	R
	I.—By State Agency.		
1	Eastern Bengal	49'15	50'00
2	Do. Improved facilities near Calcutta	12 04	10 86
3	Do. Rungpur-Dhubri	1'41	1'50
4	Oudh and Rohilkhand	29'60	27'48
5	North Western	34'52	65'62
6	Warora Colliery	−0'46	−0'25
7	Frontier Railway Reserve	0'10	...
8	Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British Section)	0 03	0'08
	Total Open Lines by State Agency	126'39	155'29
	II.—By the Agency of Main Line Companies.		
9	East Indian	71 09	71'17
10	Do. Colliery Sidings	2'91	1'33
11	Rajputana Malwa	16'70	18'00
12	Tirhoot and Hajipur-Katihar	10 50	15'00
13	South Indian	5'00	12'00
	" Madura—Pamban	6'53	1'56
14	Great Indian Peninsula	32'66	100'00
15	Do. Bhopal-Itarsi (Brit. Sec)	1'74	2'00
16	S. M. Ry., Guntakal-Mysore Frontier	'05	0'24
17	N. G. S. Ry, Bezwada Extension	0'15	0'03
18	Madras Railway—North-East (East Coast) Line	26'50	20'00
19	Do. Nilgiri	0'03	3'60
20	Assam Bengal- Construction; " Land; " Jetties	36'48	20'00
	Total Open Lines by Agency of Main Line Companies	210'34	264'93
	Carried over	336'73	420'22

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE ON RAILWAYS—1904-1905—contd.

(Figures in Lakhs and Decimals of Lakhs.)

No.	Railway.	Grants allotted for 1903-1904.	Distribution of grants during 1904-1905.
		R	R
	OPEN LINES—*contd.*		
	Brought forward	336 73	420·22
	III.—Against the Capital Accounts of the old Guaranteed Railway Companies.		
21	Madras	1·56	33 00
22	" Calicut-Cannanore	2·00	0·30
23	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	—0·39	5·21
24	" " " " Godhra Baroda chord	23 60	3·24
	Total Open Lines, old Guaranteed Companies	26·77	41·75
	IV.—Against the Capital Accounts of Indian Railway Companies other than the old Guaranteed Railway Companies.		
25	Bengal Central	0 50	0·66
26	Bengal Nagpur (including Northern Section of East Coast Railway)	12 71	12·00
27	Burma	29 53	32·52
28	(Great Indian Peninsula), Indian Midland	34 84	27 27
29	R. & K. Ry. Lucknow-Bareilly	3·84	0·54
30	Southern Mahratta	0 80	12·00
31	" Mysore Section	1 20	1·21
	Total Open Lines, other Railway Companies	83 42	86·20
	V.—Capital Accounts of Branch Line Companies with a firm Guarantee.		
32	Hardwar-Dehra	0·54	0·50
33	Brahmaputra-Sultanpur	0·50	...
	Total Open Lines by Branch Line Companies	1·04	0·50
34	Purchase of four Railways*	...	60 00
	Total Open Lines—carried over	447·96	608·67

* Cooch Behar, Brahmaputra-Sultanpur, Ranaghat-Krishnagar, and Segowlie-Raksaul.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE ON RAILWAYS—1904-1905—*contd.*

(Figures in Lakhs and Decimals of Lakhs.)

No	Railway.	Length.	Amount of estimate or approximate cost.	Outlay to end of 1902-03.	Grants allotted during 1903-04.	Distribution of grants during 1904-05.
		Miles.	R	R	R	R
	Total Open Lines—brought forward	...	...	...	447·96	608·67
	II.—LINES UNDER CONSTRUCTION.					
	I.—By Agency of Main Line Companies.					
35	East Indian-Gya Asansol Grand Chord	99	1,41,14	25·7	50·50	50·00
36	Ditto Shikohabad-Farukhabad	66	45,20	7·4	10·00	15·00
37	Ditto Ondal Sainthia	44	43,55	} ...	} 3·00	10·00
38	Ditto Khurja Hapur	39	26,08			10·00
39	B. B. & C. I. Ry. Rewari Phulera Chord	133	53·25	...	11·65	28·00
40	Tirhoot State Railway—Mansi-Baptiahi and other extensions	238	1,25,72	...	18·18	50·00
41	S. I. Ry. Tinnevelly-Quilon, British Section	50	45,06	33·2	6·36	3·06
42	Ditto, Native State Section	58	1,12,65	82·0	25·01	3·30
	Ditto, Marina Loop	..	...	...	—·05	...
43	Madras Ry. Azikhal-Mangalore	77	1,08,63	3·9	32·18	50·00
	Total	...	...	152·2	156·83	219·36
	II.—Against the Capital Account of the old Guaranteed Railway Companies.					
	Total	.	..	...	...	...
	III.—Against the Capital Account of Indian Railway Companies other than the old Guaranteed Railway Companies.					
44	Bengal-Nagpur Sini-Midnapur-Cuttack-Calcutta	353	8,02,45	809·5	50·82	51·48
45	Ditto Jubbulpore-Gondia (Satpura)	253	85,11	63·5	34·42	17·19
46	Ditto Midnapur-Jherria Extension	114	1,07,81	125·8	65·43	24·41
47	Ditto Colliery lines	25	18,54	17·6	9·60	1·07
48	Ditto Chowrassi Branch	9	5,67	3·1	2·53	...
49	Ditto Hariharpur Boojoodih	28	31,57	0·2	6·67	15·85
50	Ditto Reserve for new lines (Pench Valley)	25	9,00	...	1·26	5·00
51	Burma Railways, Henzada Kyangin	} 188	168,00	...	...	15·00
52	Ditto Pegu-Moulmein					
		...	...	10·19·7	170·73	130·00
	Total Lines under Construction—carried over	...	...	...	327·56	349·36
	Total Open Lines—carried over	...	...	...	447·96	608·67

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE ON RAILWAYS—1904-1905—*contd.*

(Figures in Lakhs and Decimals of Lakhs.)

No.	RAILWAY.	Length.	Amount of estimate or approximate cost.	Outlay to end of 1902-03	Grants allotted during 1903-04	Distribution of grants during 1904-05.
		Miles	R	R	R	R
	Total Open Lines—brought forward	...	...	...	447 96	608 67
	Total Lines under Construction—brought forward	..		...	327 56	349·36
	LINES UNDER CONSTRUCTION—*contd.*					
	III—BY THE STATE					
53	E. B. S. Ry.—Dhubri-Gauhati	151	92,31	0·7	14·35	10·23
54	" Kaunia Bonarpara	45	21,79		8·50	10·00
55	" Moorshidabad Branch	96	84,48	7·0	40 00	35·29
56	O. and R Ry., Allahabad-Fyzabad	97	1,17,09	59 6	41 89	10·75
57	" Hapur-Meerut	20	5,75	...	4 25	1·50
58	N. W. Ry., Hyderabad Badin	61	32,46	...	17·80	18·61
59	" Quetta-Nushki	82	70,06	8 0	25 89	25·00
60	" Jech-Doab (Southern Section)	52	25,70	.	8·68	20 00
61	Madras Ry—Coonoor-Ootacamund	12	22,00	...	...	10·00
62	Agra-Delhi Chord	121	90,76	19 3	45·19	35 20
63	Reserve for New Lines	...	...	...	..	65·39
	Total Lines under Construction by the State	...	...	94 6	206·55	241·97
	TOTAL—LINES UNDER CONSTRUCTION	...	...	...	534·11	591·33
	TOTAL—OPEN LINES	...	...	...	447·96	608·67
	GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	982·07	12,00·00

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE ON RAILWAYS—1904-1905—concld.

(Figures in Lakhs and Decimals of Lakhs.)

No.	Railway.	Distribution of grants during 1904-1905.
	ABSTRACT BY OPEN LINES AND CONSTRUCTION	
	I.—CAPITAL FOR OPEN LINES.	R
	i By State agency	155·29
	ii By agency of Main Line Companies	264·93
	iii By " " old Guaranteed Companies	41·75
	iv. By " " other Railway Companies	86·20
	v By " " Branch Companies	0·50
	TOTAL OPEN LINE	548·67
	Purchase of four railways	60·00
	II.—CAPITAL FOR LINES UNDER CONSTRUCTION BY COMPANIES.	
	i By agency of Main Line Companies	219·36
	ii By " " old Guaranteed Railway Companies	...
	iii By " " other Railway Companies	130·00
	iv. By " " Branch Line Companies	...
	TOTAL LINES UNDER CONSTRUCTION BY COMPANIES	349·36
	III.—CAPITAL FOR LINES UNDER CONSTRUCTION BY THE STATE	241·97
	GRAND TOTAL	12,00·00
	ABSTRACT SHOWING DISTRIBUTION BY FUNDS.	
	I.—From Imperial Funds. (i) By State Agency (a) Open Lines	155·29
	I.—From Imperial Funds. (i) By State Agency (b) Construction	241·97
	Total	397·26
	I.—From Imperial Funds. (ii) By the Agency of Main Line Companies. (a) Open Lines	264·93
	I.—From Imperial Funds. (ii) By the Agency of Main Line Companies. (b) Construction	219·36
	Total	484·29
	Total I	881·55
	II.—Against the Capital Account of the old Guaranteed Railway Companies. (a) Open Lines	41·75
	II.—Against the Capital Account of the old Guaranteed Railway Companies. (b) Construction	...
	TOTAL II	41·75
	III.—Against the Capital Accounts of Indian Railway Companies other than the old Guaranteed Railway Companies (a) Open Lines	86·20
	III.—Against the Capital Accounts of Indian Railway Companies other than the old Guaranteed Railway Companies (b) Construction	130·00
	TOTAL III	216·20
	IV.—Against the Capital Accounts of Branch Line Companies which are in receipt of a firm Government Guarantee. (a) Open Lines	0·50
	IV.—Against the Capital Accounts of Branch Line Companies which are in receipt of a firm Government Guarantee. (b) Construction	...
	TOTAL IV	0·50
	TOTAL, I TO IV (a) Open Lines	548·67
	TOTAL, I TO IV (b) Construction	591·33
	V.—Purchase of four railways	60·00
	GRAND TOTAL	12,00·00

STATEMENT B IN APPENDIX III.

List of new lines to be taken up as funds permit, with the estimated yearly provision required to ensure an economical rate of progress when once started.

No.	Railway.	Length in Miles.	Estimated cost	Approximate amount each year. 1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	Future.
	East Indian Railway—		Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs	Lakhs.
1	Burdwan-Howrah Chord	42	56·33	10	20	26	..	..
2	Bhagalpur-Bausi-Baidyanath	76	56·00	10	20	26	.	..
3	Hoogly-Kutwa	65	63·12	4	30	30		...
4	Kutwa-Ahmedpur	32	32·00	2	10	20	.	...
5	Gya-Kutwa cross line	180	148·47	10	40	50	49	...
6	Fatepur-Markundi	72	98·46	10	40	49	.	...
7	Agra city Terminus	...	15·00	5	10	.	.	
8	Rewa-Sutna	31	5·25	6	...		...	...
	Bengal Nagpur Railway—							
9	Bankura (Bishenpur) Calcutta	105	246·00	20	50	50	50	76
10	Pench Valley Coal Branch	25	9·00	5	4	..	...	...
11	Vizianagram-Raipur	310	281·00	50	50	50	50	81
12	Ganjam District Light Railways	246	65·33	10	20	20	25	..
13	Gondia-Chanda (including Brahmapuri-Nagpur Branch)	222	100·82	40	40	21	..	...
14	Ranchi Plateau	127	45·04	10	20	15	.	.
15	Panchkura Luff Point	25	25·00	14	14	...	...	...
16	Chindwara-Nagpur	88	9·00	5	4	...	...	...
	Eastern Bengal State Railway System—							
17	Katihar-Malda	50	42·00	30	12	...	...	...
18	Sara Bridge	...	130·00	30	40	40	20	42
19	Mymensingh-Netrokana-Bara Ari	36	20·93	10	11	..	...	...
20	Singhani-Sherpur-Nalitabari	25	12·39	10	3	...	..	...
21	Dacca-Aircha	45	58·14	10	20	20	8	...
22	Serajganj-Natore	60	...	10	10	...	..	...
	Bengal and North-Western, Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway Systems—							
23	Jaunpur-Azimgarh	35	14·00	4	10	...	...	...
24	Lalkua-Kashipur	40	10·00	3	7	..	...	...
25	Gograghat-Sitapur	58	25·10	5	20	.	...	..
26	Moradabad-Ramnagar	47	16·50	6	11	...	...	...
	Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway System—							
27	Allahabad-Jaunpur	58	30·22	3	27	..	...	..
28	Pilibhit-Barmdeo	40	20·00	10	10	...	.	...
	North Western Railway System—							
29	Shahdera-Lyallpur	72	36·00	6	20	10	...	...
30	Larkhana-Kambar	33	20·00	10	10	...	..	
31	Kohat-Bannu	83	40·00	20	20	..	..	..
32	Khyber Railway	35	35·00	10	10	15	...	...
33	Kabul River Railway	55	127·09	10	20	30	40	27
34	Kashmir Railway	70	70·00	10	20	30	10	...
35	Jullundar-Kapurthala (British Section)	7	3·99	3	...	...	...	...
	Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway System—							
36	Bombay Sind Connection (Viramgam-Badin)	290	280·00	10	30	30	30	180
37	Deesa-Tharad	85	22·72	10	13	...	...	..
38	Nagda-Bara-Muttra-Aligarh	392	381·16	20	40	40	50	232
	Jodhpur-Bikaneer Railway System—							
39	Bara-Ajmer-Marwar	213	137·00	16	48	48	25	...

STATEMENT B IN APPENDIX III—*contd.*

No	Railway.	Miles.	Estimated cost.	Approximate amount each year.				
				1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	Future.
			Lakhs.	Lakhs	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lahks.	Lakhs.
	Great Indian Peninsula Railway System—							
40	Warora-Chanda	42	46·00	10	20	16	...	...
41	Itarsi-Nagpur	250	...	10	10	10	10	...
42	Multai-Wardha	91	..	5	10	10	10	...
43	Warora-Belarpur	160	31·94	5	20	7	...	...
44	Belarpur-Warangal	38	...	5	10	10	10	...
45	Harpalpur-Kalpi	102	15 91	10	6	..	..	...
46	Harpalpur-Nowgong	19	2 98	3	..	..	..	..
47	Khandwa-Akola-Basim-Purna	252	170 00	20	40	40	40	30
48	Khamgaon-Jalna	94	32 65	10	10	13	...	...
	Madras Railway—							
49	Podanur-Dindigal	115	85 00	10	30	30	15	...
50	Salem-Atur	36	17 60	7	11	...	...	..
	Southern Mahratta Railway System—							
51	Bezwada-Masulipatam	50	27 90	7	10	10	..	...
52	Kurnool Road, Kurnool	32	7 11	8	...	...	..	...
53	Guntur-Repalle	38	17 34	7	10	..	...	...
54	Phiranjeepuram-Gurzala (famine feeder)	51	12 00	3	9	...	..	...
	South Indian Railway System—							
55	Nanjangud-Erode	121	123 03	23	50	50	...	...
56	Trichinopoli-Tirukoilur	97	74 43	10	30	35	..	...
57	Rameswaram Extension	12	119 97	10	50	60	...	...
58	Kalikiri-Rayachoti (famine feeder)	34	10 76	3	8	..	...	...
	Burma Railways System—							
59	Pegu-Syriam	100	64 00	10	20	34	...	...
60	Sagaing bridge	..	44 44	10	20	15	...	...

STATEMENT C IN APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the lines of railway proposed, or which were or are the subject of negotiations, for construction by private Companies.

No.	Name of railway.	Length	Estimated cost.	REMARKS.
		Miles.	R	
	Bengal—			
1	Burdwan-Cutwa	34	26,49,000	Negotiations pending.
2	Hooghly-Cutwa-Ahmedpur (or Sainthia)	97	95,12,000	
3	Mymensingh, *viâ* Netrakona, to Bara-Ari, with branch from Shambhuganj to Gauripur .	36½	22,16,000	Negotiations in progress.
4	Phulbari-Sumjhia . . .	13	4,42,000	Negotiations pending.
5	Shibnibash (Kissengunge)—Kotchandpur-Magura . .	64	49,94,000	
6	Singhjani, *viâ* Sherpur, to Nalitabari	25	12,39,000	Negotiations in progress.
	Hyderabad—			
7	Raichur-Wondalli	43	12,53,000	Concession granted in June 1900, but scheme no further advanced.
	Madras—			
8	Bellary-Rayadrug . . .	33	8,33,000	Under construction out of the Famine Insurance Grant.
9	Hospet-Kottur	38	10,37,000	
10	Berhampore-Russelkonda . .	49	14,91,000	Negotiations have not advanced.
11	Bezwada-Masulipatam . .	50	27,89,000	Negotiations still proceeding, the promoters having asked for the exclusion of the Kurnool Road (Dhone)—Kurnool railway from the scheme and for an extension of time for six months from the date of approval of the revised estimates for the remainder.
12	Guntur-Repalle	38	17,34,000	
13	Kurnool Road (Dhone)—Kurnool.	32	7,11,000	
14	Phirangipuram-Gurzala . .	51	12,60,000	
15	Vizianagram-Raipur with Salur branch	359	2,81,05,000	Negotiations terminated owing to the promoters' inability to form a company on the terms offered.
	North-West Frontier—			
16	Sarai Kala-Abbottabad-Kashmir frontier	80	91,00,000	Consideration postponed pending a decision on the Kashmir railway scheme.
	Punjab—			
17	Amritsar-Tarn Taran-Patti . .	27	13,39,000	Negotiations in progress.
18	Jullundur-Hoshiarpur . . .	24	14,10,000	Negotiations pending.
19	Kangra Valley	90	59,35,000	Negotiations closed owing to the promoters' inability to form a company on the terms offered.
20	Rawalpindi-Murree with extensions to Kuldana and Gharial . .	50	41,34,000	Negotiations in progress.
	Rajputana—			
21	Bayan-Ajmere-Marwar . .	213	1,36,67,000	Proposals rejected owing to the promoters' requiring a firm guarantee in sterling.

STATEMENT D IN APPENDIX III.

Memorandum on the construction of Railways.

At the commencement of 1903-1904, *i.e.*, on the 1st April 1903, the total length of railways open for traffic was 26,307 72 miles, made up as follows :—

		Miles.	Miles.
5' 6" gauge—			
(i)	State lines worked by companies	6,751'51	
(ii)	State lines worked by the State	4,418'16	
(iii)	Guaranteed companies	1,348'78	
(iv)	Assisted companies	875'47	
(v)	Lines owned by native states and worked by companies	709'93	
(vi)	Lines owned by native states and worked by state railway agency	201 63	
			14,305'48
3' 3⅜" gauge—			
(vii)	State lines worked by companies	7,994'50	
(viii)	State lines worked by the State	700'76	
(ix)	Assisted companies	500 67	
(x)	Lines owned by native states and worked by companies	712'58	
(xi)	Lines owned and worked by native states	1,223'04	
(xii)	Foreign lines	73'61	
			11,205,16‡
Special (2' 6" and 2' 0") gauges—			
(xiii)	State lines worked by companies	56'24	
(xiv)	State lines worked by the State	106'13	
(xv)	Assisted companies	239 76	
(xvi)	Lines owned by native states and worked by companies	266'99	
(xvii)	Lines owned by native states and worked by state railway agency	33'60	
(xviii)	Lines owned and worked by native states	94'36	
			797 08
	TOTAL		26,307 72

		Miles.	Miles
(i)	East Indian	1,991 15	6 751 51
	Bengal Central (a)	126 07	
	Bengal-Nágpur	1,665'17	
	Indian Midland	(b) 796 63	
	Great Indian Peninsula	1,661 63	
	Khámgaon	[illegible]	
	Amráoti	[illegible]	
	Bhopal Itársi (*British section*)	(b) 13 11	
	Godhra-Rutlam-Nágdá	(c) 141 14	
	Bezwada extension	(d) 20 58	
	Madras (North-East line)	(e) & (f) 497 19	
(ii)	North Western	(g) & (h) 2,077 50	4,418 16
	Oudh and Rohilkhand	1,063 64	
	Eastern Bengal	277 02	
(iii)	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	*460 68	1,348 78
	Madras	888 10	
(iv)	Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	(i) 162'24	875.47
	Tarkessaus	(i) 22 23	
	South Behar	(i) 78 76	
	Southern Punjab	(j) 421 72	
	Hardwar Dehra	(k) 32 04	
	Tápti Valley	(c) 155 48	
(v)	Bina-Goona-Báráu	(b) 145 63	709 93
	Bhopal Ujjain	(b) 113 27	
	Bhopal Itársi (*Native State section*)	(b) 44 28	
	The Nizam's Guaranteed State	339 13	
	Nágdá Ujjain	(c) 34 32	
	Petlád-Cambay (Anand-Tarapur section)	(c) 21 50	
	Petlád Cambay (Tarapur-Cambay section)	(c) 10 92	
	Kolar Gold fields	(e) 9 88	
(vi)	Rajpurá-Bhátinda	(j) 107 05	201'63
	Jammu and Kashmir (*Native state section*)	(j) 15'92	
	Ludhiána-Dhuri Jakhal	(j) 78 66	
(vii)	Bengal and North-Western—		7,994 50
	Tirhoot section	516 80	
	Company's section (l)	813 72	
	Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow Bareilly section)	(x) 231 17	
	Rajputana-Malwa	(c), (h) & (m) 1,618 36	
	Pálanpur-Deesa	(c) 17 28	
	Southern Mahratta	1,042 04	
	Guntakal Mysore frontier	(n) 119 50	
	Mysore section (Southern Mahratta)	(n) 296 22	
	Nilgiri†	(e) 16 90	
	South Indian	1,123 13	
	Tanjore District Board	(o) 71 11	
	Assam Bengal	643 71	
	Burma	1,311 44	
	Jodhpur-Hyderabad (*British section*)	(p) 123 98	
	Tinnevelly Quilon (Travancore) (British section)	(o) 19 05	
(viii)	Eastern Bengal—		700 76
	Northern Behar and Kaunia Dhubri sections (*including the Kaunia-Kurigram branch, and British section, Cooch Behar Santrabari extension, 5' 6" gauge*)	535 24	
	Dacca section	85 92	
	Cawnpore Burhwal (*Metre gauge link*)	(q) 79 60	
(ix)	Deoghur	4 79	500 67
	Brahmaputra Sultanpur	(r) 59 37	
	Mymensingh Jamálpur-Jagannathganj	(r) 53 14	
	Rohilkund and Kumaon (*Company's section*)	56 92	
	Bengal Dooars	36 40	
	Bengal Dooars extensions	106 76	
	Dibru Sadiya	77 50	
	Ledo and Tikak Margherita Colliery	(s) 11 00	
	Ahmedabad Parántij	(c) 54 70	
	Sagauli-Raxaul	(t) 18 09	
	Ahmedabad-Dholka	(c) 25 00	
(x)	Vijapur Kalol Kadi	(c) 29 44	712 58
	Gaekwar's Mehsána	(c) 92 63	
	Hyderabad Godávari Valley	(d) 391 92	
	Kolhapur	(n) 29 27	
	Hindupur (Yesvantpur Mysore frontier)	(n) 51 35	
	Mysore-Nanjangúd	(n) 15 80	
	Birur Shimoga	(n) 37 92	
	Shoranur-Cochin	(e) 64 75	
(xi)	Jodhpur Bikaner	700 28	1,223 04
	Udaipur Chitor	67 30	
	Bhávnagar Gondal Junágad-Porbandar	(u) 334 19	
	Jetalsar Rájkot	(v) 46 21	
	Jamnagar	(v) & (w) 54 22	
	Dhrángadrá	(w) 20 83	
(xii)	West of India Portuguese	(n) 51 11	73 61
	Pondicherry	(o) 7 85	
	Karaikkal Peralam	(o) 14 65	
(xiii)	Bengal-Nágpur—Raipur Dhamtari branch (2' 6")		(y) 56 24
(xiv)	Jorhat (2' 0")	36 00	106 13
	Nowshera-Durgai (2' 6")	(j) 40'25	
	Khushalgarh Kohat-Thal (2' 6")	(j) 29 70	
	Dandot Light (2' 0")	(j) 6 18	
(xv)	Darjeeling Himalayan (2' 0")	51 00	239'76
	Barsi Light (2' 6")	21 50	
	Howrah Amta (2' 0")	28 69	
	Howrah Sheakhala (2' 0")	19'75	
	Ránaghat Krishnagar (2' 6")	20'25	
	Tárakeshwar-Magra (2' 6")	31 12	
	Tezpur Balipara (2' 6")	20 10	
	Powayan Light (2' 6")	(x) 39'50	
	Thaton-Duyinzaik Light (2' 0")	7 76	
(xvi)	Gaekwar's Dabhoi (2' 6")	(c) 78'80	266 99
	Rajpipla (2' 6")	(c) 37'37	
	Parlakimedi Light (2' 6")	(y) 24 68	
	Gwalior Light (2' 0")	(b) 126 14	
(xvii)	Cooch Behar (2' 6")		(r) 33 60
(xviii)	Morvi (2' 6")		94 36

(a) Although for convenience classed amongst State railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company

(b) Worked by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.

(c) Worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company.

(d) Worked by His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways Company.

(e) Worked by the Madras Railway Company.

(f) Including 2'66 miles laid on a mixed (5' 6" and 3' 3⅜") gauge, and 0 31 mile on the 3' 3⅜" gauge.

(g) Including 3 63 miles of military line not used for public traffic

(h) Including 26'28 miles of mixed (5' 6" and 3' 3⅜") gauge between Kot Kapura and Bhatinda, worked over by the North Western State and Rajputana-Malwa railways.

(i) Worked by the East Indian Railway Company.

(j) Worked by the North Western State railway

(k) Worked by the Oudh and Rohilkhand State railway.

* Includes the Viramgam-Wadhwan section, 39'23 miles, converted from the 3' 6" gauge to the 3' 3⅜" gauge on 14th December 1902

† The line was purchased by Government with effect from the 1st January 1903.

‡ Excludes 39'23 miles of the Viramgam-Wadhwan section converted from the 5' 6" gauge to the 3' 3⅜" gauge on the 14th December 1902.

(l) Although for convenience classed amongst State railways, this line is the property of the Bengal and North Western Railway Company

(m) Including 2 10 miles at Ujjain and 3 07 miles between Jumna East Bank and Agra Cantonment, laid on the 5' 6" gauge.

(n) Worked by the Southern Mahratta Railway Company.

(o) Worked by the South Indian Railway Company

(p) Worked by the Jodhpur Bikaner railway

(q) Excluding 3 66 miles of the Lucknow-Bareilly railway between Daliganj and Aishbagh, but including the length, Bara Banki to Burhwal, 16 79 miles and the length over the Cawnpore bridge, 0 59 mile, laid on a mixed gauge

(r) Worked by the Eastern Bengal State railway

(s) Worked by the Assam Railways and Trading Company.

(t) Worked by the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company

(u) Including 4 87 miles of Bhávnagar Dock estates and Junágad quarry lines

(v) Worked by the Bhávnagar-Gondal Junágad Porbandar railway.

(w) Including 3 99 miles of Bedi Bundar Dock estate siding

(x) Worked by the Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway Company.

(y) Worked by the Bengal-Nágpur Railway Company

§ Classed as a State railway in consequence of the lease in perpetuity of the Assigned Districts of Berar to the British Government with effect from the 1st October 1902, and treated as an integral part of the Great Indian Peninsula railway undertaking as from the 1st January 1903.

And, the mileage under construction or sanctioned for construction on the same date was 2,649·70 miles, as follows:—

	Miles.	Miles.
5′ 6″ gauge—		
(i) State lines worked by companies	441·92	
(ii) State lines worked by the State . . .	303·95	
(iii) Guaranteed companies .	61·07	
		806·94
3′ 3⅜″ gauge—		
(iv) State lines worked by companies	613·33	
(v) State lines worked by the State . . .	151·62	
(vi) Assisted companies . .	53·29	
(vii) Lines owned by native states and worked by companies	70·15	
(viii) Lines owned and worked by native states . .	72·85	
		961 24
Special (2′ 6″ and 2′ 0″) gauges—		
(ix) State lines worked by companies	297·50	
(x) State lines worked by the State . . .	62·03	
(xi) Assisted companies . .	394·62	
(xii) Lines owned by native states and worked by companies	127·37	
		881·52
TOTAL .		2,649 70

There was thus a grand total of railways completed and in hand, on the 1st April 1903, of miles . . 28,957·42

		Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
(i)	East Indian—			
	Shikohabad to Farukhabád . . .	[illegible]		
	Manpur to 0·87 mile beyond Gurpa .	25·25		
	Mile 0·87 beyond Gurpa to Kodarma .	18 19		
	Kodarma to Hariharpur . . .	58 35		
	Mile 170¾ on Jheriah branch to Chandore	4 16	175·98	
	Jheriah to Dhanbaid	2·75		
	Tasra siding	1·75		
	Northern half of the Malkera-Kátrásgarh cross connection	0 71		
	Bengal-Nágpur—			
	Chaurashi to Noleeha in the Chaurashi coal-fields	4 81		
	Bhojudih to Hariharpur	27·90		
	Bhojudih to Parthadihi	1·45		
	Bhojudih to Mhoda, including the Bhaga connection	21·36	57 73	441·92
	Bhowra siding	1 50		
	Southern half of the Malkera-Kátrásgarh cross connection	0 71		
	Indian Midland—			
	Ait to Kunch		8·85	
	Agra-Delhi Chord		121·16	
	Madras (North East line)—			
	Korukkuppettai to Basin Road		0·93	
	Azhikal-Mangalore extension		77·27	
(ii)	North Western—			
	Jech Doab line, Northern section—			
	Malakwál to Karana	51·40	133·90	
	From a point 12 miles south of Quetta to Nushki	82 50		
	Oudh and Rohilkhand—			
	Sultanpur to Chilbilla	23·00		
	Allahabad to Siwait	11 30	85·14	303·95
	Sultanpur to Fyzabad	36·37		
	Balamau to Madhoganj	14·47		
	Eastern Bengal—			
	Extension of Chitpore terminus . .	1 66		
	Panchooria to the Ganges (*b*) . . .	6 00	84·91	
	Kankurgachi Chord	2 25		
	Ranaghat to Murshidabad . . .	75 00		
(iii)	Bombay, Baroda and Central India—			
	Godhra to Baroda		44·00	61 07
	Madras—			
	Tellicherry to Azhikal		17·07	
(iv)	Bengal and North Western—			
	Tirhoot section—			
	Sakri to Jainagar (*a*)	30·47		
	Company's section—			
	Aunrihar to Jaunpur	36 14	193·65	
	Uska Bazar to Tulsipur	53 54		
	Galsanri to Jarwa	12 56		
	Gorakhpur to Bagaha .	60·94		
	Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)—			
	Dudhwa to the Mohan river		5 93	
	Rajputana Malwa—			
	Rewári Phulera Chord (*a*)		123 32	
	Famine lines (Madras Presidency)—			
	Bellary to Rayadrug	33 00	71 10	
	Hospet to Kottur	38 10		
	South Indian—			613·33
	Saidapet to Madras	8 38	17 38	
	Tiruppachettu to Sivagunga (*d*) .	9 00		
	Tinnevelly Quilon (Travancore) (British section)—			
	Kallidaikurichi to the British frontier near Shencottah		31·33	
	Tanjore District Board—			
	Pattukkottai to Arantangi . . .	28 35	33·88	
	Adirampatnam and Thambikkottai Salt sidings and Arantangi Quarry branch .	5 53		
	Assam-Bengal—			
	Damchara to Lumding		100 74	
	Burma—			
	Letpadan to Tharawaw	23 00	26·00	
	Henzada to Henzada shore . . .	3 00		
(v)	Eastern Bengal—			
	Golokganj to the Brahmaputra opposite Gauhati . . .			151·62
(vi)	Bengal Dooars—			
	Dalgaon to Madarihat		9·80	
	Noakhali (Bengal)—			53·29
	Láksám *via* Noakhali to Sahib-Ghatta (Ichakhali) .		34·95	
	Ahmedabad Dholka—			
	Bavla to Dholka		8 54	
(vii)	Vijapur-Kalol-Kádi—			
	Kalol to Kádi		12·20	70·15
	Tinnevelly-Quilon (Travancore) (Native state section)—			
	Quilon to the British frontier near Shencottah .		57 95	
(viii)	Jaipur—			
	Sánganer to Siwai-Mádhopur (*c*)			72·85
(ix)	Bengal Nágpur (Jubbulpore-Gondia extension) (2′ 6″)—			
	Jubbulpore to Gondia	143·43		
	Nainpur to Mandla	21 75	252·67	
	Nainpur to Chindwara	87·49		297·50
	Famine lines (Madras Presidency)—			
	Morappur to Dharmapuri . . .	18 37	44 83	
	Tirupattur to Krishnagari . . .	26 46		
(x)	Khushálgarh-Kohát-Thal (2′ 6″)—			
	Kohat to Thal			62·03
(xi)	Bársi Light (2′ 6″)—			
	Bársi Town to Pandharpur . . .	30 67	57·37	
	Barsi Town to Tadwala	26·70		
	Kalka-Simla (2′ 6″)		60·00	
	Bukhtiarpur-Behar Light (2′ 6″)—			
	Bukhtiarpur to Behar		18·75	
	Madura District Board (2′ 6″)—			
	Ammayanayakkanur to Kotagudi .	55·00		
	Periyakulam to Krishna-Manaik's Tope	5·00	93·00	394·62
	Theni to Karuvanath	33·00		
	Shahdara-Saharanpur Light—			
	Shahdara to Saharanpur	95 00	125·00	
	Baraut to Meerut	30·00		
	Howrah-Amta (2′ 0″)—			
	Jagatballubpur to Antpur . . .	8·50		
	Antpur to Champadanga (*a*) . . .	9·00	21·00	
	Antpur to Rajbulhat (*a*)	3 50		
	Dwara-Therria (2′ 6″)—			
	Therria Ghat to Maolong (*a*) . . .	...	19·50	
	Maolong to Noorpur or Dwara . .			
(xii)	Rewah (2′ 6″)—			
	Rewah to Sutna (*a*)		31·61	
	Gaekwar's, Dabhoi (2′ 6″)—			
	Padra to Mhoba		9·20	127·37
	Gwalior Light (2′ 0″)—			
	Gwalior to Sabalgarh		57·96	
	Moharbhanj—			
	Baripada Road to Baripada		28·60	

(*a*) Commencement of work not authorized.
(*b*) Constructed but not worked.
(*c*) Completion deferred.
(*d*) Work not commenced.

During 1903-1904, *i.e.*, from 1st April 1903 to 31st March 1904, 1,281·77 miles of new railway have been authorised as follows:—

	Miles.	Miles.
5′ 6″ gauge—		
(i) State lines worked by companies . . .	161 95	
(ii) State lines worked by the State . . .	258·35	
(iii) Assisted companies . .	162·90	
		583 20
3′ 3⅜″ gauge—		
(iv) State lines worked by companies . . .	361·99	
(v) State lines worked by the State . . .	44·25	
(vi) Assisted companies . .	148·00	
		554·24
Special (2′ 6″ and 2′ 0″) gauges—		
(vii) State lines worked by the State . . .	6·80	
(viii) Assisted companies . .	28·15	
(ix) Lines owned by native states and worked by companies	75·50	
(x) Lines owned by native states and worked by state railway agency . .	22·02	
(xi) Lines owned and worked by native states . .	11 86	
		144·33
TOTAL .		1,281·77

And 837·81 miles have been or are likely to be opened to public traffic as follows:—

	Miles.	Miles.
5′ 6″ gauge—		
(xii) State lines worked by companies . . .	33·72	
(xiii) State lines worked by the State . . .	123·70	
(xiv) Guaranteed companies .	60·47	
		217·89
3′ 3⅜″ gauge—		
(xv) State lines worked by companies . . .	249·21	
(xvi) Assisted companies .	53·21	
(xvii) Lines owned by native states and worked by companies	40·20	
		342·62
Special (2′ 6″) gauge—		
(xviii) State lines worked by companies . . .	121·63	
(xix) State lines worked by the State . . .	62·03	
(xx) Assisted companies . .	77·94	
(xxi) Lines owned by native states and worked by companies . . .	15·70	
		277·30
TOTAL .		837·81

		Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
(i)	East Indian—			
	Ondal to Sainthia	43·62	82 49	
	Khurja to Hapur	38 87		
	Bengal Nagpur—			
	Jamadroba to Ballitary		5 50	
	Great Indian Peninsula—			161 95
	Wardah Coal branch—			
	Warora to Bellarpur (c)		37 90	
	Salem-Attur (c)		36 06	
(ii)	North Western—			
	Hyderabad (Sind) to Badin	61·00	158 85	
	Jech Doab line, southern section—			
	Karana to Shorkot Road	97·85		
	Oudh and Rohilkhand—			
	Phaphamau to Zafarabad	57 50	77 00	258·35
	Meerut to Hapur	19 50		
	Eastern Bengal—			
	Murshidabad to Jeaganj	6 00	22 50	
	Jeaganj to Lalgola	16 50		
(iii)	Southern Punjab—			
	Ludhiana to MacLeod Ganj			162 90
(iv)	Bengal and North-Western—			
	Tirhoot section—			
	Mansi to Baptiahi	60 01		
	Bettiah to Bagaha	49 35		
	Sihursa to Murliganj	18 61	229 22	
	Bairagnia to Bikna Thori	79 55		
	Company's section—			
	Kopaganj to Dohrighat	21 70		361 99
	Nilgiri—			
	Coonoor to Ootacamund		11 50	
	Burma—			
	Pegu to Martaban (b)		121 27	
(v)	Eastern Bengal—			
	Kaunia to Bonarpara			44 25
(vi)	Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's Section)—			
	Bareilly to Soron		56 00	
	Moradabad to Ramnagar		47 00	148 00
	Lalkua to Kashipur		45 00	
(vii)	North Western—			
	Jullundur to the British Frontier (a)			6 80
(viii)	Barasat Basirhat (2′ 6″)—			
	Barasat to Basirhat		26 00	28 15
	Tarakeshwar-Magra (2′ 6″)—			
	Magra to Tribeni		2 15	
(ix)	Gaekwar's Dabhoi (2′ 6″)—			
	Mobha to Kanjat		6 50	75·50
	Gwalior Light (2′ 0′)—			
	Sabalgarh to Sheopur		69·00	
(x)	North Western—			
	Sultanpur to the British frontier (a)			22 02
(xi)	Cutch (2′ 6″)—			
	Anjar to Tuna			11 86
(xii)	East Indian—			
	Jheria to Dhanbaid	3 79		
	Northern Section of the Malkera Katrasgarh cross connection	0 67	6 21	
	Tasra siding	1 75		
	Bengal Nagpur—			
	Bhojudih to Bhaga	6 66		
	Bhaga to Malkera	8 79		33 72
	Southern section of the Malkera Katrasgarh cross connection	0·71	18 66	
	Bhowra siding	2 50		
	Indian Midland—			
	Ait to Kunch		8 85	
(xiii)	North Western—			
	Jech Doab line, Northern section—			
	Malakwal to Sargoda		46 25	
	Oudh and Rohilkhand—			
	Chilbilla to Sultanpur	22 00		
	Phaphamau to Siwait	3 63	76 47	123 70
	Sultanpur to Fyzabad	36 37		
	Balamau to Madhoganj	14 47		
	Eastern Bengal—			
	Extension of Chitpore terminus		0·98	
(xiv)	Madras—			
	Tellicherry to Azhikal		16 47	60 47
	Bombay, Baroda and Central India—			
	Godhra to Baroda		44 00	
(xv)	Bengal and North Western—			
	Company's Section—			
	Kopaganj to Dohrighat	21 70	57 84	
	Aunrihar to Jaunpur	36 14		
	Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow Bareilly section)—			
	Dudhwa to Chandan Chowki (the Mohan river)		5 87	
	Tinnevelly-Quilon (Travancore) (British section)—			
	Kallidaikurichi to Shencottah		30·88	
	Tanjore District Board—			249 21
	Pattukottai to Arantangi		28 35	
	Assam-Bengal—			
	Damchara to Lumding		100 74	
	Burma—			
	Letpadam to Tharawaw	23 07	25 53	
	Henzada to Henzada shore	2 46		
(xvi)	Noakhali (Bengal)—			
	Laksam to Sahibghatta		34·90	
	Bengal Dooars extension—			
	Dalgaon to Madarihat		9 81	53 21
	Ahmedabad-Dholka—			
	Bavla to Dholka		8·50	
(xvii)	Vijapur-Kálol-Kadi—			
	Kalol to Kádi		12·20	40 20
	Tinnevelly-Quilon (Travancore) (Native State section)—			
	Quilon to Punalur		28 00	
(xviii)	Bengal-Nágpur (Jubbulpore-Gondia extension) (2′ 6″)—			
	Gondia to Nainpur		74 50	121 63
	Nainpur to Seoni		47 13	
(xix)	Khushálgarh-Kohát-Thal (2′ 6″)—			
	Kohát to Thal			62 03
(xx)	Bukhtiarpur-Behar Light (2′ 6″)—			
	Bukhtiarpur to Behar		18 50	77 94
	Kalka-Simla (2′ 6″)—			
	Kalka to Simla		59·44	
(xxi)	Gaekwar's Dabhoi (2′ 6″)—			
	Padra to Kanjat			15 70

(a) Question of gauge not yet settled.
(b) With a steam ferry to connect with the port of Moulmein—Commencement of work not yet authorised.
(c) Commencement of work not yet authorised.